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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. IV. JANUARY, 1925 No. 1

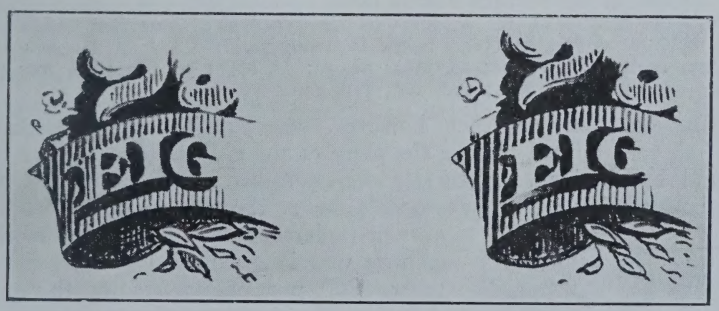
Nova Scotia

New Discoveries in the Bank Note Issues

By HERMAN TOASPERN

ONE of the most fascinating things about stamp collecting is that one never gets through learning and discovering something new and interesting. At least three times in the last decade to my knowledge, students have carefully plated a stamp, only to learn through further study, or the work of a contemporary, that their plates were wrong. Names, of course, cannot be mentioned, but the fact remains that philatelic study has cross word puzzles and radio building beaten for real mental fun and thrills.

There is no better cure for jangled nerves than a little philatelic research. Our esteemed member, Charles Lathrop Pack, exploded the theory that a great deal of money was necessary for research, by working out the 100 reis of Brazil of 1894-97. Just as much fun can be had looking for shifts on common revenues and



NORMAL VARIETY

"Unshaded E in Eight." Nos. 33 and 94 in Sheet.

postage stamps, as our own Elliot Perry, F. H. S. L., had in his marvelous work in plating the 10c. 1847.

With the passing of the first fifteen years of postage stamp manufacture, great strides were made in the preparing of stamps. The perforating machine, unknown in practical postage stamp manufacture until 1853, the rocking in of designs from master dies more skillfully to avoid retouching, and a host of other improvements manifested themselves before fifteen years had passed. The work of Perkins Bacon & Co.,

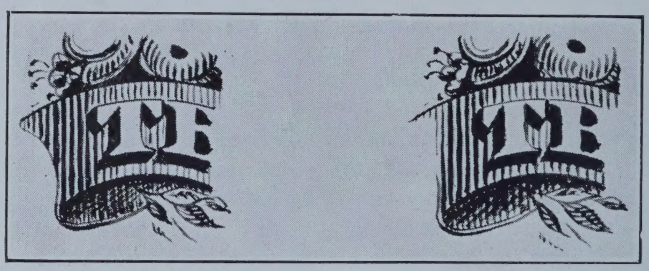
De la Rue, the American Bank Note Company and their contemporaries is not surpassed in fine workmanship even today.

From its inception the American Bank Note Campany manufactured postage stamps that compared favorably in quality and price with that of its competitors. Their engravers and workmen were craftsman who took pride in their trade.

Naturally, we cannot hope to find the wide variations in the postage stamps produced, say, after 1860, that we can in the earlier work with its crude lithographing, stereotyping and engraving with strong retouching.

The first issue of Nova Scotia was made by Perkins Bacon & Co. The work was beautiful, the stamps satisfactory until early in 1859. For years Nova Scotia had been wrestling with a double monetary standard, British Sterling and Colonial Currency. In the first instructions to postmasters, dated July 2, 1851, we find these rules:

> 2. Packet letters to and from England, 1s sterling, 1s3d, currency, prepayment optional.
> 3. Letters to and from Newfoundland, 8d currency, 5d packet rate instead of 4½d, and 3d inland, prepayment optional.



NORMAL VARIETY
"Incomplete Scroll at Lower Left."
Nos. 32, 34, 57 and 85 in Sheet.

The mere reading of the rules shows how confusing the double currency made business, and early in 1859, the Decimal Currency Act was passed. This did away not only with the two currency system, but also the cumbersome methods of figuring in pounds, shillings and pence.

The first paragraph of the new law passed by the Legislature figured the gold sovereign of the United Kingdom at five dollars, the shilling at twenty-five cents and the six-pence at twelve and one-half cents.

Paragraph 5 read:

> "In the laws of the Province now in force, whenever any fees, charges or other sums in currency are mentioned, the amounts so mentioned shall hereafter be computed and taken to represent dollars and cents in the following scale: A £ shall represent $4.00; a 1s shall represent 20c; a 1d, 2c; 2d, 3½c; 3d, 5c; 4d, 6½c; 5d, 8½c; 6d, 10c; 7d, 11½c; 8d, 13¾c; 9d, 15c; 10d, 16½c; 11d, 18c; 12d, 20c."

The Decimal Currency Act, however, was put in force immediately, before new coins had been minted to take the place of the old ones, and before new postage stamps could be obtained. Naturally widespread confusion was the result. The post office bookkeeping system was upside down, the senders of letters were usually over or undercharged. By the end of the year new coinage was in circulation and on the 1st of October, 1860, new postage stamps, the product of the American Bank Note Company were placed on sale. Four values were issued at this time, the 1c black, 5c blue, 10c red, and 12½c black. A little later the 8½c green was placed on sale, and after the passage of the County Postage Act in 1863 the 2c lilac was placed in circulation May 11, 1863.

"Dot over S of Scotia."

The full face stamps of this series are as fine examples of *taille douce* engravings as have ever been produced by any company. They were printed in ten rows of ten stamps, 100 to the sheet. There are two separate and distinct papers used for this issue, one white and the other yellowish wove. They are perforated 12, from a

COLC
v.4

single line perforating machine. The quantities issued are as follows: 1c, 1,150,000; 2c, 1,000,000; 5c, 3,950,000; 8½c, 600,000; 10c, 1,000,000; 12½c, 600,000.

A careful study of the One and Two cent values have so far lead to nothing particularly striking in the way of a variety. The five cent stamp in large blocks is very scarce, and not much study has been put in on it as yet.

The Eight and One-Half Cents, has one strong major variety which occurs twice in the plate. This I call, "Unshaded E in EIGHT." This variety is constant. The illustration shows it quite clearly, both of the lines in E are missing. The plate position are Nos. 33 and 94.

The Ten Cents stamp also has one constant variety that occurs the same, with minute differences, four times in the plate, and another which occurs but once in the plate. The first one I call "Incomplete Scroll at Lower Left." The variety is very striking and may be found in stamps Nos. 32, 34, 57 and 85.

The second is also very plain, "Dot over S of Scotia." This is found in position 76.

There are two major varieties in the Twelve and One-Half Cents stamps. The first occurs three times in the plate, stamps Nos. 38, 48 and 58. I call it, "Defective Ornament at Upper Left." This variety was evidently due to insuf-

NORMAL VARIETY

"Defective Ornament at Upper Left." Nos. 38, 48 and 58 in Sheet.

"Three Dashes of Color at Upper Left." No. 91 in Sheet.

ficient rocking in of the master die, especially as they appear in a vertical row. This insufficient rocking was probably the cause of the incomplete scroll varieties on the Ten Cents.

No. 91, in the sheet, "Three Dashes of Color at Upper Left" presents a philatelic riddle. As can be seen in the illustration of the upper left corner of the 12½c, three heavy slightly curved lines appear, two in the curve of the scroll and one to the left of the scroll. What caused these constant lines? My opinion is that a careless workman dropped a tool or some hard metalic surface on the place and defaced it slightly. It seems out of the question that the stamp was deliberately retouched.

Further study will doubtless bring forth some minor varieties on these stamps, but I feel that those enumerated are quite properly major varieties for the specialist.

The illustrations, which are in the original color of the stamps, were drawn free hand by a young British philatelist, Mr. C. P. Rang. I am sure our readers will agree that they are very fine.

764882

Louis Hanciau

Born April 9, 1835—Died November 12, 1924

By Charles J. Phillips.

THE last of the "Old Guard" has passed on, to join the ranks of the famous founders of our hobby who have passed out of this mortal life.

Louis Hanciau was born April 9, 1835, and was nearly 90 years of age when he passed away after a grave operation.

Hanciau was the brother-in-law of J. B. Moens, the famous Brussels stamp dealer.

In some of his "reminiscences" Hanciau tells us that about 1852 he told his brother-in-law, Moens, who was then keeping an old book shop in the Galerie Bortier, Brussels, that he wanted some old stamps. Moens promised to get some, did so and developed so strong an interest in the pursuit that he decided to collect himself instead of turning them over to Hanciau.

Shortly afterwards Hanciau joined Moens to form a stamp business. Moens himself was not a prolific writer and seems to have confined his own activities to the business end, leaving the editing and publishing branch in charge of Hanciau. In 1862 he brought out the "Manual" for stamp collectors and in February, 1863, commenced *Le Timbre Poste* which appeared as a monthly magazine until 1890 when Moens retired and the business and stock were sold.

Between 1862 and 1890 Hanciau issued an enormous lot of invaluable handbooks full of official information, with many details of essays, proofs, reprints, number of stamps printed, etc., which are of the utmost value to modern philatelists.

At the same time he edited every number of *Le Timbre-Poste* for thirty-eight years and only those of us who during many years have had the pleasure of using his paper time after time, in order to trace out the first record of whatever stamps we may be studying, can appreciate the care and accuracy by which his records were kept during all that long period.

The great Moens catalogue which grew from one small volume (now very rare) to three great ponderous books, was chiefly the work of Hanciau.

During those thirty-eight years one fact stands out as remarkable, and that is his loyalty to the house of Moens.

Nothing that Hanciau ever wrote in this period (1862-1890) ever appeared in his name. All credit was to the house that he so loyally helped to make famous.

After Moens retired and disposed of his stock, publications and business, I wrote to Louis Hanciau and suggested that he must have a wealth of philatelic knowledge and articles that had never been published and I offered him certain terms if he would become a regular staff-writer for *The Monthly Journal*. This he consented to and he sent us a large number of important articles between 1900 and 1914. The first was on the *"Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii,"* which he signed with his initials reversed "H. L." Afterwards I persuaded him to write under his own name as I considered his writings carried more weight with his name to them. All his articles came to us written in extremely small text in French and they were all translated by Major E. B. Evans who was a very perfect French scholar. After *The Monthly Journal* was merged into *"Gibbons Stamp Weekly,"* Hanciau continued his articles in that publication.

In the M. J., Vol. XVIII, and in G. S. W., Vol. VIII, Hanciau wrote an interesting series of articles under the title *"Old-Time Memories,"* mostly chatty reminiscence of the house of Moens.

I consider that Louis Hanciau laid the early foundations of very much of our modern philatelic knowledge, and to him alone I would give the proud title of the *Grandfather of Philately.*

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry.

The first vertical row of the left pane and of the right pane

THERE follows a description of the peculiarities whereby the twenty positions comprising the first vertical row of the left pane and of the right pane may be distinguished. Four of the eight corner positions of the plate are included in these two rows as are also three of the four well known shifts, and five of the positions on which the so-called "short transfer" is strongly shown. Two or three of the positions on the plate which show the top frame line most heavily recut are included among these twenty.

Of the 200 subjects on the 10c plate 180 have a position dot near the left trifoliate ornament, but none of the subjects which make up the first (left hand) vertical row in each pane have the position dot. In this respect, stamps from these twenty positions are like each other but differ from all other positions on the plate. Several of these twenty positions have other peculiarities in common and some of them are so much alike that careful examination is necessary in order to distinguish them. Fortunately each has at least one "plate mark" which has been seen on a number of specimens and therefore probably is a constant for its position.

The "short transfers" in these two rows are Nos. 11, 21, 31, 61, 71, in the left pane. A stamp with pronounced short transfer and *without position dot* must occupy one of these five positions, unless, of course, the dot was on the plate but failed to print on the specimen. Sometimes the dot is difficult to see, but instances where it quite failed to print are excessively rare.

On all of the following twenty positions the left frame line is weak, ragged or broken, and the weak or broken parts constantly occur in about the same places, thus reflecting no doubt, a similar condition of this line on the transfer roll. Only one or two of the twenty positions show any attempts to repair or strengthen this left frame line by recutting it on the plate. On No. 51 L the lower end of the line was recut for a few millimeters, and on No. 51 R, indications may point to slight recutting. On 91 L, which occupies the lower left corner of the pane and of the full plate, the top frame line was very heavily recut. The top frame line was even more heavily recut on No. 1 L, which occupies the upper left corner of the pane and of the plate.

LEFT PANE

No. 1 L: No position dot. Left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame line is characteristic, being very heavily recut except for 1 mm at its right end. Right frame recut and irregular. **See No. 91 L.**

No. 11 L: No position dot. Left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame is characteristic. A pronounced "short transfer" from the right limb of "U" to the second "F" of "OFFICE" affects the frame as well as the background below it, and throughout this distance the frame appears as two fine parallel lines, the upper being weaker. Right frame recut, the lower half being noticeably crooked and irregular. A small dot of color may be found in the top margin, above the frame line, at a point over the middle of the "U" and a stronger dot almost severs the left end of the right foot of the left "X." **See No. 71 L.**

No. 21 L: No position dot. Left frame not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame is characteristic. The "short transfer" is evenly centered and a bit less pronounced than on No. 11 L, which this position greatly resembles. On No. 21 L there is a strong dot of color on the top frame line over the middle of "U" and the "short transfer" has weakened the frame further toward the right. Right frame line recut and is fairly regular, but is readily distinguished from No. 11 L.

No. 31 L: No position dot. Left frame not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame is much like No. 21 L, but the "short transfer" is not so pronounced and there is no dot on the top frame line. Right frame recut, and is quite regular, except at top where it bends outward slightly to make the corner with the top line, and at the bottom where it is a trifle weaker from the foot of the right "X" to the corner where it joins the bottom line. Often or always there is a short diagonal dash or smudge of color between G. Washington's eyebrows.

No. 41 L: No position dot. Left frame not recut and is weak and irregular. There is a decided break for 1 mm opposite the top of the "P" of "POST" and the frame line fades entirely away, just below the foot of the left "X" leaving the lower left corner of the frame open and incomplete. The top frame line is heavily recut. Right frame line recut quite evenly, except at its upper end from opposite the upper part of "S" to the corner, where it is weaker. The bottom frame line stops even with the horizontal lines of background at the left. **See No. 81 R.**

No. 51 L: No position dot. Left frame weak or broken, especially for several millimeters above and below the upper arm of the left "X." This line was recut for 2 or 3 mm at its lower end and makes a perfect corner with the bottom frame line. No other position in this vertical row has such a well defined lower left corner of the frame. The top frame is heavily recut. Right frame recut irregularly, particularly so in the upper half. A fine horizontal line crosses the right trifoliate, just above its center, and may be seen between the trifoliate and the right frame and sometimes partially in the colorless oval at the left of the trifoliate.

No. 61 L: No position dot. Left frame line not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame line was heavily recut, but is somewhat weakened by "short transfer." The right frame is recut quite evenly. This position greatly resembles several others in the same vertical row, but can readily be identified by the cluster of fine vertical scratches starting in the outer side of the right foot of the right "X" and continuing across the bottom frame, across the margin below and into the top of No. 71 L. Copies of No. 61 L, showing sufficient margin at the left, are readily identified by a plain scratch about 4 mm long, roughly parallel to and about 2 mm outside the left frame.

No. 71 L: No position dot. The left frame was not recut and is weak though more even than on other positions in the same vertical row. The top frame greatly resembles No. 11 L, the "short transfer" and doubling of the top line are practically identical on these two positions. No. 71 L, however, shows the continuation of the cluster of fine vertical scratches from the lower right corner of No. 61 L, and on No. 71 L these cross the top frame to the right of "S" and can be traced in the upper right corner between the frame line and the background. The right frame is evenly recut. The bottom frame was recut more strongly than is usual. The line is wider under the letters "R W H & E," and tapers off slightly toward the ends. The heavy recutting of the bottom frame stopped about 1 mm short of the lower left corner and the last bit at the left which forms this corner is much finer.

No. 81 L: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame is recut less heavily than on any other position in the same vertical row. The top frame line is widest at the left end and narrowest for 3 or 4 mm at its right end, over "S." The right frame is a thin and quite even line. This position is easily identified by a plain scratch 2 mm long, paralleling the right frame, just outside and very close to it. The upper end of this scratch is opposite the lower leaf of the trifoliate.

No. 91 L: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame is very heavily recut throughout its entire length. The right frame is recut evenly but not heavily. A very fine horizontal guide line crosses the middle of the right trifoliate, and may be detected between the trifoliate and the right frame, crossing the oval at the left of the trifoliate and sometimes very faintly on Washington's nose and right cheek. This position is most easily identified by a small dot between the oak leaf and the left frame line about 2 mm below the lower tip of the left trifoliate.

RIGHT PANE:

No. 1 R: No position dot. This is one of the four well known shifts and was named shift "A" by Dr. Chase. Partial doubling of the design is most noticeable in the upper part of the "U" and "S," in the extension of the horizontal lines of the background into the white oval at the left of the portrait, and in the upper right arm of the right "X." The colorless part of this arm contains a diagonal line of color extending about 2 mm downward, toward the left. A very faint fine line may be found close to and inside the lower end of the left frame extending across the bottom margin and joining the left frame line of No. 11 R.

No. 11 R: No position dot. The top frame line is evenly but not heavily recut. The left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The right frame line was recut irregularly, being heaviest for about 6 mm opposite the trifoliate. This position

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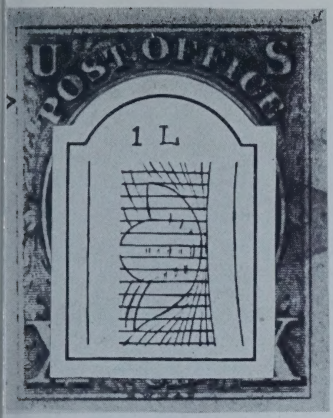
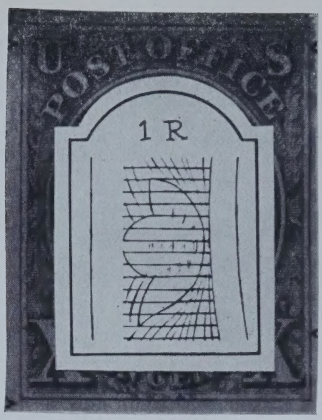
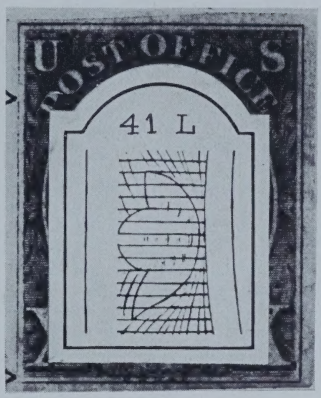
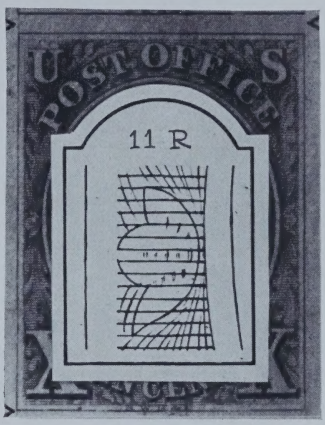
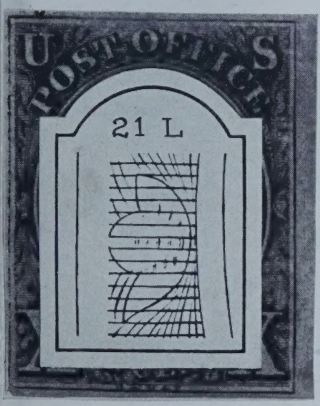


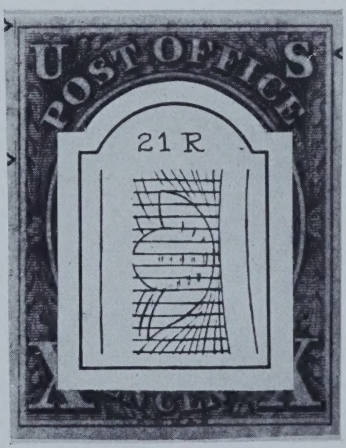


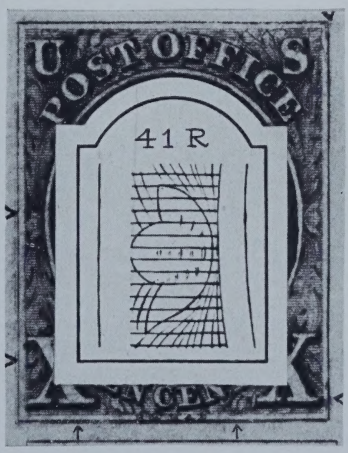


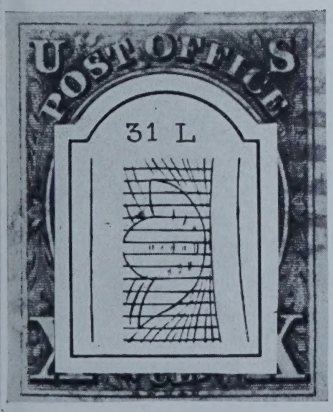


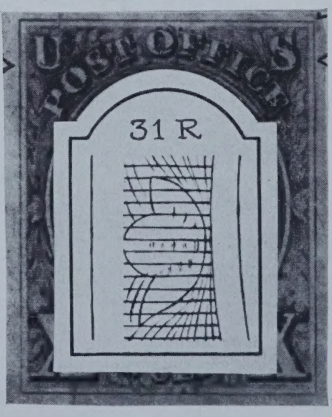
THE INSERT ON EACH POSITION IS AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEFT TRIFOLIATE AS IT APPEARED ON THE DIE











Showing Positions 1, 11, 21, 31 and 41 of both the Left and Right Panes.

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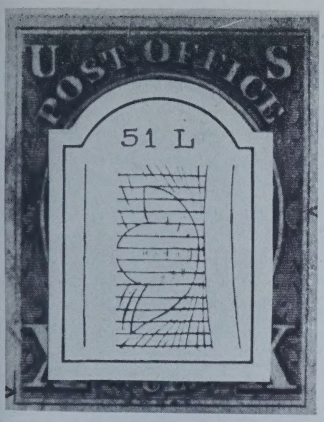
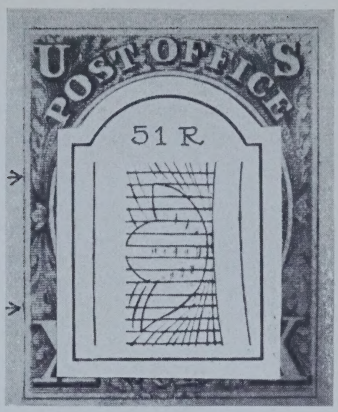
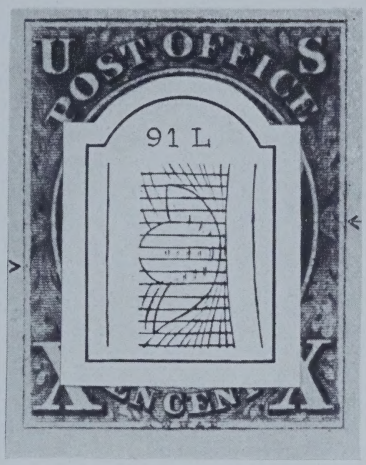
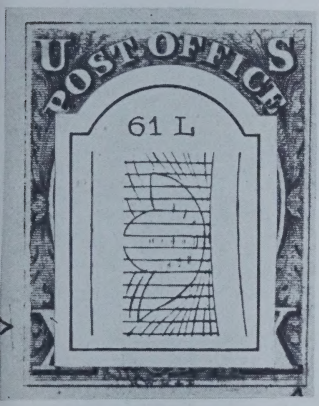
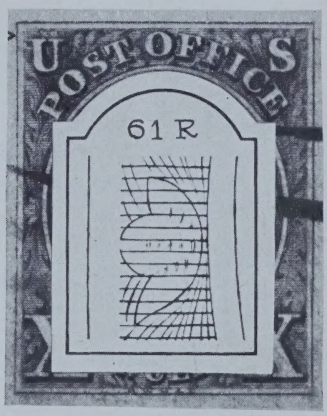


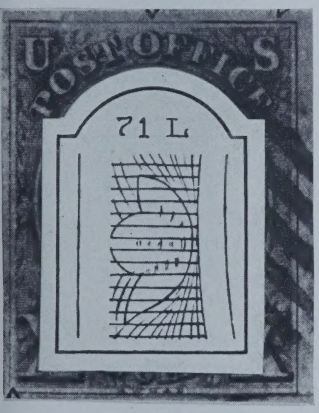


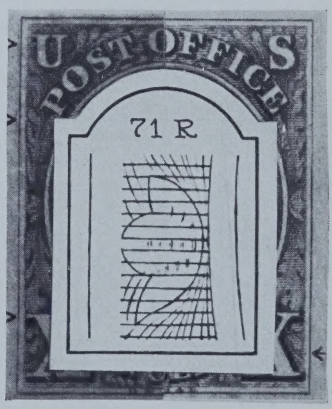


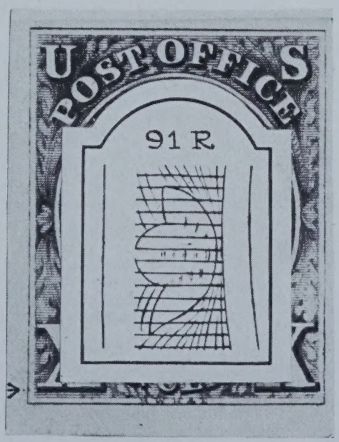


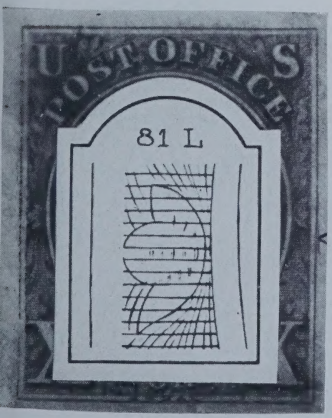


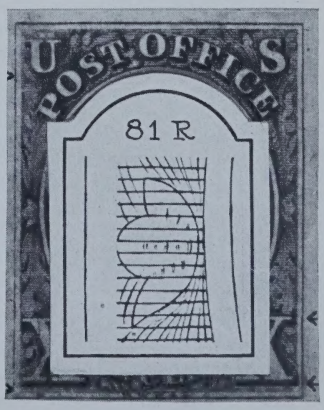
THE INSERT ON EACH POSITION IS AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEFT TRIFOLIATE AS IT APPEARED ON THE DIE











Showing Positions 51, 61, 71, 81 and 91 of both the Left and Right Panes.

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is most readily identified by the fine guide line extending from the top of the left frame line upward to join No. 1 R, and downward from the lower end of the left frame line across the bottom margin to No. 21 R.

No. 21 R: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is weak and irregular for its entire length. The top frame line was evenly but not heavily recut. The right frame line was recut and is characteristic. It is split near the top and the spur outside extends parallel for 3 mm opposite "S." This position may also be identified by the fine guide line extending downward, like a continuation of the left frame line of No. 11 R. Traces of this line can plainly be seen along most of the upper half of the left frame line on No. 21 R, parallel to and about ½ mm outside the frame line.

No. 31 R: No position dot. This is the well known "POST OFFICE" shift, (shift B), which is perhaps the most noticeable and remarkable shift occuring in the general issues of U. S. stamps. Duplication of the design is very noticeable in the letters "U. S." and "POST OFFICE," and in the extension of the horizontal lines of the background into the white oval, above the portrait. Duplication of part of the top and right frame line above the top frame also makes the upper right corner of the stamp appear doubled.

No. 41 R: No position dot. This is another of the four well known shifts and was named "C" by Dr. Chase. Duplication of the design is very noticeable in the upper right corner of the frame, in the left "X" and along the bottom frame line, which line is completely doubled. The left frame line is also duplicated for fully half its length, mostly from opposite the trifoliate downward.

No. 51 R: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is rather weak and irregular. The top and right frame lines were recut quite evenly but not heavily. This position is readily identified by the faint vertical scratches between the left frame line and the background above the left trifoliate, and by the short spur of color extending diagonally upward and outward from the left frame line about 1 mm above the top of the left "X."

No. 61 R: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is rather weak and irregular. The top and right frame lines were recut quite evenly but not heavily. The most easily distinguished characteristic of this position is a very fine line, parallel to the left frame line, extending downward for 2 mm, about ½ mm outside the upper left corner. Another very faint scratch may be found extending upward and outward for about 1 mm, inside the other scratch at the same corner of the stamp.

No. 71 R: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is rather weak and irregular. The top frame line was recut evenly but not heavily. The right frame is recut weakly in the upper two-fifths and more strongly in the lower three-fifths. This position can be readily identified by the very fine line appearing here and there, outside the left frame line and closely paralleling it. This faint line is strongest opposite the "U" and the "P," and is very faint opposite the foot of the left "X." There is also a faint diagonal scratch in the white border, extending upward for several millimeters from the middle leaf of the left trifoliate, and another shorter diagonal scratch in the white border above the top of the left "X." At the edge of the background, to the right of the right "X," about 3 mm above the bottom frame line, there is a very short vertical line or dot.

No. 81 R: No position dot. The left frame line was not recut and is a fine continuous line, fairly regular in thickness from its upper end to within 2 mm of the lower corner, where it fades away entirely, leaving the lower left corner of the stamp open and unfinished. The top frame line is recut evenly but not heavily. The right frame line is recut unevenly, particularly opposite the right "X." The bottom frame line is recut evenly, but the recutting stops a fraction of a millimeter short of the left corner, leaving there a tiny bit of the original line as it probably appeared on the die. This position greatly resembles No. 41 L, both having the lower left corner of the frame left incomplete in much the same way. On No. 81 R, however, the irregular recutting of the right frame line is characteristic, and there is also a fine scratch outside the left frame line. This scratch is about 2 mm long and parallels the left frame line about ½ mm outside it at a point opposite the base of the "U."

No. 91 R: No position dot. The left frame line is not recut and is a fine continuous line, fairly regular in thickness. The top frame line is recut evenly but not strongly. The right frame was recut but is irregular in places. This position is readily identified by two small dots, which show clearly near the lower left corner. These are opposite the shading at the foot of the left "X" and are nearly on the same level. One dot is close to and just outside the left frame line. The other dot is placed a trifle higher on the inside of the frame line and touches that line. There is also a long faint vertical scratch in the white frame, extending above and below the right trifoliate for perhaps 8 mm, and two other short diagonal scratches may be found crossing each other in the corner of the frame at the right of the foot of the right "X."

Authenticating a Beautiful U. S. Cancellation

THE illustration shows one of the most beautiful cancellations on a United States Stamp that we have yet seen. It is an American flag within a circle, cancelled in a brilliant green, in the exact center of a fine copy of the 3c Type 1, 1857. It is so perfect that it creates the impression that it must have been made to order but the history of it precludes any possibility of a fake.

In 1864 there were four postoffices on Staten Island, N. Y., designated as North, South, East and West, respectively. The North Postoffice (now known as West

Staten Island Green Flag Cancellation.

New Brighton but which at that period included everything from St. George to Mariners Harbor) was housed in an old brick building on Richmond Terrace and in this Bartlett Brown, uncle of the present owner of the cover, was the postmaster. This particular letter was written by Bartlett Brown to his sister, Miss E. Francis Brown, Deer Park, L. I.,

Three years ago, this E. Francis Brown, then an old lady 92 years of age, learned that her nephew, George Royce Brown, was a stamp collector and sent him a lot of stamps in which this cover was included. This was the only stamp in the lot to show this cancellation but many of the others bearing the dated cancellation only were in this intense green ink.

We give the history thus fully not only to authenticate this particular cover but as a guide to others who may run across the cancellation of this peculiar shade of green ink.

Cancellations on Early Danish Stamps

By HARRY M. KONWISER

The writer acknowledges his debt to O. V. Riise, the late President of the Copenhagen Philatelic Society, for the illustrations which appear in connection with this article; to A. E. Pade for aiding materially in verifying translations of Danish and German reference books, and to A. A. Kranhold for kindly checking up the statements made.—H. M. K.

SPECIALIZATION in the postal emissions of Denmark, naturally develops an interest in the cancellations used on these stamps.

When postage stamps were first authorized in Denmark, in 1851, the cancellation first adopted was the well-known four circle concentric rings with the dot center. The 1875 type was the familiar three ring circle with numeral centres; the next was the town cancellation. Black ink was employed, blue ink cancellations being specifically forbidden.

The numeral cancellations began in 1852, and were in use until 1884. The various towns were given certain numbers, along definite lines; that is from "1" to "79" were assigned to post offices in Denmark and Schleswig, for first class offices. The order then went as follows: "80" to "94" to second-class offices in Denmark and Schleswig; "95" to "112" to third-class offices in Denmark and Schleswig; "113" to "134" to first-class offices in Holstein; "135" to "147" to second-class offices in Holstein; "148" to "153" to post offices in Lauenburg; "154" to "160" to rural post offices; "161" and upward to new offices opened after the previous numbers had been assigned. "221" to "225" inclusive, were assigned to Danish army posts.

The numerals from "226" to "286" were for towns, army posts and for railway cancellations. The last numeral assigned was "286." No higher numeral is known. The few exceptions to this general order include: "1" which went to Copenhagen; "2" to Hamburg and "3" to Lubeck. Numbers higher than "229" are practically unknown on stamps issued prior to 1864.

From "160" on, we occasionally find that some of the numbers were assigned to two different offices. This was caused by the closing of certain offices whose numbers were then assigned to newly-opened offices. Some railway cancellations are also duplicated in this way.

After Hamburg and Lubeck had separated from the Danish Post Office, the numeral "2" was used for a Copenhagen branch office.

EARLY DANISH CANCELLATIONS AS ILLUSTRATED

Illustration 1.—The four ring cancellation which became effective with the authorization of stamps, April 1, 1851, and in use for about one and one-quarter years, when numeral centres were authorized in black. The blue cancellations were ordered stopped by special order, dated October 18, 1851. Violet cancellations appeared early and are seen in 1864-68 and even later and the ink used was American-made, warranted not to wash off, due to its oil contents. Blue cancellations are rare on early stamps.

Illustration 2.—This two-ring cancellation was used in Copenhagen. The stamp was made of rubber and used on letters containing currency or other contents of an uneven surface which might be damaged by a metal stamp.

Illustrations 3 *and* 4.—This is the commonest type of the early cancellations, having been used by all the offices from "1" to "286." There are twelve distinct types of the numeral "1" according to studies made by John Spohr.

Illustrations 5 *and* 6.—Sub-stations in Copenhagen.

Illustrations 7-9.—Town cancellations together with numeral centres.

Illustration 10.—A railway cancellation, the initials standing for "Fyens-Jernbane-Post-Bureau," and the "6 TOG" indicating the train by which the mail was carried.

Illustration 11.—A steamship cancellation.

Illustrations 12-14.—Small sub-stations, subsidiary post offices. When the name was too long to be placed in the centre, abbreviations as shown in No. 14 were employed. These cancellations appeared in 1863. Later some of these stations received individual numbers or employed town cancellations.

Illustrations 15-23.—Various types of town cancellations. The numeral centres become scarce with the 1870 issue and on April 8, 1884, these town cancellations became compulsory for all offices, the concentric circle cancellation becoming illegal.

Illustrations 25-28.—Types of rail cancellations.

Illustrations 29-30.—Boat cancellations.

Illustration 31.—Army camp cancellation.

Illustrations 32-33.—These are town cancellations of the modern "Swiss" type.

Illustrations 34-36.—These are specific cancellations, used exclusively for the "Fodpost" (foot post) service in Copenhagen.

Illustration 37.—Copenhagen, showing day, month and year. (Used in 1853).

Illustrations 38-42.—Cancellations in use from 1852 on. (Note the distinctive "41" type).

Illustrations 43-59.—Various offices in Copenhagen Post Office.

Illustrations 60-68.—Copenhagen cancellations. "60" is a combination of the first four ring, with dot center; with added special cancellation showing use at the post office of the Copenhagen Railway Station. "62" is a rail, same manner.

Illustrations 69-77.—These are various types of Copenhagen cancellations and food for specialists.

Illustration 78.—Used for packages and insured letters.

Illustration 79.—An experiment tried in October, 1892. A cancellation stamp with hands connected with a clock device. It was soon found to be impracticable.

Illustrations 80-81.—Used on letters which arrived in Copenhagen via boat or otherwise without proper stamp concellations at place of origin.

(*Illustrations* 82-89.—These are cancellations of foreign origin, therefore not legally Danish cancellations. It might be noted that "Bergedorf" cancellations (what might be called "legitimate foreign cancellations" were not listed by Riise, but their legitimacy is unquestioned.)

Illustration 82.—An old Bremen cancellation.

Illustration 83.—An old Schleswig-Holstein cancellation.

Illustration 84.—An old Altona cancellation.

Illustration 85.—Listed by O. V. Riise, but not explained. (Altona cancellation, probably).

Illustrations 86-88.—Used during the war period, 1864, the words reading "Konigl. Preuss Feldpost-Relais." This same type was used in Alsace-Lorraine in 1870.

Illustration 89.—Used on the Swedish expedition. There are also other Swedish types.

Illustration 90.—Railroad station cancellation.

Illustration 91-92.—Parcel post cancellations.

Illustrations 93-94.—Pen cancellations.

SOME PERTINENT POINTS

It might be interesting to record that there are numerous Danish Numeral Collections in existence, one of the best being in the possession A. A. Kranhold.

The first style of cancellation employed, with the dot centre, can be found with various types of centre dots.

The letters "K B" stand for "Box Letter." These are common on recent and current Copenhagen covers.

"F P" means "Foot Post." It was a Copenhagen cancellation.

Bar cancellations were used in Holstein and are rare.

"K D O P A" stands for "Konigliche Danish Ober Post-Amt."

Numeral cancellations are seldom found after 1886, except in combination with other recognized cancellations.

Cancellations found upon the official reprints of the early issues were obviously made to order. These usually are the "1" in concentric circles and are regarded as legitimately cancelled to order.

Numeral cancellations, as has been stated, were abolished April 8, 1884, but they are occasionly seen on stamps used after that date.

It should be stated this compilation is not the last word, in any manner, relative to the cancellations of Denmark. This effort is rather to be considered as the guide for American and English collectors who are interested in Danish stamps and cancellations.

Take the references, for instance, to "Brevsamlingssteder" (small rural sub-offices) in the cancellation list. There are very, very many of these and they properly become a study unto themselves. No effort is being made in this article to cover anything except the numeral cancellations, the other references are put in—as additional items of information.

Some of these days, the well-known Parisian, John Spohr, who has been studying Danish stamps for quite a few years, will issue his monograph on the stamps of Denmark and its colonies and as Mr. Spohr is a specialist of rare ability and a writer with an intelligent viewpoint, the real last word on these cancellations will then be written.

COMPLETE LIST OF NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

The list following has been compiled from lists printed in Denmark and in Germany and from lists submitted by A. A. Kranhold, A. E. Pade and L. J. Flerlage. All of these lists have been checked against each other and verified by covers in the collection of the writer.

The numbers indicated are those legally assigned and used by post offices in Denmark. The order stated that each town should use the numeral given, in a three ring concentric circle, in black ink.

1. Kjobenhavn.
2. Hamburg. After 1864, Christianshavn Post-expedition.
3. Lubeck. Also Lubeck Railroad Station.
4. Aalborg.
5. Aarhus.
6. Apenrade. (Aabenraa).
7. Assens.
8. Bogense.
9. Bredstedt. Later, Fyens Railway.
10. Burg. Later, Fyens Railway.
11. Cappel. (Cappeln). Later, Fyens Railway.
12. Christiansfeld. Later, Fyens Railway.
13. Ebeltoft.
14. Eckernforde.
15. Faaborg.
16. Flensburg. Later, Flensburg Railway Station; later, Faxe Railway Station.
17. Fredericia.
18. Frederiksborg.
19. Frederikshavn.
20. Frederikssund.
21. Friedrichstadt. Later, Frederikssund Railway Station.
22. Grenaae. (Grenaa).
23. Haderslev. Later, Middelfart Railway Station.
24. Helsingor.
25. Horsholm. (Hirschholm).
26. Hjorring.
27. Hobro. (Hobroe). (Rouletted usage indicated).
28. Holbek. (Holbaek).
29. Holstebro.
30. Horsens.
31. Husum. Later, Husum Railway Station. Later, Odense.
32. Kallundborg.
33. Kjerteminde.
34. Kjobenhavn Railway Station.
35. Kjoge.
36. Kolding.
37. Korsor.
38. Lemvig.
39. Lyngbye. (Lyngby).
40. Logstor. (Logstoer).
41. Maribo.
42. Middelfart.
43. Nakskov.
44. Nestved. (Naestved).
45. Nibe.
46. Nyborg.
47. Nykjobing on Falster. (Falster is an Island).
48. Nykjobing in Jylland.
49. Nykjobing on Sjaelland Island.
50. Nysted.
51. Odense.
52. Praestoe. (Praesto). (Praest).
53. Randers.
54. Rendsburg. Later, Nyborg Railway Station.
55. Ribe.
56. Ringkjobing.
57. Ringsted.
58. Roeskilde. (Roskilde). Also, Roeskilde Railway Station.
59. Rudkjobing.
60. Rodby.
61. Ronne.
62. Saxkjobing.
63. Skanderborg.
64. Skive.
65. Slagelse.
66. Schleswig. (Slesvig.) Later, Ribe Railway Station.
67. Soro.
68. Stege.
69. Stubbekjobing.
70. Svendborg.
71. Sonderburg. (Soenderborg). Later, Ringkjobing Railway Station.
72. Thisted.
73. Tonder. Later, Lemvig Railway Station.
74. Tonning. Later, Varde Railway Station.
75. Varde.
76. Veile. (Vejle).
77. Viborg.
78. Vordingborg. Later, Vordingborg-Gaabense Dpsk. Expedition which had no numeral.

79. Wuck. (Wyk).
80. Aroeskjobing. (Aeroeskjobing). (Aeroskjobing).
81. Orosund. (Arosund).
82. Frederiksvaerk.
83. Garding.
84. Herning.
85. Hoyer. Later, Sjaelland Railway.
86. Laek. (Leck). Later, Sjaell Railway.
87. Lygumkloster. (Logumkloster). Later, Ballerup.
88. Mariager.
89. Marstal.
90. Ronnede.
91. Silkeborg.
92. Skjelskor.
93. Storeheddinge. (Storehedinge).
94. Taastrup.
95. Aakirkeby.
96. Allinge.
97. Augustenborg. Later, Aarup.
98. Fjerritslev.
99. Fredensborg.
100. Gaabense. After 1872, Norre-Alslev.
101. Gravensteen. (Graasten). Later, Laeso.
102. Gudhjem, until 1860, after which "102" was no longer used. Gudhjem reopened June 1, 1876 and became Number 159.
103. Hasle.
104. Nexo.
105. Nordborg. Later, Ullerslev.
106. Skagen.
107. Skjernbro. This post office was moved to Tarm, July 1, 1860.
108. Skodborghuus.
109. Snoghoj. From Oct. 1, 1869, Norre-Aby.
110. Stokkemarke.
111. Svaneke. (Svanike).
112. Saeby.
113. Altona. Later, Haslev.
114. Elmshorn. Later, Lundby.
115. Eutin. Later, Naestved Railway Station.
116. Gluckstadt. Also, Gluckstadt Railway Station. Later Vordingborg Railway Station.
117. Heide. Later, Odder.
118. Heiligenhafen. Later, Faxe. (Three rings and "FAXE" or "FAXE. L." also used).
119. Itzehoe. Itzehoe Railway Station. Later, Gjentofte.
120. Kellinghusen. Later, Taasinge.
121. Kiel. Later, Klampenborg.
122. Lutjenburg. Later, Borup.
123. Meldorf. Later, Silkeborg Railway Station.
124. Neumunster. Later, Vendsyssel Railway.
125. Neustadt. Later, Jydske Railway Sped. Bureau.
126. Nordtorf. Later, Lokken.
127. Oldenburg. Later, Philipsdal. (Three circles and "P H L D L" also used).
128. Oldesloe. Later, Nykjobing on Falster Island.
129. Pinneberg. Later, Baelum.
130. Plon. Later, Ronde.
131. Preetz. Later, Tureby.
132. Remmels. Later, Herlufmagle.
133. Segeberg. Later, Bronderslev.
134. Uetersen. Later, Hadsund.
135. Ahrensboeck. Later, Vester Skerninge.
136. Ahrensburg. Later, Lollandske Railway.
137. Barmstedt. Later, Lollandske Railway.
138. Bornhoved. Later, Sollested.
139. Bramstedt. Later, Korinth. (Corinth).
140. Brunsbuttel. Later, Holsted.
141. Crempe. Crempe Railway Station. Later, Ruds Vedby or Vedby.
142. Horst. Later, Jyderup.
143. Lunden. Later, Hammel.
144. Reinbeck. Later, Esbjerg.
145. Schwartau. Later, Holeby.
146. Wandsbeck. Later, Hvalso.
147. Wilster. Later, Braedstrup.
148. Lauenburg. Lauenburg Railway Station. Later, Tollose.
149. Molln. Molln Railway Station. Later, Morkov.
150. Ratzeburg. Ratzeburg Railway Station. Later, Kjellerup.
151. Buchen. Later, Svebolle.
152. Schwarzenbeck. Later, Skibby.
153. Friederichsruhe. Later, Esrom. Same type as "118" with three rings and "ESROM" in centre.
154. Blankenese. Later, "Land Post 4" which was later moved to 157. Later, Barrit. "Land Post" means a small office, a branch of a large district. There were four of these "Land Post" stations with numbers and one without a numeral used by "160" (Schonwalde). Similar non-numeral "Land Post" cancellations were in. Nordstrand (213) and Pellworm (214) prior to 1862. These are scarce as "213" and "214" were assigned in 1862-63.
155. Bordesholm. Later Land Post 1. Later, Jydske Railway Post Speditions Bureau.
156. Hanerau. Later, Itzehoe Land Post 2. Later, Fejo. (Feio).
157. Kaltenkirchen. Later, Land Post 4. Later, Kallehave. (Three rings with "K L H" centre were used).
158. Lehnsahn. Connected with Lehnsahn was a collecting office Cismar with its own cancellation which was oblong oval below which the date was handwritten. Later Hellebaek.
159. Schonfeld. Later, Land Post 3. Later, Gudhjem. (See No. 102).
160. Schonwalde. Later, Aabybro.
161. Ballum. Later, Vejen. (Veien).
162. Altona Railway Station. Later, Rendsburg Railway Station. Also Romo with a curved "2" underneath. Later Orsted.
163. Kieler Railway Station. Later, Bandholm.

164. Rungsted.
165. Slangerup.
166. Humlebaek.
167. Vedbaek.
168. Holstein Eisenbahn Post Sp. Bureau (Holstein Railway); Holstein Eb. P. Sp. B., Kieler Railway Station; Rendsburg Railway Station; Altona Railway Station. Later, Karrebaeksminde.
169. Altona; Altona Railway Station; Rendsburg; Rendsburg Railway Station; Kieler Railway Station; Bahnhof Spedition zur Wrist. Later, Jellinge.
170. Kiel Railway Station. Later, Tranekjaer.
171. Gettorff. Later, Hjallerup.
172. Marne. Later, Grindsted.
173. Trittau. Later, Aars.
174. Udbyneder.
175. Koldby. (On island of Samsoe).
176. Ringsted Railway Station.
177. Soro Railway Station.
178. Slagelse Railway Station. Later, Ryom.
179. Korsor Railway Station. (Not used after 1870).
180. Sydsjaellandske Railway. (Also No. 7, Dpskpexp).
181. Kjobenhavn - Korsor Routes, Vestsjaellandske Railway.
182. Arnis. Later, Sjaell Railway.
183. Lyksborg. Later, Vestjydske Railway. (Or reversed).
184. Tonning Railway Station. Later Vestjydske Railway.
185. (No record). Later, Karby.
186. Dampsks. Post Sped., Nos. 2, 4, 7.
187. As above, No. 1.
188. As above, No. 5.
189. As above, Nos. 1 and 3.
190. As above, No. 6.
191. As above, Nos. 1 and 4.
192. Schleswig Sped. Bureau; Schl. P. Sped. Bureau, Nos. 1 and 2. Later, Dampsk Post Sped. No. 6. Later, Nordvest Sjell Railway. (Three types of "2" are seen in Bureau numbers).
193. Bahnhof Neumunster. Later, 192, Nordvest Sjaell Railway.
194. Rendsburg-Neumunster. Later Sydfyn Railway.
195. Bahnhof Buttel. Later, 194.
196. Bahnhof Klosterkrug. Later, Hinnerup.
197. Vordingborg-Gaabensee. Later, Laven.
198. Dampskibseksp Kjobenhavn-Stettin.
199. Sterup. Later, Ringe.
200 - 201 - 202. Cancellations not known, apparently used on brown 4 sk. stamps by, respectively, Oddesund, Vildsund and Naessund.
203. Struer. Later, Skanderborg-Herning Railway.
204. Nykjobing (Nykjobing in Jylland). Later, Aarhus-Grenaa Railway.
205. Fano. (Nordby on Fano Island). (Was later Nordby).
206. Elmshorn-Itzehoe Railway. Later, Holte.
207. Kvaerndrup. (Overndrup).
208. Norresundby.
209. Vestervig.
210. Kjobenhavn-Vesterbro.
211. Kbh. Norb. Exp.; Kbhvn. Norrebro; Kjobenhavn-N.
212. Kjobenhavn - Osterbro; Kjobenhavn O. B.
213. Nordstrand. (See 154). Field Post No. 1 at Hald and Eremitagen.
214. Pellworm. (See 154). Field Post No. 1 at Hald and Eremitagen.
215. Jydske Railway. (Various).
216. Jydske Tvaerb Post Sped. Bureau. Later, "215."
217. Aarhuus Railway Station. (Not known on ore stamps, except dated. Later, Aarhus Railway Station.
218. Randers Railway Station.
219. Svinninge. (See 119).
220. Viborg Railway Station.
221. Field Post 1 and 3. Later, Skive Railway Station.
222. Field Post 2. Later, Lubeck Dpks.-Exped. (Not used after 1864).
223. Field Post 1. Later, Struer Railway Station.
224. Field Post 3. Later, Struer.
225. Field Post 4. Later, Skanderborg Railway Station.
226. Frederiksborg Railway Station.
227. Helsingor Railway Station.
228. Aalborg Railway Station.
229. Nordsjaellandske Railway Station.
230. Hobro Railway Station.
231. Fuglebjerg.
232. Kolding Railway Station.
233. Holstebro Railway Station.
234. Helsinge. (Also "Hels" in 3 rings. (As "118").
235. Dragor.
236. Reykjavik (Iceland). Used only on Skilling stamps, 1864-70.
237. Sejdisfjord (Iceland). As above but cancellations are not known.
238. Thorshavn. (Faroe Islands).
239. Bramminge.
240. Oster Svendstrup.
241. Gjedsted.
242-243-244. Ostjaelland Railway.
245. Lemvig-Vemb. Railway.
246. Morke.
247. Logten. (Also "Logtn" in 3 rings.)
248. Flauenskjold.
249. Asaa.
250. Randers-Ryomgaard Railway.
251. Uldum.
252. Trustrup. (Also "Thrst" in 3 rings).
253. Skorping. (Cancellations not known).
254. Norre-Nebel.
255. Vester Hornum.
256. Vallo.
257-258. Struer. (Or Struer-Thisted Railway).
259. Korinth Railway Station.
260. Lejre. (Leire).
261. Skjern.
262. Vinderup.
263. Ulfborg.

264. Sindal.
265. Arden.
266. Norre-Snede.
267. Langaa.
268. Bjerringbro.
269. Rodkjaersbro.
270. Hals.
271. Kjobenhavn - Gammelholm.
272. Otterup.
273-274. Nordfynske Railway.
275. Humble.
276. Orbaek.
277. Taars.
278. Faarup.
279. Borkop.
280. Hvidbjerg.
281. Allingaabro.
282. Brobyvaerk.
283. Bjerget.
284. Trangisvaag. (Faroe Islands).
285. (Probably) Havndal. Later, Middelfart Railway Station.
286. Randers-Hadsund Railway.

"It should be noted," says A. E. Pade of New York, who aided in checking up the original compilation, "that the list, as completed, gives the names of the various towns in several spellings and also notes that the same numerals were used by several cities, due to the fact that these were in use in Denmark before 1864, and after the loss of Schleswig-Holstein were assigned to new offices." Mr. Pade further says:

"For that reason several post offices are mentioned after some of the numerals, in the order of their use. As pointed out in the *Frimaerke Tidende* the different offices used different hand stamps for cancellation purposes.

"Generally, it might be said, that four kinds of cancellations were employed, as follows:

1. Either numeral cancellation.
2. Ring stamp with four or five rings without number but with a small center dot used by several post offices.
3. Three rings without number. (Note remarks on 102).
4. Four rings and one big center dot are from Borup, Glostrup and maybe Hedehusene which did not have numbers except Borup which later received No. 122. Also used by Schleswig Spedit. Bureau for railroad mail-box letters instead of this bureau's 192."

"From a letter's reception to its departure it received two to three stamps on the front cover, as:

1. Number or cancellation-stamp (always with black ink except 117, 122, 123, 131 and 260 which appear with blue as well as black ink). This number or cancellation stamp is found combined at several post offices, that is, the date stamp with the name of the post office is engraved jointly with the number or cancellation stamp. No. 1 with blue ink is rare. There are numerous blue, red and violet.
2. Date stamp in black or brown ink, also with blue, more rarely with red or green ink.
3. Instead of the date stamp appears—more rarely—another stamp, an oblong stamp with only the town name, underneath which the date and year is handwritten. Used as an emergency at several post offices.
4. L. P. (Land Post). (See foot note for 154 to 160).
5. Small post offices which did not have any number used either a small oblong or square stamp without date or used a handwritten cancellation across the letter and the postage stamp
6. Cancellation of postage stamp with the date stamp must always be considered as an error."

LOCALS, RAILS, REVENUES AND FORGERIES

Cancellations illustrated, in connection with this article, appear on some of the stamps of Sweden, and likewise on the early stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, not excluding the 1¼ shilling bisect, which was authorized to be used bisect April 27, 1864, and appeared from Altoona.

There are a mass of local stamps for Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Fredericia, Holte, Horsens, Kolding, Odense, Randers, Svendborg, Veile and Viborg, all issued from 1880 to 1888, on which none of the regular postal cancellations appear. On the Copenhagen stamps of 1880-83 a three ring cancellation is seen, somewhat like Illustration One. A five-pointed star, in black, was used in Veile, while the other locals are variously cancelled.

The railway stamps, issued 1879-89, and the Revenue Stamps, 1862-76, do not carry any of the recognized postal cancellations.

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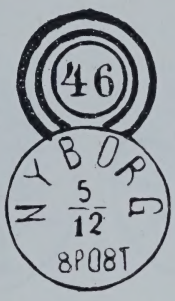

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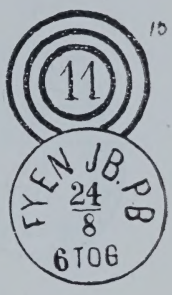

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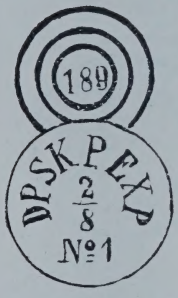

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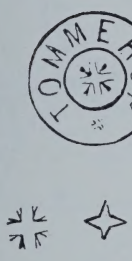

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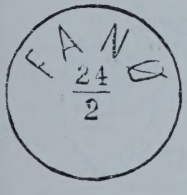

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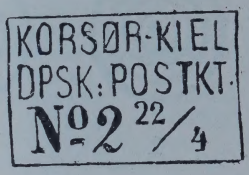

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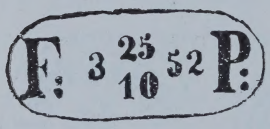

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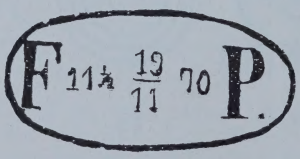

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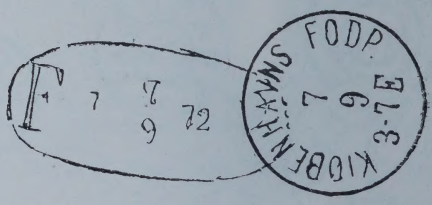

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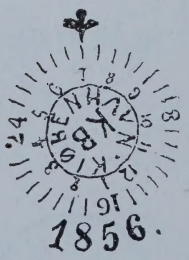

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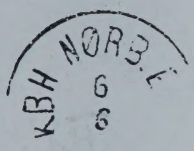

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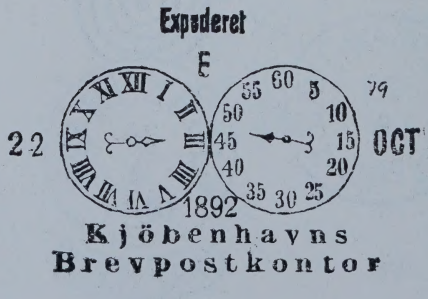

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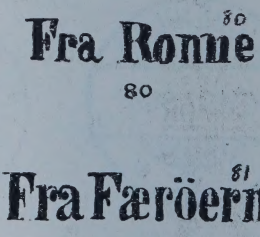

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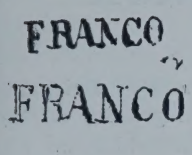

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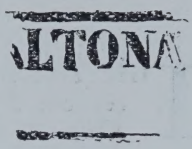

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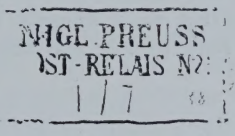

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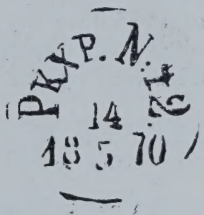

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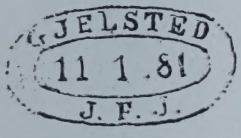

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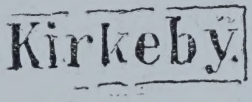

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ADVERTISING RATES

FOR SPACE IN THE

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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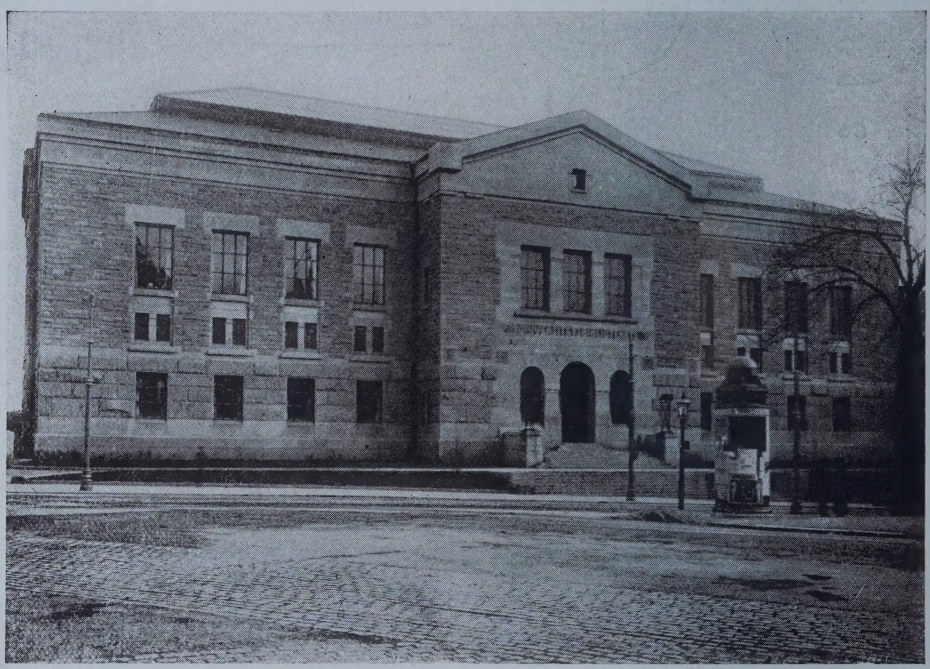
Norwegian Stamp Exhibition

By Rederiet Odfjell

THE First International Stamp Exhibition in Norway was held in Kristiania between September 19th and 28th, 1924, under the management of the *Kristiania Filatelist Klub.* Although this was the third International Exhibition held in Europe this season it was well attended and had nearly 200 exhibits from different countries. This response was due to the high standing of the *Kristiania Filatelist Klub,* its eminent board of directors and its monthly paper, *Nordiske Filatelistick Tidsskrift.* The exhibition was arranged in the new library of the University (Drammensveien), where a suite of large halls and rooms were filled with displays in the same manner as those at London last year. The rooms were well lighted up both by day and night.



Library where Exhibition was held.

The most prominent exhibits were to be found in the Champion class where the Grand Gold was awarded to Mr. Warren for his famous collection of Holland and Colonies. Mr. Odfjell's collection of Norway and Mr. Napier's Greece received gold medals. In the Champion class outside of Europe the Grand Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Lichtenstein of New York, for his wonderful collection of Capes. It proved to be a most superb collection and amongst many other jewels contained a block of four of the one penny woodblock with the error "four pence" on cover.

Among the other prize winners might be mentioned:

The collection of Holland formed by Mr. Gray of London. This was a beautiful collection and contained a great number of large unused blocks. If this had been arranged in a more modern way, it might have surpassed the championship winner. Prof. J. Brace Chittenden's work on the Austrian issues was highly admired and well deserved its prize of a gold medal. The exhibit which included the plating of the Mercury stamps showed the original work of a serious and competent student.

Mr. Riesco's Capes received a gold medal, and Field's a silver medal. As you will note the favored Triangular stamps were well represented. Mr. Borchardt of Berlin received a gold medal for his Prussia, a fine collection of mint copies of these classical stamps; as did also R. T. Parkinson of London for his Mecklenburg and Oldenburg, all exceptionally fine pieces. Alf G. Johnson, Kristiania, was awarded gold medal for his Malta and Gibraltar, a splendid study of these popular stamps, well worked out on types A 25 and A 26, on English stamps. Another gold medal was given J. Benzinger, Stockholm, for rarities from Europe, each copy superb as to condition and color. A gold medal was awarded to H. Harvey for his famous collection of Victoria and another to Mr. Jenny of Switzerland for his collection of unused British Colonies of the 20th Century.

The public gave the exhibits of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland their greatest attention and there were several of these which were awarded gold medals. P. A. Mossin was represented with his wonderful philatelic work on Norway of which the well worked out first and second issues formed a part. This collection is written up exceedingly well with the exception of styling the printing errors or flaws in the first issue as "types" which are numbered from 1 to over 100 in the order in which they were discovered, although his type 7 may be found in a strip between types 64 and 23. Mr. Goodfellow's study of 4 skill 1863 and Dr. Justus Anderssen's study of 20 mm. (small die) 1885-93 both received gold medals. Messrs. Lange of Goteborg and Westberg of Stockholm, each received a gold medal for their collections of Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Both of these collections were strong in the rare first issue of Sweden. Mr. Odfjell received a large silver cup for the best Norway, Dr. Anderssen a silver cup for studies of Norwegian stamps, and Mr. Schou of Bergen a silver cup for the best Ungarn. Mr. Goodfellow received two additional gold medals, one for retouches and one for reentries on the New Zealand issues. Mr. Oldfield's 5c. Bolivia and Mr. Adutts Confederate States were quite interesting and show how much work can be done on a few issues. The first was an especially well mounted and neat collection, very pleasing to the eye.

The International Jury.

Among the exhibits of greatest interest must be mentioned those entered hors concours such as Mr. Lichtenstein's New Foundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a valuable lot where condition is superb; Mr. Sefi's wonderful collection of Cashmir, containing these rare old-blotted looking things, gathered through 15 or 20 years and including the pick of the Hancock and the Massons collections. Further Mr. Sefi's well worked ½ gr. Saxony, grey black, a splendid study in reconstructing this interesting stamp in different plates.

Outside of these there were a large number of exhibits which were awarded silver and bronze medals. I must mention Mr. Baade Mathiesen Bergen and Mr. Engelsgaards, Norway, for their two beautiful collections, rich in strips and blocks; W. T. Wilson for his Iceland in mint blocks and sheets, probably the largest collection of Iceland in existence.

Seychelles

THE 3c ON 4c SURCHARGE OF THE 1893 ISSUE

By H. B. Newman

THE study of the various surcharges of the stamps of the 1893 issue of "Seychelles" is very interesting and a student of Philately will find a great deal of pleasure and will be amply repaid for his trouble, if he will plate the various settings of these stamps.

In this article I will only deal with the plating of the settings of the 3c on 4c but at some later date I will give the result of my study of the other surcharges.

In 1893 alterations were made in the rates of postage and it was deemed advisable to issue new values to correspond with revised charges. The new denominations were 3-12-15-45 and 90 cents and as the revised rates came into effect immediately, recourse was made to surcharging to supply new values.

The surcharging was done locally and consisted of figures about 5 mm. high with "cents" underneath in heavy type. The type was evidently not new or in perfect condition as many minor varieties occur.

The 4c stamp was printed in sheets of 120, in two panes of 60 each, and was surcharged "3 cents" in 1893. The type was set up in a block of thirty (5 rows of 6 stamps in each row) and thus each sheet had to be run through the press four times, making four repetitions of each setting of thirty, on every sheet.

This value was more used than any of the others and there were several different settings which can easily be distinguished by certain broken letters and the position of the "3" over "cents."

Mr. Poole states that there are evidences of at least six settings and that possibly more may be found but I have examined hundreds of these stamps and have never been able to find but five distinct settings. If anyone interested in this issue, has any blocks that do not correspond with any of the five settings which I am describing in this article, I would greatly appreciate their sending the same to me or sending me a description of them.

It is impossible for me to state the order in which these settings were made so I have simply called the settings which I have completed by the letters A, B, C, D, & E, and have numbered the stamps of each pane from 1 to 30, beginning with the 1st stamp in the first row and then running from left to right in regular order.

SETTING A.

On this setting the figure 3 is over "N T" on Nos. 3-4-5-10-11-16-17-22 & 23. It is over "E N" on Nos. 7-18-26-27 & 30 and on the remaining stamps it is over "N".

No. 1—"C" cut in two and the back of "E" cut away
" 4—Foot of "E" broken and "C" slightly raised
" 5—Letters "E N" are blurred
" 6—"N T S" raised
" 8—Top of 3 broken and "T S" slightly raised
" 12—Back of "C" cut and "T S" slightly raised
" 14—Back of "C" cut
" 18—"T S" slightly raised
No. 19—"T S" slightly raised
" 20—"S" slightly raised
" 21—"C" raised and foot of E broken
" 23—"N" broken near center of first stroke
" 24—"T S" slightly raised
" 25—"E" cut at back
" 26—"T" broken so that it resembles an antique "T"
" 27—"S" raised and foot of "C" broken
" 28—Foot of "T" broken off
" 30—"N T S" usually battered and 3 broken at back

SETTING "B"

In setting "B" the figure 3 is over "N" on Nos. 1-2-3-4 and 25, on all of the remaining stamps it is over "N T". This setting is known as the "raised letter" setting as only five of the stamps on a pane of thirty are normal.

No. 2—"S" slightly raised
" 3—"C & S" slightly raised
" 4—"C & S" raised
" 5—"C & S" slightly raised, upper curve of "3" defective
" 6—"S" raised
" 7—"S" raised
" 8—"S" raised
" 9—"S" raised
" 10—"C E S" raised and upper curve of 3 defective
" 11—"C E S" raised
" 12—"C E" raised
" 13—"S" raised
No. 14—"S E S" raised
" 16—"C E S" slightly raised
" 17—"C E S" slightly raised
" 18—"C E S" raised
" 20—"C S" raised
" 21—"C S" raised and foot of E broken
" 22—"C E S" raised
" 23—"C E S" slightly raised
" 24—"C E S" raised
" 25—"C" raised
" 27—"S" raised
" 28—"C E S" raised
" 29—"C E S" raised

SETTING "C"

The "3" is over "N T" on Nos. 28-29 and 30 and over "N" on the remaining stamps.

No. 1—"C" is cut in two and back of E cut away
" 4—"S" slightly battered
" 6—"S" battered
" 8—Top of "S" bent downwards.
" 12—Top of "S" bent downwards
" 14—Top of "N" battered
" 21—Foot of "E" broken off
" 22—"S" slightly raised
" 24—Top of "3" divided
" 25—Top if "3" cut off and foot of "T" broken
" 27—"T S" raised
" 28—Foot of "T" broken off
" 30—"N T S" occasionally battered

SETTING "D"

This setting has the 3 over "N" on all the stamps with the exception of No. 30 which has it over "N T".

No. 1—"C" cut in two and back of "E" cut away
" 4—"S" battered
" 6—"S" battered
" 12—"C" raised and "S" battered
" 14—"N" battered
" 16—"C" slightly raised
" 17—"S" slightly raised
No. 18—Top curve of "3" broken at back and "C" slightly raised
No. 21—"C" raised and foot of "E" broken
" 22—"S" slightly raised
" 23—"S" raised
" 27—"S" slightly raised
" 28—Foot of "T" broken off
" 29—"S" raised
" 30—Top of "S" battered

The "S" is raised on No. 30 on the two lower panes but not on the upper ones.

SETTING "E"

In this setting the "3" is over "E N" on Nos. 1-6-18-24 and 30. It is over "N T" on Nos. 2-3-4-5-7-8-9-10-11-14-16-17-21-22-23 and 27. On Nos. 12-15-20-26 and 28 it is over "N", and on Nos. 13-19 and 25 the "3" is over "E", a position which does not occur on any other setting.

No. 1—"C" cut in two and back of "E" c away
The top of "3" is battered
" 4—Top of "3" divided and "S" battered
" 6—"S" battered
" 11—Top ball of "3" divided
" 12—Top of "S" bent downward
No. 14—Top of "N" battered
" 17—"S" slightly raised
" 21—Foot of "E" broken and "S" raised
" 22—"C" raised
" 28—Foot of "T" broken off
" 29—"S" slightly raised
" 30—"S" battered

All stamps not specially mentioned in the above settings are normal.
Setting A can be distinguished by No. 8 which has the top of "3" cut off.
Setting B has No. 10 with the top of "3" divided.
Setting C has the top curve of "3" broken on No. 24.

Setting D has the top curve of "3" broken on No. 18.

Setting E has the ball of "3" divided on No. 11 and the top of "3" divide on No. 4.

There seem to be only one variety that is common to all of the settings and that is No. 21 with foot of "E" broken. From the fact that the above broken letter is in the same position in all settings of the "3" on 4c, and also in all of the settings of the other values that I have completed, it leads me to believe that the same type was used in the printing of the various settings of the "3" on 4c and probably of the other values.

There are numerous other small varieties which are not common to all of the settings and these are probably due to the wearing of the type and this would be especially true in case the same type was constantly used.

The position of the figure "3" over "cents" is not the same on any two settings and it is probable that after the first printing of this stamp the figure of value was taken out and another value inserted and as further printings were needed this process continued but the type seems to be the same in all cases, subject to the ordinary wear.

I am indebted to the book on the Postage Stamps of the "Seychelles" by Mr. B. W. H. Poole for part of the information in this article but as it was published in 1906 it was not complete in regard to this issue and I am pleased to give my fellow Philatelists the result of my study of this stamp.

It is my opinion that setting "B" was the first setting as No. 1 of this setting is normal and does not have the "C" cut in two and back of "E" cut away and No. 28 does not have the foot of"T"broken off.

If the same type were constantly used this would seem to prove that Setting "B" was printed first and that the varieties in the other settings were caused by the wearing of the type as the surcharging proceeded.

Henry Byron Phillips

HENRY BYRON PHILLIPS, one of the pioneers in Philatelic activities, died suddenly, November 22, 1924, at his home in Berkely, California. Mr. Phillips was an interested and active member of *The Collectors Club,* and just a few days before his death he sent us some data on the Wells Fargo Franks, mentioned in our last issue by H. C. Hitt, which is being incorporated in an article now being prepared. He was a charter member of the American Philatelic Society (No. 19), and for many years was Director at Large of the organization. In business he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Doe Estates Company, of San Francisco, and in the position, handled funds of the Doe Liberty at the University of California. He was also a hard worker in Masonic and Civic organizations, and was a Past Member of Berkely Lodge, No. 363, F. & A. M. Besides Philately, he was also interested in Genealogy and Gardening as hobbies. He had a collection of Western Franks, reputed to be one of the finest in existence. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Paul Bailey, of Sacramento, and Miss Edith Phillips, of Berkely. He was 74 years of age at the time of his death, and in his passing, Philately has lost one of its truest friends and a man who has done much to raise the standards of Philatelic endeavors.

Early Bar Precancels

By Roy C. Frank

I.

INTRODUCTION.

I DEEM it a privilege to be able to present this article on early bar precancels to the readers of the *Collector's Club Philatelist.* It has been my experience since I first became interested in this branch of philately that the collectors of regular issues of United States postage stamps regard precancels as something quite below their respective dignities. Naturally this reaction attracted my attention and I determined to ascertain just what were the basic reasons for this concerted sentiment against precancels. One of these reasons, I discovered, was what the United States specialist considered to be the lack of opportunity for specialization. In order that I might test this theory, I searched through the field of precancels to find a branch that was capable of intense specialization and research. I found my goal in the early bars. In all my stamp experiences, I have never found anything quite so interesting, anything quite so open to study as these early cancellations. Coming out as they did during the period of precancel infancy, they show the results of much experimenting. In these stamps, one can see the remnants of regular cancellations—and what is more, the beginning of our modern precancellations. We can well say that the field of bar precancels takes us back to the formative period of precancel endeavors. Mr. Oscar Selianoff, specialist in early United States cancellations, fittingly describes the status of bar cancellations when he states: "The early bar cancellations carry the origin or historical part of present precancels."

Probably a brief resume of the history of precancels will more clearly show the important place occupied in precancel history by the early bars. As early as the year 1847, ingenuous postmasters conceived the idea of precanceling postage stamps. The first precancel called to our attention is one from Wheeling, Virginia, now Wheeling, West Virginia. In that city, the postmaster precanceled the five and ten cent denominations with the regular stock canceler, a red gridiron. Probably he was not quite satisfied that he was acting in the proper manner, for he recanceled the stamps after they were affixed to the letters. A second early precancel consists of the 1 cent 1851 on which the word "PAID" is printed. Collectors will find these precancels listed in Scott's Specialized United States Catalog. The Wells-Fargo Express Co., and the Adams Express Co. also used 1 cent 1851 stamps precanceled. The Wells-Fargo cancellations consisted of "W. F. & Co." while the Adams Express Co. used a cross made by a vertical and a horizontal penstroke.

Necessity has long been proclaimed the "Mother of Invention." What greater reason can be given for the existence of precancels? As the business of the postal department increased, the postmasters were put to task to devise ways and means of lightening the burdens cast upon their shoulders. By precanceling stamps, the postmasters found a solution to this problem. Little did they care about the shapes and forms of the cancellations—what they wanted was results. Needless to say, the ingenuity of these pioneers is manifested in the spectacular cancellations that they issued. This was the period of the Kicking Mule, Cat on the Fence, and other famous cancellations. Some of the early precancels went these cancellations one better. For example, we have the beautiful star of Glen Allen, Virginia. A great deal of interesting history is wrapped up in this stamp. More information concern-

ing this will be given later. We find gridiron cancellations, quads, squares, capital letters, such as the "M" of Menominee, Michigan, and the "G" of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and others.

However, in spite of the multishapes, the prevailing cancellations are plain ruled lines or bars running either horizontally or vertically. Hence we derive the name of "Bar Precancels." Some of the cancellations were applied with daubers, others by means of a pen, and others with printer's brass rules. Oftentimes several cities have used the same type of cancellation. It is in these cases that study and research are necessary. By comparing loose stamps with those on the original cover, the collector is in a position to classify them. Altho the cancellations may appear identical, yet there is always a difference. No two cancellations from different cities are exactly alike—the color and quality of the inks used may vary, the widths and lengths may show some variations and other means of substantiation may be found. This is what makes these stamps so interesting and fascinating.

Shortly after the issuance of bar precancels, Burlington, Vermont, and Boston, Massachusetts, printed the names of the city and state on the stamps thereby introducing the present types. But, it is very important to note that we still have bars and lines on precancels. Very few cities have entirely done away with these identities. They still play and always will play an important part in precancel history. Some cities still use bar precancels. However, the practise is gradually being discontinued. This article will deal only with bar precancels issued up to and through the 1912 issue of United States postage stamps.

Before entering upon a description and classification of the various types of bar precancels, I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the following collectors: Oscar Selianoff, Wm. H. Field, Frank McChesney, Fred Raff, Al Burns, S. J. Jones, D. D. Berolzheimer and Max Casper for their hearty cooperation in compiling data for this article.

It is not my purpose at this time to present a complete check list for your consideration. To do this would take more space than is justified. What I do wish to accomplish is to point out and explain the various broad groupings of bar precancels. Each of these groupings will be elaborated upon by specific examples with descriptions and illustrations. I shall not attempt to describe any stamps that I do not have in my own collection. By my doing this, the reader can be absolutely assured that the measurements and descriptions as to inks and markings are correct.

After describing the cancellation used by various cities, I have listed the values on which the cancellation appeared.

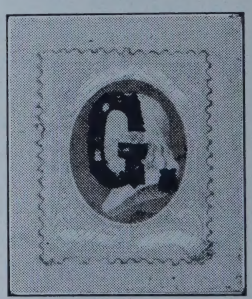
CLASS I.

The first general division of bar precancels consists of precancels having for the cancellation a letter or a picturesque figure such as a star. These are the earliest precancels and are probably the most interesting. Let us examine the various types of this classification.

1. *GLASTONBURY, CONNECTICUT.*

This cancellation consists of a large capital "G" followed by a proportionately large black period. The "G" is 12 millimeters high, 8 millimeters wide and the lines are 2½ millimeters in thickness. The stamps precanceled in this manner were used by the manufacturers of Williams Shaving Soap and other facial necessities. Very few of these precancels were used and they command a high price. The 3 cent 1869 is valued at $20.00.

1869 ISSUE	1879 ISSUE	1882 ISSUE
3 cent	1 cent	1 cent



Class I. No. 1.

2. *MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN*

The postmaster at Menominee precanceled some of the stamps used at that office with a large capital "M" reading vertically up and down. The letter is 15 millimeters wide and 12 millimeters high. The lines forming the letter are 4 millimeters wide. The one cent varieties are fairly common but the 30 cent value is very scarce.

1912 ISSUE

1 cent up	30 cent down
a. down	

Class I. No. 2.

3. *NEW YORK, N. Y.*

This is a very pretty precancel consisting of a circle of pearls, 24 in number, in the center of which circle are the initials "N. Y." The "Y" is superimposed upon the "N" in such a manner as to be perpendicular to it. There are two major varieties. In the first one, the forks of the "Y" point toward the right side of the stamp. In the second variety, the forks of the "Y" face the left side of the stamp. Two different kinds of ink were used; a light blue and a grayish black.. From this description we can see that 4 sets may be made of this type. It is interesting to note that this cancellation was used only on postage due stamps.

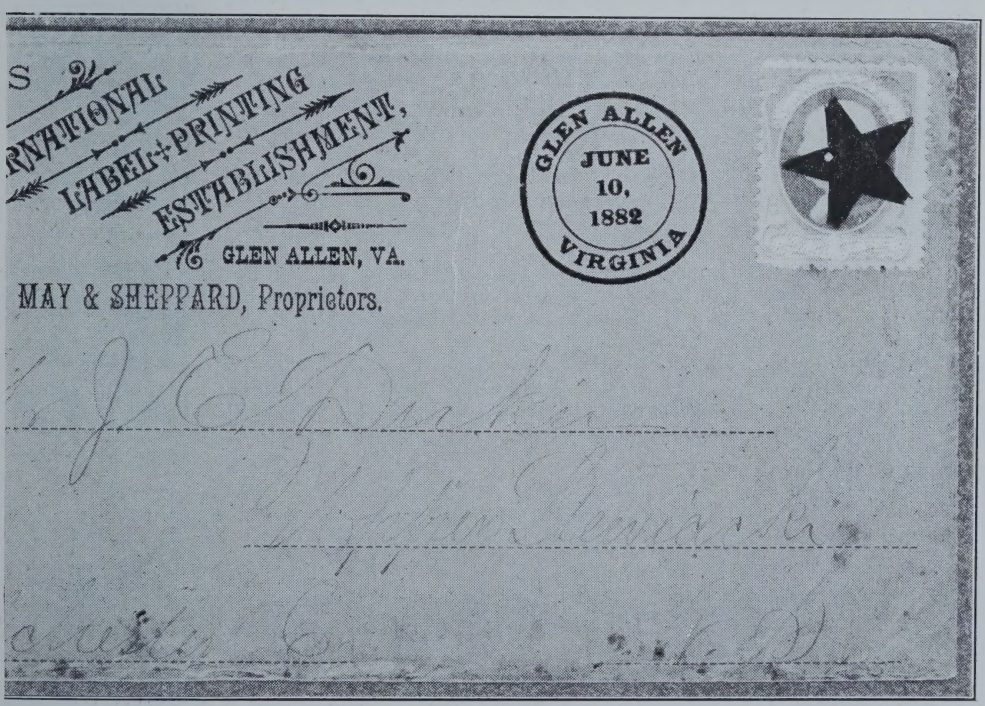
1889-91 POSTAGE DUE

1 cent	5 cent	30 cent
2 cent	10 cent	50 cent

Class I. No. 3.

4. *GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA*

We come now to the most interesting of bar precancels. This stamp, as mentioned in the introduction, has a very interesting history. No article on bar precancels would be satisfactory unless it contained a complete history of the "Star of Glen Allen." The following information has been obtained by me through the courtesy of Wm. C. Michaels of Kansas City, Mo., and August Dietz of Richmond, Va. The story runs as follows:



Class I. No. 4.

In 1868, Capt. John Cussons, a soldier of fortune, settled in Glen Allen, a town approximately ten miles from Richmond, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and opened a shop for the printing of druggist's box and bottle labels, prescription blanks and other small printings suitable to drugstore needs. Later on, he added a line of advertising calendars.

Captain Cussons was a firm believer in mail order advertising. At regular intervals, he sent out circulars and catalogs to his customers. At that time, the postmistress of Glen Allen

was a young lady named Josephine Hopkins. To cancel 500 or more pieces of mail by hand was quite a task for the young lady and the gallant Captain Cussons hit upon the idea of cancelling his mail for the postmistress before it was turned over to her at the postoffice.

The cancellation was performed on a job press. The form is typeset and the star is an electrotype from an original woodcut. It is to be noted that the general mail of the Glen Allen postoffice was not precancelled in this manner—only the mail deposited by Cussons, May & Sheppard, later Cussons, May & Co.

I have heard from some sources that Cussons, May & Co. manufactured postmaster's cancelling stamps and the Star was merely one of their attempts to produce a desirable cancellation. This is not the case. The Cusson's plant never made postmasters' cancelling stamps. This information is based upon the word of John Trevett, the oldest living employee of Captain Cussons.

1873 ISSUE—1 cent

CLASS II.

The second great group of bar precancels consists of those cancellations made by the use of daubers and the like. The cancellations on these stamps are in the form of broad bands or bars, thereby giving rise to the name "Bar Precancels." Only a few representative cities will be listed and illustrated.

Class II. No. 1.

1. *ORANGE, CONNECTICUT*

This city illustrates what I call the band style of bar precancel. The cancellation consists of a broad band varying in width from 6 millimeters to 9 millimeters. There are several cities that used this band style. Among these are Marshall, Mich., Elkhart, Ind., New Orleans, La., and Anderson, Ind. In order to distinguish the precancels from these various cities, one must study the inks used. In doing so, he will find that no two cities have used the same quality or the same color of ink. Anderson, Ind., for example, used a heavy black ink resembling enamel, while Orange, Connecticut, used a grayish black ink presenting a washed out appearance on the stamps. And so, we can separate the cancellations into their respective divisions.

Class II. No. 2.

2. *BAY CITY, MICHIGAN*

This city introduces a second style under Class II. The cancellation in this grouping consists of one horizontal or vertical bar made by the stroke of a small brush. The cancellation usually measures from 1½ to 3 millimeters in width. Many cities have used this general style. Remarks as to distinguishing the different cities are found under 1 of Class II.

3. *GALESBURG, ILLINOIS*

This city illustrates an elaboration of the Bay City style. In this classification we have 2 or more horizontal or vertical bars each measuring 1½ to 3 millimeters wide and spaced at various intervals. Cities using this general style include South Bend, Ind., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Lake Odessa, Mich., Floral Park, N. Y., Lyons, N. Y., and many others. It is usually considerably easier to distinguish these types since the number of bars varies, the spacings vary, and the widths of the bars vary.

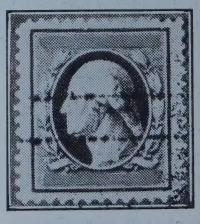
Class II. No. 3.

CLASS III.

This classification consists of a single penstroke or a horizontal and vertical penstroke over the face of the stamp. This is the type of cancellation used by the Adams Express Co. on the 1 cent 1851. These bar precancels are not desirable and are only reviewed here to give the reader information concerning them. If they are on the original cover, well and good; if they are not, then it is useless to try to collect them.

1. *ONECA, FLA.*

Oneca is a representative example of this type of cancellation. Here the cancellation consists of two horizontal penstrokes on a 2 cent postage due stamp. Other cities using a penstroke precancel are Coldwater, Mich., Jacksonville, Fla., Harrisburg, Pa., and Topeka, Kansas. I might say in passing that the Oneca stamp is quite attractive. The stamps were used by the Royal Palm Nurseries on shipments of flowers and shrubs. The cancellation consists of 2 horizontal penstrokes. The ink splotched considerably, but in such a manner as to make an attractive appearance.



Class III. No. 1.

CLASS IV.

We now come to a more interesting group of bars. This is the precancel made by the use of printers' brass rules. A detailed report of the various cities using this type will not be amiss.

1. *ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT*

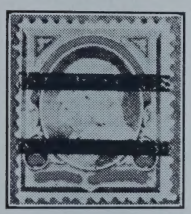
In this city we find 4 horizontal lines each ¾ of a millimeter wide and spaced 2 millimeters apart. There is another variety of spacing, namely, 2½ millimeters. The 2 millimeter spacing is far commoner than the 2½ millimeter spacing. Two point brass rules were used. In setting up the plate, the printer spaced some of the rules a trifle farther apart than he did others. Jet black ink was used. These stamps are easily recognizable off cover and can be safely collected.

Class IV. No. 1.

1894 ISSUE
1 cent
1898 ISSUE
1 cent
a. 2½ mm. spacing

1902 ISSUE
1 cent
a. 2½ mm. spacing

1908 ISSUE
1 cent
a. double
b. 2½ mm. spacing



Class IV. No. 2.

2. *BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS*

Blomington used 2 six point brass rules spaced 5½ millimeters apart. This type is somewhat similar to that used by St. Paul, Minn. The differences are that the Bloomington cancellations are always horizontal while those from St. Paul are always vertical. A second difference is in the distance between the bars, that of the Bloomington type being somewhat less.

1895 ISSUE
1 cent

1898 ISSUE
1 cent

1902 ISSUE
1 cent

3. *GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN*

For this type 2½ point brass rules were used. The lines are spaced 8½ millimeters apart. The lines resemble pen lines to some extent, but upon close examination, the difference can easily be seen.

1898 ISSUE
1 cent

Class IV. No. 3.

4. *ST. PAUL, MINN.*

St. Paul offers an interesting study of these early precancels. This type is made up of 2 vertical lines each 2 millimeters wide and spaced 8½ millimeters apart. Six point rules were used. However, the interesting feature is that it is possible to find one 6 point rule and one 4 point rule on the same stamp, two 6 point rules, but never two 4 point rules. I have a copy on which the first line is a 6 point rule and the second line a 4 point rule. I also have a stamp of the same denomination on which the first line is a 4 point rule and the second a 6 point rule. Another interesting feature of this cancellation is to note the junction points of the rules. Small breaks are noticeable and these breaks form desirable plate varieties.

Class IV. No. 4.

1879-93 POSTAGE DUE
1 cent
2 cent

1895 ISSUE—REGULAR ISSUE
1 cent 3 cent 5 cent
2 cent 4 cent 6 cent

Class IV. No. 5.

5. *BUFFALO, N. Y.*

Buffalo has a splendid appearing bar precancel consisting of 2 horizontal lines each 1 millimeter wide and spaced 4½ millimeters apart. 2 point brass rules were used to precancel these stamps.

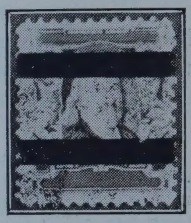
1902 ISSUE—1 cent

6. *FLORAL PARK, N. Y.*

Floral Park has used many varieties of bar precancels. This city started by using the brush daubs of Class II. The last type used however, is a very fine brass rule type. The bars are 3 millimeters wide and are spaced 13 millimeters apart. These stamps were used by floral establishments in that city. If I may be pardoned for a slight digression, I should like to point out of what great value precancels are to such

businesses. In shipping plants and other floral offerings, various shaped parcels are used. If the clerk at the postoffice had to turn these parcels from end to end to find the stamps, much time would be lost. However, by using precancels this search work is eliminated.

1902 ISSUE
1 cent



Class IV. No. 6.

7. *SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK*

One horizontal bar 3 millimeters wide. This cancellation is in heavy black ink.

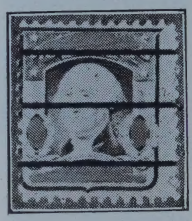
1898 ISSUE
1 cent

Class IV. No. 7.

8. *DAYTON, OHIO*

This type possesses for its insignia 3 horizontal lines 1½ millimeter wide, and spaced 6 millimeters apart. The lines are 1½ point brass rules. Numerous plate varieties showing the connecting ends of the rules may be found. The 1 cent value is very common, but the 2 cent is scarce and is highly prized.

1902 ISSUE
1 cent
2 cent (1903)



Class IV. No. 8.

The above cities represent the more outstanding styles of this great class of bar precancels. This class with Class I forms what I think is the better part of bar precancels. They present a better appearance than those of Class II and Class III, and are more easily collected. They also offer more opportunity for specialization.

CLASS V.

We come now to the last great group of precancels. This group may be properly termed the "Freak Group." There is no regularity in the cancellation varieties of this group. It consists of unique specimens of ingenuous imaginations. They are very interesting and lend beauty as well as novelty to a collection.

Class V. No. 1.

1. *SEYMOUR, CONN.*

This is a novel precancel and immediately attracts one's attention. The cancellation consists of 2 horizontal and 2 vertical bars each 5 millimeters wide, irregularly formed. The ink used presents more the appearance of shoe polish or stove blacking than it does of ink. Probably some postmaster with an inventive turn of mind, daubed his cancelling brush into his wife's favorite can of stove blacking and precancelled a sheet or two of stamps.

1895 ISSUE
3 cent

1898 ISSUE
1 cent

2. *TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA*

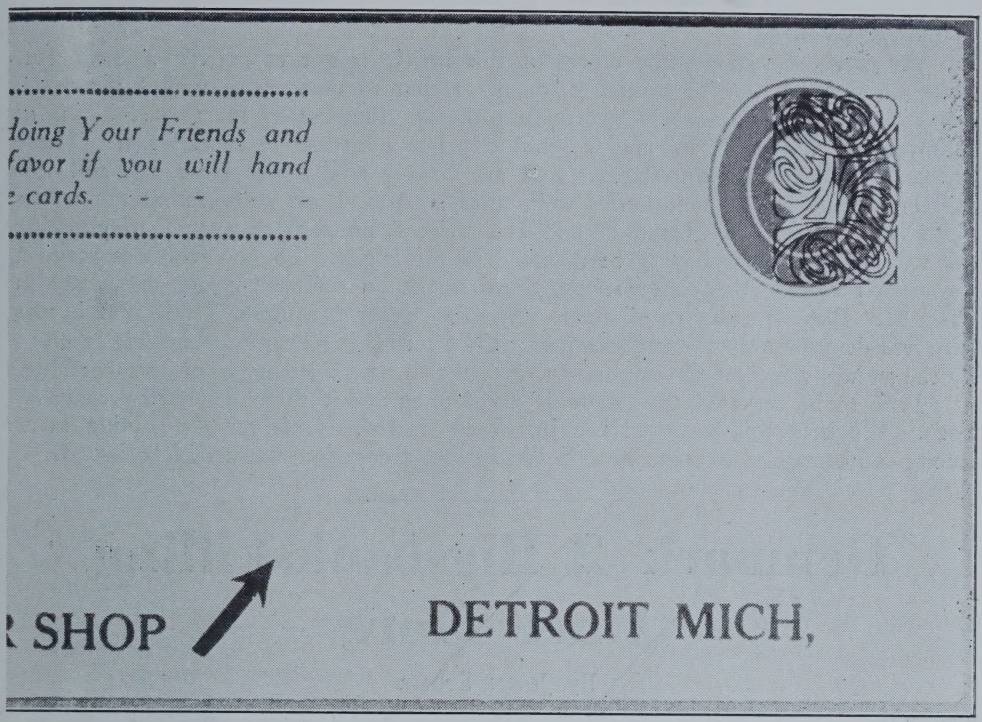
In this item we discover a crude shape in the form of a cross. The cross lines were made with blue crayon. This cancellation is very interesting and adds to the appearance of a collection more than one would imagine offhand. Only one value was precanceled.

1902 ISSUE
1 cent

Class V. No. 2.

3. *VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA*

This cancellation takes us back to the era before prohibition. A brewing company located in Virginia, Minn., sent a number of circulars to various barber shops scattered throughout the United States. The reason these circulars were sent to barber shops was that in those places of business, more people would read them than if they were sent elsewhere. The cancellation was printed at the same as the other printing on the envelope. As for a description of the cancellation, the cut will have to suffice.



Class V. No. 3.

4. *LANCASTER, NEW YORK*

The cancellation consists of 2 printer's quads 8 millimeters to 11½ millimeters long and 2 millimeters to 4 millimeters wide. This city is what may properly be called a specialist paradise. I have 11 different lengths of cancellations from this city in my collection. As to widths and spacings, I have never had the time necessary to cover the ground in a thorough manner. I dare say that one could obtain over a hundred varieties of this one stamp. Besides specialization in lengths and widths, there are plate varieties to be obtained; broken quads, split quads and other varieties.

Class V. No. 4.

1890 ISSUE
1 cent
a. double

COLUMBIAN ISSUE
1 cent

Class V. No. 5.

5. *NEW YORK, NEW YORK.*

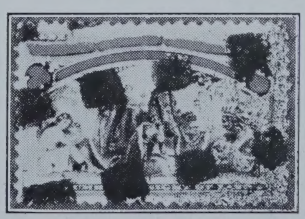
New York has used a number of bar varieties. One of the most interesting is a type consisting of several grotesque blocks, triangular in shape. The sizes of the figures vary considerably in size.

1908 ISSUE
4 cent
6 cent

1912 ISSUE
1 cent

6. *YONKERS, NEW YORK.*

This type is somewhat similar to the New York type discussed. However, in this case the blocks are rectangular or square while those of the New York stamps are triangular in shape. The Yonkers type is commoner. The squares are approximately 5 millimeters square and cover the entire face of the stamp.



Class V. No. 6.

1890 ISSUE
1 cent
a. double
2 cent

COLUMBIAN ISSUE
1 cent

1895 ISSUE
1 cent
2 cent

1898 ISSUE
1 cent

1908 ISSUE
1 cent
2 cent

1912 ISSUE
1 cent
2 cent

SUMMARIZING

As previously stated, the object of this article is not to present a check list. Some explanation may be necessary for the reader to understand why I listed the issues under some classes and not under others. The reason for this action is as follows: In Classes I, IV and V, each city has a distinctive cancellation. There are no two that have cancellations that are exactly alike. Therefore, the collector will be able to collect these items with safety. And, I am certain that the values listed are correct. In Classes II and III, there is no positive method of checking the values reported as having been issued as precancels. To one who has made a thorough study of the cancellations, there might be sufficient proof, especially in Class II. But, in order to eliminate any unnecessary confusion, I felt that it was better to describe only the cancellations. Of Class III, no one can accurately classify the stamps when off the original cover. In this class a listing would be worthless.

It is to be regreted that more is not known about these interesting cancellations. Work in this direction has just been started. It is rapidly gaining favor among collectors and at some time in the future, a complete work will be issued.

Denmark 2 Rigsbankskilling Once More

By JOHN SPOHR

THE power of the printed word is a wonderful thing. Put an erroneous statement in print, and—lo and behold!—it becomes truth. This may explain why Mr. Konwiser—in C. C. P. of April, 1924, and Mr. Kranhold in October, 1924, have had the misfortune to repeat some wrong information printed elsewhere about the 2 RBS of Denmark.

The Truth, with a capital T, is this:

There were two printings of 2 RBS. The first one totalling 101,800 stamps, made by M. W. Ferslew, was supplied in several deliveries in the days from April 28th, to May 5th, 1851. On this printing the burelege was printed from an engraved Steel-plate. In all German and even some Danish catalogs and monographs there is much talk about a copper-plate, which, however, has never existed. The paper used for the first printing is always thick. The color of the stamp is a very characteristic slightly-greenish blue, absolutely distinct from the blue of the second printing. Unused copies of the first printing are of the greatest rarity, at least ten times scarcer than unused copies of the second printing. The stamp was "Sent out" to the post-office in Copenhagen on April 29th, and it is not likely it was issued to the public before April 30, or perhaps May 1st.

The second printing was made by the firm H. H. Thieles Enke, owned by the two brothers, Just and Andreas Thiele, the last named of whom had assisted Ferslew with the first printing. It consisted of 377,500 stamps, supplied in one single delivery on August 5, 1852. On this printing the burelege was made by the ordinary surface printing process the same as used for the duty plates.

There never was any lithographed burelege in spite of what has been repeated a hundred times in a dozen different languages.

The paper used for the second printing varies very much; medium to thick paper is the rule, thin paper being a rare exception.

Let me add a few words about the 4 RBS. Mr. Kranhold says this stamp made its appearance March 21, 1851. This is quite true, in a way, because on this day the stamp was sent out to all post-offices in the Kingdom, and of course it had to appear before being "sent out." But what matters is the *date of issue* to the public, this date is April 1st, 1851, and cannot be any other.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Despite annual resignations the present editor is still at the helm of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* and starting off the fourth volume with bigger plans for the future than ever * * * Our past efforts have been considered sufficiently worth while to justify raising the subscription to the magazine to $2.00 per year * * * A greater incentive to join the Club and now get $2.00 worth of magazine with your membership * * * And in addition you will get the handsome *Year Book* just issued under the supervision of our energetic worker *Chas. J. Phillips* * * * You will be particularly interested to read the thorough reports on the meetings which are also supplied by *Mr. Phillips* * * * They show just how interesting our meetings are and give some valuable data on the great rarities that exist and the methods of our foremost collectors * * * *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* is conducting an interesting series of special issues under the editorship of different philatelic writers * * * *Stephen G. Rich, Philip H. Ward, Jr.* and *Chas. J. Phillips,* all members of the *Collectors Club* have edited special numbers to date and the writer will have charge of the third issue in February * * * The other weekly contemporary *Philatelic Gossip* is having a fine time panning *Hugh Clark* and the *Scott Catalog* * * * This has long been a favorite indoor sport and never fails to attract a goodly number of gleeful supporters * * * The plans for the *International Exhibition* to be held in New York in 1926 are progressing favorably * * * Don't fail to send your application to *Theodore E. Steinway,* 109 East 14th Street, New York City * * * $2.00 pays your dues for one year, but better send $4.00 which will carry your membership over the exhibition period * * * *Herman Toaspern,* better known as *Toasty* is again back for a brief stay to unload his spoils on his select list of victims before again departing for his quarterly visit to Europe * * * Before leaving our midst he has thoughtfully provided us with a voluminous pile of manuscript with which to entertain and enlighten our readers * * * The meetings of the *Hot Stove League* will be particularly enriched by the choice selection of stories which he has garnered from the great philatelists of Europe * * * Some day we will print the proceedings of some of the sessions of this *Inner Circle.* They'll be good * * * The *Annual Dinner* of the *Collectors Club* will be held shortly after this issue appears and a full account of it will appear in our next issue * * * The *Philatelic Literature Supplement,* inaugurated in our last issue under the editorship of *William R. Ricketts* has aroused some favorable comment, and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,* in particular, commented upon it * * * The *Year Book* of the *Canadian Philatelic Society* has made its appearance and is even better than we anticipated * * * It is filled with interesting articles on Canadian issues including one on the *Law Stamps of Manitoba* by *Senator J. A. Calder* * * * Stamps are now given to *Radio Fans* so that they can form a collection of the stations which they have heard * * * Not a bad idea * * * The *Philatelic Association of the S. S. S. R.* announce a *Philatelic Exhibition* with the aid and co-operation of the *Peoples Commissariats of Posts and Telegrafs* * * * We are awaiting a report with interest * * *

The Uptown Stamp Co., 17 West 42nd Street, New York City, have just issued a very attractive *Bulletin* which will be a regular feature in the future * * * It is so good that modesty prevents us from stating that we designed it ourselves * * * Some particularly interesting monographs have recently been issued * * * *P. W. Ware,* 69 Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol, is responsible for an exhaustive work on the *Post Stamps of the Irish Free State* * * * *Frau Mia Keil,* Danzig, has published a specialized loose leaf catalog and album of the Danzig issues * * * Reference to our advertising columns will give full information and we urge our readers to give attention to this important part of our magazine where many attractive offers will be found * * * In this connection do not overlook the full page ad of *Percy McGraw Mann* * * * What more attractive addition to any U. S. Collection * * * *George W. Angers,* 888 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass., is doing a wonderful work for the *Aero Society* with his *Newsletter.* No collector of Air Mail stamps can afford to be without it * * * We badly need some back numbers of this magazine to complete files for some of our friends. If you do not intend to bind yours, we'd like to get them back and will extend your subscription for all we can use * * * This issue contains some especially desirable articles * * * *Harry M. Konwiser* has prepared the most elaborate article on *Danish Cancellations* that has ever appeared * * * *Roy C. Frank's* article on *Early Bar Precancels* will show many collectors who have not realized the importance of this sideline, just how interesting it can be made * * * Many of the other articles are equally good, but we never complete an issue without wishing that many of the other good things that have been squeezed out were in it * * * That is particularly true this time and we can promise an especially interesting number for next issue * * * Now that we have been elected a *Fellow* of the *Royal,* we'll have to do something particularly noteworthy * * * For your support in the past we thank you, but we expect even more in the future * * * And so endeth.

H. L. L.

A Plea for Sane Grouping and Judging of Philatelic Works

At International Stamp Exhibitions

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

AS one who is keenly interested in the drawing up of a really comprehensive and exhaustive program for our International Stamp Exhibition of 1926 I have been comparing the classes for Philatelic Publications as shown in the catalogues of many of the great exhibitions of the past thirty years and it seems to me that there is great scope for improvement in such classes.

The first point for consideration is the drawing up of a comprehensive program and I have asked the two greatest experts on this subject that we have in America, Dr. J. B. Chittenden and Mr. William R. Ricketts, to draft this and they suggest the following plan:

PART I. SEPARATE WORKS.

Section I. Handbooks.

A. General. B. Special.

Section II. Catalogues.

A. General. C. Exhibition Catalogues.
B. Special.

Section III. Society Publications, Reports, etc.

Section IV.

Historical.

PART II. PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

A. Annual. D. Weekly.
B. Quarterly. E. Partly Philatelic.
C. Monthly.

PART III.

A. Albums exhibited by publishers.
B. Old albums exhibited by collectors.

I should very much welcome suggestions to improve or extend this list and same can be sent to me care of *The Collectors Club.*

The next point I want to make is in regard to the judging of this class in our next Exhibition. From my experience at many European Exhibitions I have seen that this is generally the last work undertaken by the Jury, and one that has been done in a very perfunctory manner, with very little examination or consideration of the exhibits.

Take, for instance, the last London Exhibition, *"Publications, Section 7. Albums."* There nine publishers exhibited a large number of albums. Every one of these received a Diploma, no attempt being made to decide which were of outstanding merit.

Take again *"Section 9. Priced catalogues."* These nine publishers exhibited and each one also received a Diploma. That is to say that the judges placed on a par such section catalogues, as *Field's War Catalogue* or *Kimura's Japan Catalogue* with the great catalogues of *Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,* or *The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.*

Such work is not judging the entries but is the broadcasting of indiscriminate awards by tired Jurymen.

These are examples of poor Jury work that have occured at all Philatelic Exhibitions in the past and I would like to see that in 1926 we try and improve on these archaic methods of judging Philatelic Publications.

I think that the first thing to do is to select and appoint separate Judges for Philatelic Publications of all kinds. I suggest the appointment of two competent men for America and one for Great Britain and that these three have the power to consult judges from other countries when judging works published in other language than English.

While the general body of the Jury were judging the stamp exhibits these special men would have plenty of time to examine and compare the merits of the numerous publications that will be entered if we show the world that we are going to class and judge their goods in a sane manner.

Now there is one other point about which I feel very strongly.

Publishers of important works are exhibiting such works in their own name and awards are being given to them and not to the authors. As examples to make my point clear I quote:

> "London Exhibition. Sefi Pemberton & Co. had Gold Medal for Brazil, written by Col. G. F. Napier."

In Brusssels in like manner, Frank Godden & Co. showed France, written by Sir James Clark, and United States, by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, and the awards went to the publishers.

Do not think for a moment I am saying anything against these publishers. They are friends of mine and my own firm exhibited many works of others and got awards.

What I want to do is to appeal for justice in making our awards to authors and publishers in 1926. In my opinion, in the case of monographs, the medals, when awarded, should in all cases go to the authors, and diplomas might be given to publishers where the jury thought they had been deserved by the manner and style in which the work has been turned out.

Philatelic Literature is the foundation of our hobby and the same must be properly classed and judged at great Exhibitions to show the regard and the honor that we have for those who devote so much time to producing works which help to foster and encourage the growth of Philately.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME I. JANUARY, 1925 No. 1.

REVIEW No. 2. Quarter Ending, January, 1925.

For Review No. 1, see "C.C.P.—III, 4, October, 1924."

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. History and Bibliography.

This catalogue, the latest being the EIGHTY-FIRST EDITION just published, is the oldest catalogue published. Started in 1867 by the FATHER OF AMERICAN PHILATELY: The Late JOHN WALTER SCOTT, who was actively connected with the compilation and publishing of the catalogue from the First to Fiftieth Edition, and is a philatelic memorial to his memory. It began in June, 1867, as: *"J. W. Scott & Co.'s Monthly Price List"* (later) *"J. W. Scott & Co.'s Monthly Price List of Adhesive Stamps,"* ending with August, 1868, fifteen numbers being issued, consisting of 1 leaf, 17¼x7¼ in., and constituting the FIRST FIFTEEN EDITIONS OF SCOTT'S CATALOGUE. (NOTE: There is no complete set of these in existence to my knowledge. The Crawford Library wants eleven numbers to complete, my library has only one number, the 11th, April, 1868.

SIXTEENTH EDITION. Sept., 1868. With this edition it was issued as a real catalogue, consisting of (1)+(1 plate of eleven stamps in color)+21pp. (Catalogue)+(1)p., 7-5/8x4-5/8 in., bound in a yellow-brown paper cover entitled: *"Descriptive Catalogue of American and Foreign Postage Stamps, issued from 1840 to date, splendidly illustrated with colored engravings and containing the Current Value of each Variety."* Price 15 cents. New York: Published by J. W. Scott & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, 34 Liberty Street. September, 1868. Wm. B. Smyth, Printer, 4 New Chambers St., N. Y. Page two of cover contains "Preface"; page three has advertisement of "The American Journal of Philately," page four has adv. "Scott's American Album" and "Seventh series of J. W. Scott & Co.'s Popular Packets. (This is really the first edition and at once became the Standard American Catalogue).

(NOTE: For descriptions of 17th to 21st editions, I am compelled to use the Crawford catalogue, as my library is in want of these, but from the 22nd on I have a complete set).

SEVENTH EDITION, June, 1869. (3) +26pp., do, colored paper cover.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION, March, 1870. (3) +29+ (1) pp., do, do.

NINETEENTH EDITION, May, 1870. (5) +32+ (1 plate), do, do.
With imprint of Mason & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TWENTIETH EDITION, July, 1870. (5) +32+ (1 plate), do, do.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, November, 1870. (5) +32+ (1 plate), do, do.

(NOTE: The title and sizes of the five editions, given above, may vary from the 16th ed., as they are described from copies in the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany library, and so much of the very rare pieces as well as the common were so badly trimmed by the binder as to render some almost useless. I had the greatest pleasure in 1905, while in London, to be able to examine the Crawford Library on four different occasions, while Mr. Bacon was compiling the great catalogue.—Later I hope to make any corrections or additions necessary to this bibliography, so that it will be absolutely correct).

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION, June, 1871. *"An illustrated Descriptive List of all Postage Stamps.* This list gives the Date of Issue, Color, Shape and Value, together with a full description of every Postage Stamp that has ever been issued by any country in the world. Also the prices at which each Stamp can be purchased of J. W. Scott & Co. Beautifully Illustrated with colored engravings. Twenty-second edition. Price Fifteen Cents. New York. J. W. Scott & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau St. (1 plate) +32 (including 1st and 2nd cover page and plate of stamps) + (2) pp. (9th Series of J. W. S. & Co.'s Popular Packets), 8x5⅝ in., green paper cover, catalogue printed on tinted paper.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION, November, 1871. 32 pp. (inc. 1st cov. p. and plate) +2 pp., 9x5¾ in., red paper cover, tinted paper.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1872, *"Descriptive List of all Postage Stamps. Illustrated with over One Hundred Coloured Engravings."* 28 pp. (inc. 1st c.p.) +8 plates of stamps in color, 8¼x5⅜ in., green paper cover.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1873. (2) +24 pp. +8 plates, 8⅜x5½ in., paper cover.
With W. Harry Bruce, St. John, New Brunswick in place of J. W. Scott & Co.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1873. *"J. W. Scott & Co.'s Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue."* 39+ (1) pp., 8¾x5¾ in., paper cover, tinted paper.
Interleaved Edition. (NOTE: Probably almost all the editions from this on exist in interleaved editions. I list only those I have in my library).
With the imprint of J. Allan Mason & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1874. 48 pp., 8¾x5¾ in., paper cover.
With imprint of Novelty Stamp Co., Springfield, Mass.

TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1874. *"Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of All Nations."* 48 pp., 9⅛x6 in., yellow paper cover.
With imprint of L. W. Durbin, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWENTY-NINTH EDITION, 1874. 48 pp. 9¼x5⅞ in., paper cover.
With imprint of A. G. Craig, San Francisco, Cal.
With imprint of J. Allan Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
With imprint of J. A. Pierce, Chicago, Ill.
(NOTE: The editions used by other firms, usually have a new paper cover and the title page and advertising pages at end omitted.)

THIRTIETH EDITION, 1875. *"The Postage Stamp Catalogue Profusely Illustrated."* 40+ (8) pp., paper cover, 9x5¾ in.
With imprint of J. Allan Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Illustrations of Postage Stamps." Supplement to the Postage Stamp Catalogue. 16 pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

THIRTY-FIRST EDITION, 1876. 48+ (16) pp. 9x5¾ in., paper cover.
With imprint of C. G. Calder, Providence, R. I. Printed on rose paper.
With imprint of A. G. Craig, San Francisco, Cal. Do.
With imprint of A. W. Locke, Chicago, Ill. Do.
With imprint of M. Wineburgh, New York, N. Y. Do.

THIRTY-SECOND EDITION, 1876. 48+ (16) pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

THIRTY-THIRD EDITION, 1876. 48+ (16) pp. and 1 p. Supp. (Circular dated Nov. 20, 1876, allowing 10% reduction on all orders over $1.00), 9⅛x5¾ in., p.c.
With imprint of A. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal.

THIRTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1877. Title-page has Scott & Co. instead of J. W. Scott & Co. 45+ (3) pp. (blue paper) (16) pp. (white paper) 9x5¾ in., paper cover.
"Catalogo de Sellos de Franqueo, con la fecha de emision, el color, la forma y el'valor de todos los sellos de franque que han sido emitivos por todos los diferentes gobiernos del mundo. Profusamente ilustrado. La trigesima-cuarta edicion. (Printed in Spanish with the contents re-arranged). 45+ (3) pp. (white paper), 9x5¾ in., bluish paper cover.
"Supplement of Illustrations." 24 pp., 9x5¾ in., green paper cover.

THIRTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1878. 46+1 (Addenda to Supp. of Illustrations) +(1)+ (16) pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.
With imprint of C. F. Buswell, Montpelier, Vt.

THIRTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1879. 46+2 (Add. to Supp. of Ill.) 32 pp. ("The American Journal of Philately and Coin Advertiser," Vol. XIII, January, 1879), 9⅛x5¾ in., paper cover.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1879. 46+2 (Add. to Supp. of Ill.) +32 pp. (Do), the 48 pp. of catalogue printed on rose paper, 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

THIRTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1880. 55+ (1) pp., (pp. 52 & 53—Add. to Supp. of Ill.) and illustrations throughout the text printed in red, 9⅛x5¾ in., paper cover.
Bound in back of "Scott's American Album" with copy of "The American Journal of Philately and Coin Advertiser," Vol. XV, Jan., 1881), (album +(55+(1) catalogue) +(16) (journal, 9¼x5¾ in., bound in green cloth. (NOTE: Probably other editions of the catalogue are bound up with "Scott's American Album?")

THIRTY-NINTH EDITION, 1881. 51+ (1) pp. and 4 pp. (Add. to Supp. of Ill.), 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

FORTIETH EDITION, 1882. 54+28 (Supp. of Ill.) + ( ) pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.
This catalogue was used by W. Furman, Waterloo, N. Y., with his label pasted over Scott & Co.'s name and address on cover.

FORTY-FIRST EDITION, 1882. 54+ (10) pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

FORTY-SECOND EDITION, 1882 *"Standard Postage and Revenue Stamp Catalogue."* 66+29 (Supp. of Ill.) +(17) pp., 9x5¾ in., paper cover.

FORTY-THIRD EDITION, 1883. 65+25 (Supp. of Ill. +(6) pp., 9⅛x5⅞ in., pink paper cover. (Cat. printed on rose paper).

FORTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1883. 66+26 (Supp. of Ill.), +(4) pp., 9¼x5¾ in., greenish-yellow paper cover.

FORTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1884. 70+26 (Supp. of Ill.) +(8) pp., 9⅛x5¾ in., rose paper cover.

FORTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1885 70+(25) (Supp. of Ill.) +(9) pp., all printed on rose paper, 9⅛x5¾ in., rose paper cover.

FORTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1886. 75+28 (Supp. of Ill.) +(9) pp., 9⅛x5¾ in., green paper cover. (NOTE: First edition with imprint of "Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited" on cover and title page.)

FORTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1886. 190+ (14) pp., 9⅛x5¾ in., greenish paper cover. (pp. 103 to 190 Illustrations).

FORTY-NINTH EDITION, 1887. Part I, Catalogue, 102+10+ (17) pp., red paper cover. Part II, Illustrations, 99+ (1) pp., red paper cover. 9⅛x5¾ in.
Part I, with imprint of C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.

FIFTIETH-EDITION, 1889. Part I, Cat., 119+3+ (22) pp., greenish paper cover. Part II, Illustrations, 108 pp., brown paper cover. 9⅛x5¾ in.

FIFTY-FIRST EDITION, 1890. 312+3+ (27) pp., 9x5¾ in., red paper cover.
Interleaved Edition.
With imprint of Mound City Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.
With imprint of F. Trifet, Boston, Mass.

FIFTY-SECOND EDITION, 1891. 355+3+ (10) pp., 9x5¾ in., green paper cover.
Interleaved Edition.
With imprint of E. A. Holton, Boston, Mass.

FIFTY-THIRD EDITION, 1892. 380+3+ (31 pp., 9x5¾ in., lavender paper cover.
Interleaved Edition.
With imprint of F. Trifet, Boston, Mass.

FIFTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1894. 546+3+ (29) pp., 9x5¾ in., red paper cover.
"REVISED PRINT," 544+3+ (39) pp., do, lavender paper cover.
Interleaved Edition, 544+3+ (39) pp., 9x5¾ in., bound dark brown cloth.
With imprint of F. Trifet, Boston, Mass.
"POCKET SIZE." 546+3+ (37) pp., 6⅝x4¼ in., bound red cloth.
With imprint of Bogert & Durbin Co., New York, N. Y. (Not catalogued in Crawford).
With imprint of the Standard Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.
With imprint of F. Trifet, Boston, Mass.

FIFTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1895. 2 (Errata) +619+4+ (3) +(10) (Cheap sets) yellow paper +(2) yellow paper +45 pink paper (Adv.) +(3) pink paper, 6⅝x4¼ in., bound green cloth.

FIFTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1896. (2) (Errata) +xxxvi+623+5+ (10) Cheap Sets, Yellow p. +(2) yel. p. +(8) green p. +(24) pink paper, do, bound yellow cloth.
Bound French morocco, interleaved, thumb indexed, printed on bond paper. Special Edition.

FIFTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1897. 4 (Errata-orange p.) +xxxvi+656+3+ (16) cheap sets +(24) Popular packets, green p. +(24) pp. adv. pink p., 6½x4¼ in., bound light blue cloth.
"(The) International Postage Stamp Catalogue giving the date of issue, color, shape and value of all postage stamps that have been issued by any Government in the world With illustrations, etc. This catalogue is complete in regular varieties, eliminating all unusual varieties of perforation, watermark, etc. 1897 *Edition."* 346+ (8) adv. pink p. +(22) packets, green p. +(16) pp. (cheap sets, yellow p.), 6½x4¼ in., buff paper cover. (Not listed in Crawford).

FIFTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1898. 2 (Errata-green p.) +xxxvi+595+4+(3)+ (16) cheap sets-red p. +(24) popular packets-gray p. +(24) pp. adv.-rose p., 6½x4¼ in. bound orange cloth.
"Supplement to the 58th Edition of Scott's Standard Catalogue." 41+(8) pp. adv. 6⅜x4¼ in., red-orange paper cover. (Not given in Crawford Library Catalogue).
"Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s Standard Catalogue of Postal Cards and Letter Cards, Illustrated by over 1000 *Engravings."* 169+2+15 pp. adv., 6½x4¼ in., orange paper cover. (NOTE: Postal Cards which have been catalogued in the different editions through the 57th edition, have been eliminated in the 58th edition and given in this separate catalogue).

FIFTY-NINTH EDITION, 1900. 4 (Errata-green p.) +xxxvi+625+(1)+(20) cheap sets, deep rose p. +(24) popular packets-orange p. +(24) adv. green p., 6½x4¼ in., bound red cloth.

SIXTIETH EDITION, 1901. 2 (Errata-green p.) +xxxv+(1)+658+(20) cheap sets, yellow p. +(24) pop. packets-blue p. +(24) adv.-maroon p., 6½x4¼ in., bound green cloth.

SIXTY-FIRST EDITION, 1902. 2 (Errata-yellowish p.) +xxxvi+689+(1)+(24) cheap sets, pink paper +(32) popular packets-green p. +(24) pp. (adv. brown p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound yellow cloth.

SIXTY-SECOND EDITION, 1903. 4 (Errata-blue p.) +xxxvi+729+(1)+ (24) cheap sets, yellow p. +(40) popular packets +(24) pp. (adv.-blue p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound reddish-brown cloth.

SIXTY-THIRD EDITION, 1904. 2 (Errata-pink p.) +xxxvi+702+(24) cheap sets, olive p. +(4) popular packets-pink p. +(24) pp. (adv.-brown p.), 6½x5¼ in., bound gray cloth.

SIXTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1905. 4 (Errata-yellow p.) +xxxviii+720+(1)+(20) cheap sets, yellow p. +(36) popular packets-blue p. +(24) pp. (adv.-deep brown p., 6½x4¼ in., bound green cloth.

Thumb Indexed. Bound leather. Bound leather, thumb indexed.

SIXTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1906. 2 (Errata-brown p.) +xxxviii+761+(1)+(20) cheap sets, brown p. +(38) popular packets-pink p. +(24) pp. (adv.-green p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound light blue cloth.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather. Bound leather, thumb index.

SIXTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1907. 2 (yellow-p.) +2 (Errata-green p.) +xxxviii+775+(3)+(16) cheap sets, gray p. +(38) popular packets-blue p. +(24) pp. (adv.-brown p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound chocolate-brown cloth.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue Supplement to the Sixty-sixth Edition." 20 pp., 6¼x4¼ in. (Not listed in Crawford).

SIXTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1908. 2 (blue p.) +2 (Errata-red-brown p.) +xxxviii+2 (yellow-brown p.) +807+(3)+(16) cheap sets-yellow p. +(36) popular pack.-gray p. +(24) pp. (adv.-maroon p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound light green cloth.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue Supplement to the Sixty-seventh Edition." 11 +(1) pp., 6⅜x4¼ in. (Not listed in Carwford).

ADDENDA TO THE CRAWFORD CATALOGUE.

SIXTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1909. 2 (yellow p.) +2 (Errata-orange p.) +xxxviii+2 (dark brown p.) +791+(3)+(70) pp. (accessories-green p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound brown cloth.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States and China." Supplement. 33+(1) pp., 6½x4⅜ in., gray paper cover.

SIXTY-NINTH EDITION, 1910 2 (gray p.) +2 (Errata-brown p.) +xxxvi+809+(1)+74 pp. (accessories) (red orange p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound gray cloth.

Bound paper. Bound leather.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China, etc." 33 +(1) pp., 6½x4⅜ in., claret paper cover.

SEVENTIETH EDITION, 1911. 2 (pink p.) +2 (Errata-red p.) +xxxvi+823+(3)+72 pp. (accessories-green p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound red cloth.

Bound paper. Bound leather.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China, etc." 33 +(1) pp., 6½x4⅜ in. paper cover.

SEVENTY-FIRST EDITION, 1912. 2 (blue p.) +2 (Errata-green p.) +xxxvi+909+5+(72) pp. (accessories-yellow p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound blue cloth.

Bound paper. Bound leather.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China, and Philippine Islands." 33+(1) pp., 6½x4⅜ in., blue paper cover.

SEVENTY-SECOND EDITION, 1914. 2 (yellow p.) +2 (Errata-brown p.) +xxxix+1+939 +(1)+(72) pp. (accessories-red p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound brown cloth.

Bound paper. Bound leather.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China, and Philippine Islands." 33+(1) pp., 6½x4¼ in., paper cover.

SEVENTY-THIRD EDITION, 1915. 2 (pink p.) +2 (Errata-red p.) +xxxiii+(1)+980+(24) cheap sets-yellow p.+(52) pp. (accessories-red p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound orange cloth.

Bound paper. Bound leather.

Bound cloth, thumb index. Bound leather, thumb index.

"Scott's Stamp Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China, and Philippine Islands." 33+(1) pp., 6½x4¼ in., paper cover.

SEVENTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1916. 2 (green p.) +2 (Errata-gray p.) +xxxiii+(1)+1016 +(2)+(96) pp. (accessories-dark gray p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound red cloth.
Bound paper.
Bound leather, Ed. de Luxe, India Paper.
"Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States, China and Philippine Islands." 33+(1) pp., 6½x4¼ in., paper cover.

SEVENTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1917. 2 (orange p.) +2 (Errata-blue p.) +xxxiii+1122+4+ (96) pp. (accessories-brownish p.), 6½x4¼ in., bound blue cloth.
Bound paper.
Bound leather.
"Supplement to the 1917 *Edition Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue including Chronicle of New Issues and Changes in Prices."* 93+(3) pp., 6¼x4¼ in., stiff blue paper.
Bound leather, interleaved.
Bound leather, interleaved, thumb index.

SEVENTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1919. 2 (p.) +2 (Errata p.) +ix+(1)+1161+(101) pp. (accessories), 6½x4¼ in., bound cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.
Bound leather.
Bound leather, thumb index.
Bound leather, interleaved.
Bound leather, interleaved, thumb index.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH EDITION, 1920. 2 (yellow p.) +2 (Errata-gray p.) +2+1213+3+ (80) pp. (1920 Price List of Postage Stamps and Philatelic Supplies), 6½x4¼ in., bound chocolate cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH EDITION, 1922. 4 (green p.) +2+1258+6+(70) pp. (1922 Price List of Postage Stamps and Philatelic Supplies), 6½x4¼ in., bound dark green cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.
"Scott's Supplementary Catalogue Containing: United States Local Stamps, Official Seals and Telegraph Stamps." 1922 Edition. 31+(1) pp., 6¼x4¼ in., green paper cover.

SEVENTY-NINTH EDITION, 1923 4 (yellow p.) +2+1326+2+(32) pp. (1923 Price List of Postage Stamp Albums and Philatelic Accessories), 6½x4¼ in., bound dark red cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.

EIGHTIETH EDITION, 1924. 4 (yellow-p.) +2+1408+(88) pp. (1924 First Edition. A descriptive List of Packets, Sets, Desirable Single Stamps, Philatelic Accessories and Publications), 6½x4¼ in., bound dark gray cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.

EIGHTY-FIRST EDITION, 1925. 4 (green p.) +2+1496+(64) pp. (1925 Price List of Sets, Packets, Postage Stamp Albums and Philatelic Accessories), 6½x4¼ in., bound dark blue cloth.
Bound cloth, thumb index.

REVIEW OF THE "EIGHTY-FIRST" EDITION, 1925. This edition contains 1488 pages, a gain of 88 over the eightieth-edition, 1924, and what a difference from the 16th edition, Sept., 1868, 21 pages. It will not be many years before this catalogue will be compelled to be published in two parts. The United States portion is a catalogue of 80 pages and all kinds and varieties are catalogued if we include the two other U. S. catalogues published by this Co.; Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps (now in its 2nd Edition) and "Scott's Supplementary Catalogue Containing: United States Local Stamps, Official Seals and Telegraph Stamps" 1922 Edition, with the exception of UNITED STATES POST CARDS. Why ignore these? The next edition of the Supplementary Catalogue should include a complete catalogue of the post cards, it is not a very long list and would not add many pages. This should be done even if the Scott Company do not stock them. In all other countries only adhesive stamps are catalogued, but these are thoroughly covered as all official, postage due, postal fiscal, registration, special delivery and too late stamps are included where they exist. Also all the most prominent minor varieties are included as well as some shades and the papers, perforations and watermarks are fully dealt with. In the seven and one-half pages of index there are given 924 names of countries, provinces, districts, and towns. The prices of great rareties have been given in the last two editions made possible by the sale of the Ferrari Collection in Paris. The prices as a rule compare very favorably with those of other general catalogues and all in all the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. have given us a very fine encyclopaedia of the stamps of the world and I advise collectors to get their copy at once, before the edition is exhausted.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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Seconded by J. M. Bartels.

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Proposed by Justus Stahn.

Rudolph Loreck.....Bound Brook, N. J.
Proposed by P. G. Doane.
Seconded by G. B. Sloane.

Gen. F. R. Dyer.....Long Island, N. Y.
Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

H. Ivan Baer.....Long Island, N. Y.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.

Otto Luft.....New York City.
Proposed by P. G. Doane.
Seconded by G. B. Sloane.

Erich Hausmann, Prof.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.

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Proposed by C. E. Severn.
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Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

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Harry Wennberg .....Stockholm, Sweden.
Proposed by N. Strandell.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

Wm. S. White.....Englewood, N. J.
Proposed by P. G. Doane.
Seconded by W. S. Scott.

The next issue will contain the continuation of Perry's article on the Plating of the 10c 1847, and a very complete review of "Evenings at the Collectors Club" by Charles J. Phillips. There will also be a readable article on Philatelic conditions in Europe by "Toasty," and other articles of interest and value.

COLC

OLUME IV. No. 2. APRIL 1925

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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SUPPLEMENTS

TWO PLATES SHOWING TYPES OF 10c 1847
TITLE PAGE AND INDEX FOR VOLUMES I. AND II.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. IV. APRIL 1925 No. 2

Norway No 4.

By REV. ELIAS RASMUSSEN

NORWAY No. 1 had not proven satisfactory. The press of the country expressed itself freely. In *Aftenbladet,* January 19, 1855, we read in part: "When we finally should get Postage Stamps why should we then make them so ugly, so homely, so unseemly that any cultured person must blush, when he looks at them and ask himself the question, what will the world say?" Zarbell, who was responsible, apologised for the result and disclaimed responsibility, on the ground that he had been on a trip out of Norway and had left the superintendence of the job in the hands of what were considered competent men.

But as the relatively small emission of 2,018,000 was soon exhausted it was decided to have the stamps made in a foreign country. Already, January 23, 1855, a letter, regarding this matter of new Postage Stamps was sent to England.

"According to a law of July 7, 1854, the Norwegian Post Department has issued Postage stamps each valued at 4 skilling, that should be used in payment for letters between certain points within the country from January 1 this year, so that the postal rate within the country is to be uniformly 4 skilling for a single letter. Since the stamps made in this country, of which a sample is enclosed, are not satisfactorily executed, the Department has decided to have the Norwegian Postage Stamps temporarily made in England, and hereby request the General Consul to investigate if this work can be undertaken by responsible men in London; furthermore to secure for the Department 2 drawings in different colors: one representing the Norwegian Coat of Arms, and one Mis Majesty, The King's Picture, and with the inscription illustrated in enclosed sample namely *Frimaerke,* and below, *4 skilling.* As a guide for the drawings a Norwegian Silver specie half dollar is enclosed.

"The Department takes the liberty to request Mr. General Consul to secure for the Department an estimate of the cost for the production of the necessary plates and paper with crown watermark, also the printing of 8 million stamps on sheets, each containing 200 stamps of which 6 millions should have a value of 4 skilling and 2 million for 8 skilling per stamp. Furthermore, when after the order is given, the work can be expected to be completed and finally it should be investigated what control the British Post Department keeps during the production of the English stamps; if it embraces the engraving, the paper production and the printing or only one of these.

"The Department would consider it desirable if the same men that the English Postal Authorities use could accept the production of the Norwegian stamps."

In answer to this letter the General Consul, Mr. Carl Tottie, writes as follows, dated London, February 27th, 1855:

"Upon request of the Royal Department according to correspondence of 23 of last month sent me, I hereby have the honor to present drawings of two stamps for prepaying letters in Norway for the value of 4 skilling and 8 skilling respectively, each in their own design. These drawings are executed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., a highly respected firm that have consulted concerning the execution of the order, and who declare themselves willing to undertake the same upon following conditions:

"1. For the original engravings and the necessary plates for the printing of the postage stamps a price of three hundred and fifty (350) pounds Stirling.

"2. For eight million stamps paper included, a price of one shilling and two pence per thousand, but one shilling and four pence, if the sheets are to be perforated like those used here, so that the single stamps can be severed without the use of shear or knife.

"3. That contract for the delivery of stamps for the Norwegian Post Department needs be given Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for at least 5 years.

"Messrs. De La Rue & Co. neglected to answer my inquiry regarding the time required to complete an order of this kind, wherefore, I have repeated my question and shall without delay forward their answer and will then at the same time write more specifically regarding the control of the production of stamps by the local postal authorities. Mainly the guarantee against counterfeiting which depends to a great extent on the honor and trustworthiness of the manufacturer, and the impossibility for other persons to change one of the little numbers (values).

"Finally, I ought to mention that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. is not, as I was first led to suppose, the contractors for the production of the stamps of the English Postal Department, which are produced by the house of Bacon & Co., although they produce the Revenue stamps for another Government Department, as well as stamps for the East Indian Company. They can therefore be considered as trustworthy as any manufacturer in this branch here."

The letter of February 28th reads as follows:

"Regarding my humble letter of yesterday concerning the order for stamps for the Norwegian Post Department, I hereby have the honor to add that De La Rue & Co. have promised to have the plates as well as 8 million Postage stamps all ready 6 months after the contract is let. Furthermore, I take the liberty to inform that the control made by the local Postal Authorities consists at present of a selected service man present at the printing between which operations the plates are kept in the office of the Postal Authorities."

The Department seems to have taken plenty of time to consider this bid, but evidently decided to go ahead, as a letter written early in July, 1855, and addressed to the General Consulate in London is on record. After repeating the 3 points mentioned in Mr. Tottie's letter adding the time limit of 6 months for the delivery of 8 millions of stamps, the General Consul was requested to make clear to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., that although they received exclusive contract for 5 years there was a possibility that 8 million stamps would be all the Norwegian Post Department needed in 5 years. That the stamps must be so well gummed they could not be removed from the letter without being torn. The sheets to be wrapped in packages of 6 sheets each.

The Department also requested the General Consul to secure at the expense of the Department a trustworthy person to control the printing and keep the plates when not in use. Finally, to send the stamps on the mail Steamship just then under construction in London for the Norwegian Post Department.

This letter was never sent. The reason why this order was not executed is unknown, but one reason may be that Sweden had by this time introduced stamps, and July 11, 1855, the following letter was sent to the Royal Swedish General Post Authorities:

"According to a law of July 7th, 1854, the Norwegian Post Department have issued Postage Stamps each valued at 4 skilling that are used in payment of letters from January 1, 1855. Since the stamps made in this country are not satisfactorily executed, the Department believes it ought to investigate if the Norwegian stamps could not in the future, temporarily be made in Sweden by the same persons that produced the newly issued Swedish stamps. With this object in view we take the liberty to seek the Cooperation of the Royal General Postal Authorities, to secure two drawings, one of light blue and one of light red color with the image of his Majesty the King and following inscriptions:

"Above *'Norge,'* on each side *'Frimaerke,'* and below on the light blue stamp *'4 Skilling'* and on the light red stamp *'8 Skilling,'* furthermore in the lower corners '4' and '4,' '8' and '8.' The Department also requests to know the expense for the engraving of the necessary plates and for paper (watermarked with the Royal crown in each stamp) also for the printing and gumming of 8 million stamps on perforated sheets, each sheet containing 200 stamps so that 6 millions be of 4 skilling value and 2 millions of 8 skilling; likewise it will please the Department to know how long after the order has been placed, the work can be expected to be finished and finally if it can be expected that the persons that are selected to control the production of the Swedish Postage stamps, also would undertake the same work for the Norwegian Post Authorities."

The Swedish Postal Authorities was very gracious in the reply of the following October 22, and with a short note enclosed the following documents:

1. A copy of the Swedish contract with the Postage Stamp producer, Count P. A. Sparre.

2. An expression from manager at Tumba Paper Mill regarding the delivery of paper.

3. Two bids; one from Count Sparre and one from Engraver Nyman in Stockholm.

It might be of interest to read all this correspondence, but it would make this article too long, so we will have to be satisfied with a summary. The Manager of Tumba Paper Mill advised against putting water-mark in each stamp, because of the shrinking of the hand-made paper making the spacing irregular, but suggests putting watermark in the corner margins.

Count Sparre writes that he has the honor of presenting drawings for four different stamps to be selected from, with necessary corrections according to directions of the Royal Norwegian Post Department. He intimates that if his offer is accepted, the shield upon which the King's picture is found will be artistically engraved, to be executed by the foremost artists of Paris. His price will be the same and the time for the executiion same as for the Royal Swedish Post Departments.

P. A. Nyman offers in his letter to print 8 million stamps, paper not included, for twenty-four skilling per 1,000 stamps unperforate, and forty skilling, perforated.

Neither Count Sparre's four drawings nor Nyman's submitted drawings are now to be found in the Norwegian Archives.

October 30, 1855—The Swedish General Post Department sent another bid from Prof. J. Bogge, who also submitted two colored drawings.

With all this material on hand, the Norwegian Postal Department very soon decided in favor of Nyman's design, with certain modifications, mentioned in a letter of November 16th to the Swedish General Post Authorities, which reads in part:

"1. The paper for the stamps should be made by the Swedish Rigsbanks Paper Factory, Tumba. As there is to be 200 stamps on each sheet and each ream from the factory contains 500 sheets, there will be required 80 reams, besides the quantity destroyed during the printing. For the paper the Department is willing to pay the price mentioned, namely 10 Rdl. Swedish Banco per ream. The Department withdrew its demand for watermark in each stamp but required the same watermark on the whole sheet, as found on the Swedish Postage stamp sheet. The Department wished the paper to be somewhat thicker than the paper used for the Swedish Postage Stamps, about the same thickness as that used for the English 4 Pence Stamps. If, on account of this, there is required a higher price per ream than the above mentioned, the Department is willing to pay such increase.

"2. The Department entrusts the production of above mentioned numbers (8 million, 6 of 4 skill and 2 of 8 skill) stamps at the price demanded by Prof. Bogge—32 skilling Sv. Banco per 1,000 stamps, furnished with shading of letters to prevent imitations. On each sheet there shall be placed as mentioned above 200 stamps. The sheets shall be perforated and so well gummed on the back that the stamps can not be taken off letters without being torn. Mr. Nyman receives no extra payment for the perforating and gumming.

"3. Engraver Nyman will produce the stamps according to the bid presented by him and which is hereby enclosed, signed by the chief of the department, but with following changes:

"On each side is put the word *'Frimaerke.'* The 'E' is not found in the print. *Frimaerke* must be placed as one word, while on the sketch submitted it is in two words.

"Below on the blue stamps is to be put *'Fire Skilling'* and below on the red stamp, *'Otte Skilling,'* also in the lower corners respectively '4 & 4' and '8 & 8.'

"Furthermore, the engraver's attention to the fact that the hairlock on top of the head of the picture must be removed. The red stamps, if possible, are desired in the same color as the enclosed English 4 pence stamps.

"4. The Department demands that engraver Nyman four months after the signing of the contract shall deliver one million 4 skilling stamps and later one million every month, until the entire amount is delivered. The 6 million 4 skilling is wanted first.

The Department is willing to increase the price mentioned under No. 2 to 40 skilling Sv. Banco, and also extend the terms under No. 4, if required by Mr. Nyman."

Engraver Nyman in his reply advises against the use of shading as a means of protection against counterfeiting, stating that, in his opinion, it gives no protection and will make the appearance of the lettering less clear.

The Swedish General Post Authorities also advised that the watermark be changed so that it become different from the Swedish watermark to facilitate the handling of the paper and avoid confusion.

The Norwegian Post Department agreed to accept the advice of Mr. Nyman and the Swedish G. P. Authorities on these two points.

The contract with Engraver Nyman was signed with modifications mentioned, December 13, 1855.

However, on December 17, a hurried letter was sent by Chief Postal Executive Sorsen to Postkamrar Winroth that the Department had noticed that the proofs submitted by Nyman and now decided to become the stamps of Norway have such a likeness with the French Postage Stamps that they could be mistaken to be French stamps, and that this could be avoided by having the King's picture turned to the right like the Stamps of Prussia. He was requested to confer with Nyman about this.

Winroth answered December 20 that he had seen Nyman, but that the original die had been made. The Norwegian Department through Mr. Sorsen finally declared that the danger of mistaking the Norwegian stamps for French is not so great that it warrants the making of a new die, and the matter was dropped.

June 5, 1856, Winroth announced that 2 million 4 skilling stamps were delivered, and June 23 he notified that another 2 million was sent, and finally November 3, he wrote that on November 1, 1856, the remainder 2,070,000 of the 4 skilling and 2,225,000 of the 8 skilling had been delivered.

CIRCULAR OF NOVEMBER 7, 1856

From the Department of The Interior to all Postmasters and Post Office Executives. There will in a short time be set in Circulation new Postage Stamps: 4 skilling, light blue, and 8 skilling, light red. They bear the image of his Majesty and have following inscription: On the upper edge "Norge," on each side "Frimærke," on the lower edge respectively "Fire Skilling" and "Otte Skilling" and in the lower Corners Respectively, "4 and 4," and "8 and 8." The stamps now in use can, of course, be used also and in fact should be sold before the new issues are placed on sale.

When these new stamps were sent to the various Post Offices and placed on sale is not absolutely certain, as there is no record. Undoubtedly they were distributed during the fourth quarter of 1856. The earliest known cancellation is "January 19, 1857, Tromso," in possession of P. A. Mossin, Oslo.

July 9th, 1860, Post Authorities in Christiania wrote Postkamrar Winroth ordering 4 million more of the 4 skilling light blue. This was to bridge over until new stamps could be designed, as King Oscar I. had died in 1859, and that necessitated a change.

The original die is lost. There was, in all probability, only one die made for the entire series of 2, 3, 4, and 8 skilling.

The plates, however, are preserved and kept by the Postal Authorities. They are made by the galvano-plastic method, and consist of 100 copper cliches molded on a plate of type metal, so arranged that they make 4 blocks of 25. There is a distance of 2½ mm. between the individual stamps.

Within each of these blocks A, B, C and D, with careful examination one can discover variations in the drawings of the stamp in the form of deformities of the letters in the inscriptions or numerals; while spots and flaws guide the specialists in the reconstruction of the sheet. These flaws are so distinct that the stamps are now being successfully plated.

PLATE FLAWS

A number of interesting plate flaws are to be found. Some of these, undoubtedly, are not prominent, especially those that appear as hairlines or scratches, of which I have seen a number, but never two identical. These apparent flaws may be caused by foreign matter, such as hair or dust having fallen on the plates during the process of printing or becoming mixed with the ink. There are also paper flaw varieties, caused by straw in the paper. None of these are constant.

There is, however, to be found a number of consistent plate flaws, of which I have nearly 200 copies in my collection. Of some of these varieties I have seen 25 to 30 copies, while others are more elusive. I am listing 40 varieties. Many more undoubtedly can be listed. As far as I know this is pioneer work in this field. Dethloff and Andersen, in *"Norges Fremarker,"* 1855-1924, mentioned three

flaws: The Apostrophe, Colon, and broken "L" varieties. R. Stoebe, Kopenick, mentions two varieties: Point lacking in F. of Frimaerke, and right L of skill *"verstummelt."*

I. VARIETIES IN GENERAL

No. 1. Apostrophe variety with a clear comma between fire and skilling.
No. 2. Colon variety. This consists of an added period found after skilling placed above and a little to the right of the regular period.
No. 3. White spots directly in front of the King's eye.
No. 4. Two breaks in the upper left hand corner between the ear under Norge and the lined background.
No. 5. Period between "Fire" and "Skilling."
No. 6. Comma after skilling instead of period.

There are many other general plate flaws. As, for instance, the varieties found in the lined background where at times the edges are ragged, caused by the wear of the plate. Also broken points of the four rules, etc. Eventually all these may be classified to the delight of future specialists in this intensively interesting stamp.

II. VARIETIES IN "FIRE"

No. 7. Fibe Variety. This is a very rare and interesting variety. The lower right hand point of the R in "Fire" is missing and a white spot is placed in the opening forming a clear B.

No. 8. In this variety the R has lost its point but there is no white spot to fill the breach; on the contrary, there is an opening both at the top and bottom forming an imperfect "13."

No. 9. The Serifs are gone at top, bottom and upper right F in "Fire." The I is lacking serifs on the right side both at top and bottom. The lower point of R is missing. The script is missing and the lower bar of E is broken. All these flaws are found on the same stamp.

No. 10. The I and the R of "Fire" are connected.

No. 11. The R in "Fire" is broken off on top and a white spot added as if the part of the R that was broken off had been added to the broken end.

No. 12. The centre bar of E in "Fire" missing.

No. 13. Break in the E of "Fire."

No. 14. Lower bar of the E broken.

No. *15.* The upper part of the centre bar missing.

III. VARIETIES IN "SKILLING"

No. 16. Broken S in "Skilling."
No. 17. White spot before S in "Skilling."
No. 18. The lower part of S is missing.
No. 19. Serifs of K and I connected top and bottom.
No. 20. Serifs of K and I connected at bottom.
No. 21. A wedge shaped cut in the lower end of I in "Skilling."
No. 22. The I has a break on top as though a period had been intended.
No. *23.* There is an opening in the first L of "Skilling."
No. *24.* The two L's of "Skilling" are connected.
No. 25. Break in the first L of "Skilling"—slanting.
No. 26. Break in the first I of "Skilling"—straight.
No. 27. Serifs missing in both I's of "Skilling."
No. 28. White spot at the bottom of first line in N of "Skilling."
No. 29. Large white spot connecting N and G of "Skilling."
No. 30. Three white spots between N and G of "Skilling."

IV. VARIETIES IN "NORGE"

No. *31.* Period between R and G in "Norge."
No. *32.* Broken top in R of "Norge."
No. *33.* Period between G and E in "Norge." Period after E.

V. VARIETIES IN NUMERAL "4"

No. 34. Period just to the right of the centre bar of 4 (right).
No. 35. Odd shaped spot just on the end of the centre bar of Numeral 4 (right).

VI. VARIETIES IN FRIMAERKE

No. 36. The serifs of the lower part of the R in the Frimærke on left side of the stamp is connected and the opening nearly closed with white spots. The serifs of the K also connected in this variety.

No. 37. The M and Æ of "Frimærke" connected in this variety.

No. 38. The lower part of all the letters of "Frimærke" is missing on the right side of the stamp.

No. 39. The top of F in "Frimærke" (Right Side) is broken, serif at bottom as well as centre bar is missing. The lower part of the first R is gone. Both serifs and part of the letter itself. M is deformed. Second R has a break on top. K and E smaller flaws.

No. 40. The serif at the bottom connects with the centre point of M. The lower portion of K is misshaped and serifs connected. This is on the left side of the stamp. All letters on the right side are crippled.

There are dozens of minor flaws not mentioned in this list of 40 varieties. For instance, between "Fire" and "Skilling" can be found several combinations of small dots. Likewise white spots near the margins of the stamps, overinked rosettes, etc.

A notable Norwegian specialist, in a recent issue of N. F. T., claims that he has found a variety with a spot on the King's eye, giving the eye an expression of a downcast look. I have never seen this variety, and doubt its constancy.

PAPER

The paper was made by Tumba Paper Factory in Sweden, and is handmade with watermark consisting of a small lion in the corner of each sheet connected

by wavy lines. If the paper was not carefully placed on the press during printing it happened that single stamps along the edges received part of the watermark. The paper varies in thickness from very thin to very thick. Without difficulty thick,

medium and thin paper can therefore be listed. The paper is generally white. I have, however, several copies of thick yellow paper. Occasionally stamps are found with paper flaws caused by straw in the paper. It looks like a white spot of various shapes, often mistaken for plate flaws. I have a number of these paper flaw copies, not two alike, and I have never found two consistent flaws among those examined.

WHAT ABOUT THE 2 TYPES?

A number of philatelists that have written about the second emission of the stamps of Norway have contended that there are two types of this series, based on the length of the lines in the shading on the King's neck. When the lines are short and white space wide it is called Type I, and when the lines are long and the white space narrow, Type II. This was caused, according to Stoebe, D. C. Gray and

others in the case of Type II, by the retouching or re-engraving of the original plate. This was considered plausible, because of two distinct printings, the last printing in 1860, and the supposition that Type II., only was found after 1860. It has been proven, however, that both types are found dated before 1860, and also that the spaces vary, thus giving a variety of "types," to which H. Kratzsch has also called attention. Dethloff-Anderssen in *"Norges-Frimaerker,* 1855-1924," have exploded this old theory and proven conclusively that the plate which is still in existence has neither been reengraved or retouched. Experimenting with the original plate, with the permission of the Government, the authors of above-mentioned work proved that by arrangement, the long or short lines or the narrow and wide space could be produced at will. It is, therefore, the arrangement during the printing that has caused the two types and the transition types.

The stamp is found marked "Specimen," but I have never seen a copy. Diagonal half used as 2 skilling is known.

THE GUM

The Stamps printed in 1856-1857 have a thinner gum than those of the 4 millions printed in 1860. The gum in both printings is of light color.

PERFORATION

The perforation is exactly 13. Diamond perforation is also known. It also exists imperforate. Following cancellations seem to prove that there have been at least 4 sheets imperforate: "Hougsund 19/2, 1861"; "9/3, 1861"; "Fredrikshold 11/4, 1862"; 11/4 (?), /11 (?) 1862"; "Laurvig 26/7, 1862"; Christiansand 18/12, 1862"; "11/10, 1863"; "(?) 1863." All these cancellations seem to prove that the imperforates belong to the second printing (1860).

SHADES

Norway No. 4 can be found in a variety of shades from very light blue-green to very dark blue. The medium shades being the most common. Heavy inking and dry plates have also produced many peculiar impression. Offsets are found, but are rather scarce.

CANCELLATIONS

Occasionally the old grid cancellations can be found, but it is very rare. In 1857 the numeral cancellations (November in three concentric rings) was used according to the circular of July 28, 1856. According to this circular the small post offices, post officials of steamships, etc., had to cancel with ink.

The numeral cancellations should be placed on the stamp with black ink, but occasionally blue can be found. Some post offices seem to have misplaced or lost their cancellation dies, as we find the numbers written in with ink, as, for instance (117 Hjertdal). There were in all 383 post offices that were furnished numbers. According to record in *"Norges Frimarker,* 1855-1924," for the year 1857, during which the numeral cancellations were used, some of these cancellations are so scarce that there is little hope of securing them. For instance, Brandesund sent only 72 letters during that year; Hero, 131; Polmak, 89; Sopuos, 39; Oklandsvaag, 38, and Kvalsund, 141. When you consider that the numeral cancellations were used in most cases only during 1857 and first part of 1858, and that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were used during these years, the scarcity of certain numbers can readily be understood. So far the highest amount of numeral cancellations secured in one collection is near the 200 mark. Mr. Risholm of Oslo, Norway, according to the January, 1925, issue of *N. F. Tidskrift,* has carefully examined seven specialists' collections of Norway No. 4, and made a list of the relative rarity of these numbers. One hundred and four numbers were missing in all the collections examined.

Some Post Offices like Bergen, (No. 25), Laurvig (172), Christiania (42), and others had two or more dies each. As the dies were hand-engraved, each die makes a distinct variety. The town cancellations were used from 1858 to 1864.

Three distinct types of dies were used. The Royal Resolution concerning the use of these reads as follows:

"At such Post Offices that had been furnished with Date Cancel dies, every letter shall be cancelled to designate time and date of mailing so that the date cancellation die is also used for the cancellation of the stamps. Where the date die has not been received every letter from the post office from which it is mailed, must be marked with name of place and date, and the present cancellation die used for the cancellation of the stamps."

Following Post Offices were not equipped with date dies before following year: Alteide (1874), Digermulen (1876), Egersund, Old Hellesund, Gomrid (1864), Havningberg, Hopseidel (1886), Hollen and Sogne, Ingo (1873), Karasjok (1871), Kjelvig (1862), Kjollefjard (1863), Komagfjord (1875), Kvalsund (1883), Moalsner, Mosladmarken, Polmak (1885), Ralfsohovn, Russemark (1870), Skarsvaag (1874), Soon (1866), Sopuds (1874), Syd Varanger (?), Voro (1873), Oxfjord (1874).

These postoffices occasionally used ink. The larger postoffices already had the old type date dies with large letters which were first used and later replaced with smaller type.

Various methods were used for pen cancellations. Sometimes the stamp was cancelled by two lines crossed like an X; other times horizontal lines. At other times the name of the place was written in; for instance: "Opdal 19/2, 1862." Or the number of the Postoffice written in. Occasionally one can find both pen and Ring cancellation or pen and date cancellation. This also occurs frequently with the "383 Hull, England," cancellation. The stamp was cancelled with ink by the small postoffice or steamship and cancelled again upon the arrival in Hull, England.

Probably the most interesting and rare cancellations are the Steamship cancellations. Following are known: Prinds Carl, Bergen, Konstitutionen Hakon Jarl, Jupiter, Nordland, Lindesnes, Nidelven, St. Holvard, Nordcap. Dethloff-Anderssen declare that only one "Fjalir" had a rectangular die, but I have in my collection a stamp cancelled with a rectangular die with "Dampskibet Nordcap" in two lines without date, in bright blue color. I also have "Hakon Jarl" in blue. Of Nordland, I have four different dies, with various sizes of the lettering, all date cancellations. Of Dampskibet Bergen I have three copies with the date written in with ink, also two normal copies.

Most of the steamship postoffices used pen cancellations Ganger Rolf. Gyller, Frommos, St. Olof Gler, Foldin, Skjold, Nordstjirnen, etc. Ordinarily when ink was used both the name of the ship and the date was written on the stamp. Sometimes only the name was written in. I have seen all three methods used by steamship "Gler."

SCARCITY AND VALUE

Norway No. 4 was used from 1857 to 1864, and 10 million copies issued. So plentiful was this stamp that the waste was very great. The price always being low, the collectors could easily acquire very good copies for a few cents, and the poor copies were destroyed.

It is now nearly seventy years since the stamps were issued, and during these years practically the entire stock has been distributed among collectors. The result is that there are practically no stamps left on the world's market. I have, with other specialists,, written hundreds of dealers and have come to the conclusion that Norway No. 4 is harder to get than Norway No. 1. I have corresponded with European dealers and collectors, and the condition is the same there. A remarkable thing also is the extreme rarity of this stamp in pairs, strips and blocks.

Mr. Hroar Grundtvig, President of Bergen's Philatelist Klub, Bergen, Norway, one of Norway's foremost collectors, who wrote the first article ever written on Norway No. 4, when asked how this stamp happened to be so rare in pairs, etc., said: "The only reasons I can find for it are these: It was the first perforated stamp of Norway. Either the people thought that since the stamps were perforated they were supposed to sever them, or lsee they did it to amuse them-

selves. Anyway you can often find as many as four stamps on one cover, but all singles. Mr. Grundtvig said that pairs of this stamp are lacking in most of the big collections of Norway. He wanted a year ago 75.00 Kroner for a pair. There is no doubt in my mind that Norway No. 4 is ten times as scarce in pairs, strips, etc., as Norway No. 1. Please keep in mind that I am not a dealer. I have no accumulation of this stamp, only my specialized collection.

LITERATURE

D. C. Gray, "The Second Issue of Norway," *London Philatelist* Vol. XXXII, No. 374. *"Norges Frimarker* 1855-1924," by Anderssen and Dethloff "Die Briefmarken von Norwegen," von R. Stoebe Kopenick. Justus Anderssen, "Di Norske Nummerstampler 1856-58," N. F. Tidsskrift, 1913.

It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the courteous cooperation of H. L. Lindquist, who has assisted by submitting for inspection a number of specimens from his own collection of Norway No. 4, and has always been willing to give me the benefit of his observations and expert knowledge on the stamps of Norway. Likewise Messrs. Odfjell, Minde, and Hroar Grundtvig, Bergen, Norway, who have given valuable assistance.

A Great Advertisement for Stamp-Collecting

BY taking the front page of the *Daily Mail* (the most costly newspaper advertising space in the world) on January 30th, 1925, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. have given stamp-collecting an advertisement that will be of considerable benefit to the hobby.

Daily Mail

Stanley Gibbons Ltd

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRM OF POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS IN THE WORLD

ESTABLISHED 1856

Postage Stamps are worth Money

WE OFFER YOU A NEW JOY IN LIFE

WHY YOU SHOULD INSIST ON GIBBONS' STAMP ALBUMS

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London.

In addition to a summary of the many activities of their business, which includes the purchase and sale of stamps, the production of albums, catalogs, handbooks and accessories, and the publication of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,* Stanley Gibbons Ltd. have devoted a large portion of their space to a brief history of the hobby and a forceful summary of its many attractions.

This is backed by the announcement

WE OFFER YOU A NEW JOY IN LIFE

and a promise to send to any inquirer a booklet giving further details. This booklet, *The Lure of the Postage Stamp* by Stanley Phillips, covers the many-sided appeal of stamp-collecting and gives the answer to the question, "Why should *I* collect stamps?" A copy will gladly be sent to and a promise to send to any inquirer a

The fact that stamp-collecting is of sufficient importance to justify an advertisement of this nature must of itself have an incalculable effect in raising the status of the hobby still higher in the eyes of the world at large, while the direct recruiting value of the campaign which it initiates is considerable.

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry

THE following descriptions cover a section of the right pane and include a number of the most easily recognized and therefore most easily plated varieties. In this group of 24 positions, which comprise the upper eight stamps in the second, third and fourth vertical rows, are included one of the four well-known shifts (No. 2 R), the position on which the lower right corner was least successfully recut (No. 22 R), and the position showing the most and heaviest scratches in the right margin (No. 44 R). Several of the positions in this group also have the top frame very heavily recut and one of these positions (No. 62 R) is an excellent example of the extension of the left frame line beyond the top frame.

Illustrations of the position dots can rarely be exactly correct and are intended merely to give approximate shape, size and location of the dots. As the largest dot will not exceed ¼ mm. in its greatest dimension, it can readily be understood that very slight variations in printing may produce comparatively large variations in the shape or size of these tiny marks.

The drawings were made by comparing as many clearly printed copies as were available of each position and drawing the dot to approximate the average as shown on those copies. The relative position of the dot to adjacent portions of the design can vary only slightly on any position, that is to say, a dot which is placed relatively very high on a certain position will never be found very low on other copies of that position. Copies from the same position may show larger or smaller dots but these will be so located that if the stamps were exactly superimposed the smaller dot would be included in the area covered by the larger one.

Many positions on the plate show traces of a very fine horizontal guide line crossing the edge of the design through or very near the position dot. Parts of this line are most readily seen in the white border between the trifoliate and the left frame and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the background. A continuation of this line may also sometimes be found similarly located at the right side of certain positions. It seems probable that in burnishing this line away before the designs were transferred to the plate, the workman was careful not to come too close to the position dot lest he burnish that away also.

On the stamps the lines of color are relatively heavier—that is, thicker—than as shown on the illustrations of the trifoliate, and are relatively less sharp. For this reason and the additional fact that the design often did not transfer perfectly, closely adjacent to the position dot, the appearance of the tiny part of the design between the edge of the background and the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate may appear different on the stamps than as shown on the drawing. On a number of positions detail of the design adjacent to the position dot is missing, thus leaving a tiny colorless area which makes the position dot itself stand out more strongly than on other positions.

No. 2 R: The position dot is medium size and touches the middle leaf of the trifoliate. It extends to the edge of the background. This position is one of the four well known shifts and was named shift "C" by Dr. Chase. It greatly resembles Shift "A" which is the next stamp to its left, the most noticeable difference being found in the right "X" which contains a line of color close to the right side of the upper left arm and the lower right arm. This duplication of the design slopes upward to the right, the opposite direction to the line of duplication on the right "X" of No. 1 R. Duplication of the design is also clearly seen in the "U" and "S" and less plainly in several of the letters of "POST OFFICE." The horizontal lines of the medallion background extend into the white oval at the left as on No. 1 R. There are also traces of duplication in the word "CENTS" and near the lower right corner, particularly below the bottom frame.

No. 3 R: The position dot is larger than average and its left side coincides with the edge of the background; its lower end forms a point which nearly touches the middle leaf of the

trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is somewhat thicker in the middle than toward the ends. The right frame is rather heavily recut and it is quite even. The left frame is also quite evenly recut. This position is apt to give trouble. The identification mark most easily recognized is a very fine vertical scratch at the lower left corner about half way between the left frame and the background, extending downward from a point nearly opposite the middle of "X," crossing the lower frame and for a short distance below. Scratches extending vertically are also found in the white border at the right opposite the upper arm of the right "X" and near the lower leaf of the right trifoliate.

No. 4 R: The position dot is larger than average and its left side coincides with the edge of the background. It does not touch the middle leaf of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut and is not quite so thick at the ends. The right frame was recut downward from the top frame to opposite the middle of "S" and upward from the bottom frame to a point slightly above the upper leaf of the right trifoliate. This lower half of the line is neither straight nor even. The left frame was recut quite evenly for its whole distance, except for about 1 mm. at the upper end, where it is weaker. This position is most easily identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line and by two short vertical dashes in the margin outside this line. One of these dashes is opposite the middle segment of the lower oak leaf ¾ mm. outside the right frame and the other, which is a shorter and heavier mark, is opposite the foot of the right "X," ½ mm. outside the frame. The lower dash is about ½ mm. high and may be continued upward as a very fine blur for nearly 2 mm., ending in a fine dot.

No. 12 R: The position dot is about average size and oval shaped. It is placed about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background and its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut very unevenly, being thicker for several millimeters opposite "E." The left frame was recut down to the foot of the left "X." The portion of the line from this point down to the bottom corner is the original frame. This position is readily identified by the upper ends of the right and left frame lines. On careful examination, both lines are seen to be doubled for a short distance, the left line down to about opposite the middle of "U" and the right line down to about the top of "S." On the left the finer line is outside, while on the right it is on the inside. Possibly this doubling is caused by a slight shift and some copies of this position show other slight indications which may have come from shifting. However, re-cutting not quite skillfully enough done would probably produce the same doubling of the frame line.

No. 13 R: The position dot is average size and tear shaped. It is placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background, with its point touching the middle segment of trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut less heavily than the top and is irregular and not perfectly straight. Left frame is entirely recut except for a fraction of a millimeter at the bottom where it does not properly join the bottom frame. This position is quite easy to identlfy. There are several scratches in the white frame at the right and in the margin between this position and No. 14 R. There is a short vertical scratch in the white border at the upper right corner, extending down to opposite the top of "S" or even further. A long vertical scratch, broken in its upper part, starts near the lower segment of the right trifoliate and continues close to the background to the foot of the right "X" and curves toward the right frame joining the frame at the lower right corner of the stamp. There is a short vertical scratch extending from opposite the foot of the right "X" downward as far as the bottom frame, just outside the frame. The most noticeable scratches are in the margin near the right frame. One of these is about 4 mm. long and parallels the right frame ½ mm. outside, ending a little higher than the tip of the lower segment of the trifoliate. At about this position on the right frame line another scratch begins and extends diagonally downward out into the margin for about 3 mm. A fainter scratch extending downward slightly toward the right may be found 1 mm. outside the right frame and a fraction closer to the left frame of No. 14 R. This scratch is heavier for about 1 mm. at its upper end—opposite the middle segment of the right oak leaf—and gradually fades away to invisibility at its lower end.

No. 14 R: The position dot is medium size and diamond shaped. It is placed close to the edge of the background with the upper end higher than the top of the trifoliate. Top frame is rather heavily recut and is quite even, though perhaps a bit thicker at the left end. The right frame is recut irregularly, the strongest part being opposite "E" and near the foot of the right "X." The left frame is entirely recut and is weaker at its lower end from the top of the left "X" down. On stamps showing sufficient margin at the left, the scratches noted outside the right margin of No. 13 R will appear. There is a faint scratch extending downward and slightly outward from the level of the top frame about ½ mm. outside the upper left corner. This scratch is perhaps 2 mm. long. There are several faint scratches paralleling the right frame just outside it, which extend downward from the middle part of the "S" and gradually fade away. Indications of a very faint scratch close to the right frame may also be found in the upper right corner. This scratch starts about opposite the top of "S" and extends upward and slightly outward past the upper right corner of the stamp.

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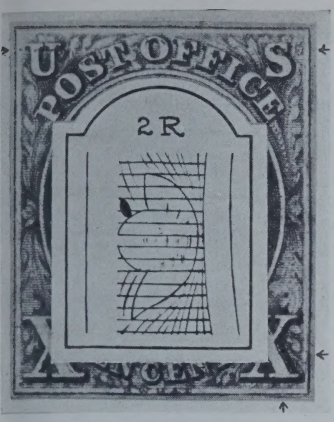

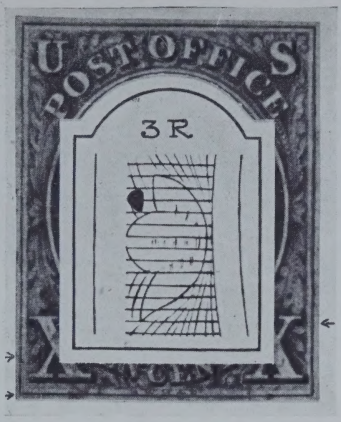

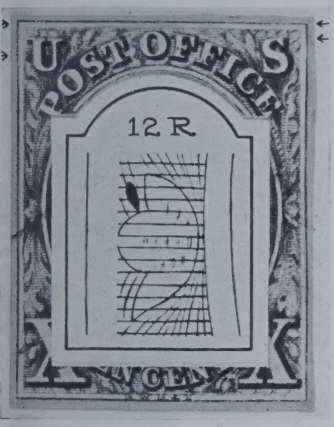

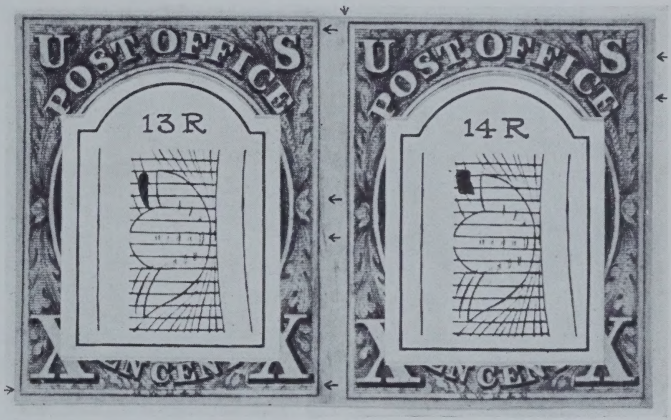

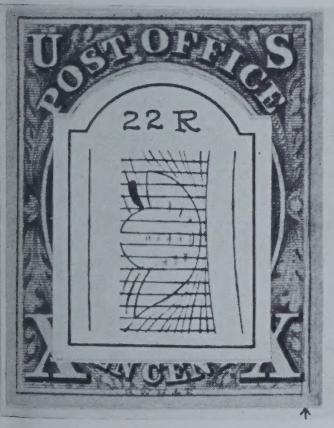

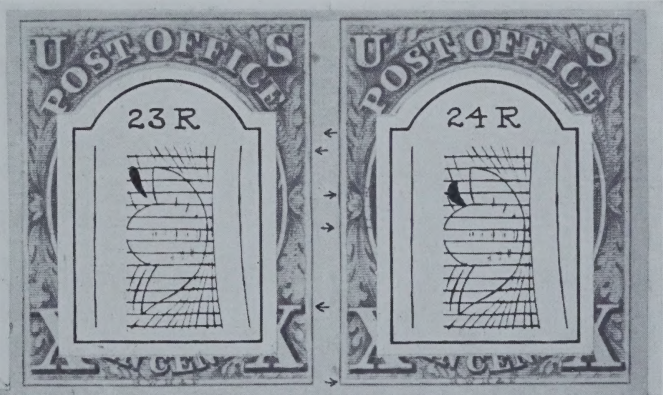

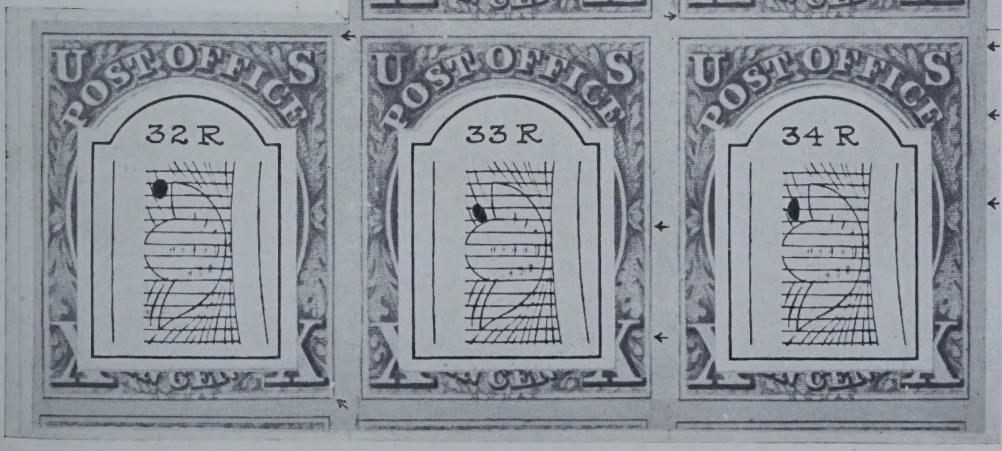

Showing Positions 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33 and 34 of the Right Pane

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No. 22 R: The position dot is medium size and placed midway between the trifoliate and the edge of the background, the lower point touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is strongly recut but tapers off somewhat toward the left end. The right frame was recut for nearly its entire length. The left frame was also entirely recut and is quite straight and even, except for 1½ mm. at its upper end, where it is slightly weaker and for 1 mm. at its lower end where it fades away to a point and makes a weak corner with the bottom frame. This position can be identified without trouble. The lower right corner is not closed as the bottom frame line stops opposite the edge of the background and does not join the right frame by nearly a full millimeter. There are several strong vertical scratches at this corner, both inside and outside the right frame. One might imagine that the engraver made several attempts to redraw the lower half of the right frame and never succeeded in obtaining a perfect result. One scratch starts just below the bottom frame and extends upward through the shading at the right foot of the "X" along the right edge of the background and finally ends in the white border between the lower segment of the right trifoliate and the frame. Another scratch starts at the same point and parallels the first one slightly to the right nearly to the top of the "X."

No. 23 R: The position dot is medium size and tear shaped and placed nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the left trifoliate with its top about level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly but not heavily recut. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight and even. The left frame was recut upward from the bottom to a point near the top of the left "X." It is a fine continuous line downward from the upper left corner to opposite the "P" of "POST" and this perhaps is the original line of the die. The remainder of the line which is its middle part is very faint and much broken. This position can often be identified by the left frame line, but if the left frame is not complete it can also be identified by scratches in the white border at the right. One of these scratches is about 2 mm. long and crosses the white border diagonally extending upward toward the left, midway between "E" and the right trifoliate. Another scratch merges into the right frame and extends upward to the left into the white border about 1½ mm. opposite the top of the right "X." There is also a vertical scratch in the margin between No. 23 R and No. 24 R. This scratch is about 2 mm. long and a little more than ½ mm. outside the right frame. Its upper end is a bit lower than the bottom of the "E" of "OFFICE."

No. 24 R: The position dot is medium size and shaped like a half moon. Its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate and the curved side is close to the edge of the background. The top frame is recut but is not very even. It is heavier at the left end and over the "OFF" of "OFFICE" and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame is less heavily recut and is irregular. The left frame is recut in places and is very irregular. This position can easily be identified by the peculiarities in the left frame line, particularly the swelling opposite the upper part of the trifoliate. The line is much thinner opposite the lower part of the trifoliate and there are a few very faint scratches extending downward and outward from it outside this point. The left frame is also very faint opposite the middle of the left "X" and then rapidly grows wider towards the bottom until just before it reaches the bottom frame where it tapers off sharply to a point at the lower left corner of the stamp.

No. 32 R: The position dot is nearly round and smaller than average and is placed close to the upper tip of the trifoliate. The upper frame is heavily recut and quite even. The right frame was partially recut. It is strongest for about 5 mm. downward from opposite the top of the right trifoliate, again for about 2 mm. opposite the top of the right "X" and again from the foot of the right "X" to its lower end. The left frame is also partially recut and is quite irregular. It is weak from opposite the base of "U" to the upper end and for 2 or 3 mm. at its lower end. This position is easily identified by the lower right corner which was left slightly open instead of being closed by proper joining of the frame lines. There are vertical scratches in the margin, outside the upper right corner. These are the lower ends of scratches which extend upward for about 10 mm. outside the right frame of No. 22 R. The outer of these scratches extends upward from a point opposite the top of "S," ½ mm. outside the right frame. The other scratch is midway between the first scratch and the frame but is extremely faint and usually only its lower end appears as a dot or very short dash opposite the top of "S" and a bit lower than the lower end of the outside scratch.

No. 33 R: The position dot is elliptical and smaller than average and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background, resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The upper frame was recut and is quite even. The right frame was partially recut and is very weak opposite the upper half of the right "X." The left frame is also partially recut and is irregular from opposite the "P" of "POST" downward. It is broken just below the top of the left "X," and then is much heavier from the middle of the "X" to the lower corner. Along there it appears to slant outward slightly. This position is most easily identified by the irregular left frame and by the very weak section of the right frame opposite the upper half of the right "X." There is also a short vertical dash in the white border close to the right frame opposite the lower segment of the right trifoliate. This dash which curves outward slightly is about ½ mm. long. There are several small blurs of color extending diagonally upward and outward from the right frame line about 1½ mm. above the top of the right trifoliate.

No. 34 R: Medium size position dot, oval in shape, placed about midway between the upper and middle segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. The top frame is recut strongly. The right frame is entirely recut but is quite irregular. The left frame is recut slightly, if at all. It is strongly suggestive of the hop, skip and jump game of boyhood days, being weak and broken in many places. This position is readily identified by many scratches along the right frame and in the margin between No. 34 R and No. 35 R. Several of these scratches meet to form points, particularly just outside the upper right corner opposite "S" and opposite the right trifoliate. One or more of these scratches merge into the frame line for about 5 mm. from opposite the bottom of "S" downward, making the line very heavy at this section.

No. 42 R: The position dot is round and smaller than average. It is close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. Close beside it at the right appears another and smaller dot located exactly in the corner where the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate meet. Upper frame is recut evenly, but not heavily. The right frame is recut more heavily from opposite the upper part of the trifoliate to opposite the lower part of the right "X" and is weaker above and below that section. The left frame was partially recut. It is quite strong opposite the left "X" and for a short distance above the "X" and nearly to the bottow frame line. A fraction of a millimeter at the lower end was not recut and a bit of the fine original line forms a weak corner with the bottom frame at this point. The middle section of the frame line is rather ragged and the upper third is a fine continuous and fairly even line. This position is likely to give trouble. Careful study of the left frame line is necessary. A faint blurry line may be found parallel to and just outside the upper end of the right frame line for several millimeters opposite "S." (See No. 43 R.)

No. 43 R: The position dot is medium size, wedge shaped and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame is recut but less strongly than on other positions. The right frame is entirely recut and is noticeably uneven. The left frame is recut and is quite even, though a bit weaker for 4 mm. at its upper end. This position is readily identified if the stamp shows a little margin at the upper left corner. A blurry scratch beginning close to the lower right corner of No. 33 R extends diagonally downward touching the upper left corner of No. 43 R and continuing for about 4 mm. below the corner. Opposite the upper part of "U" a section of this scratch about ½ mm. long is noticeably strong. All of this scratch below this section and just above this section is much weaker. Another scratch considerably fainter merges into the right frame line opposite the "S" and extends upward just outside, but very close to the frame, nearly to the upper right corner of the stamp.

No. 44 R: The position dot is pear shaped with its outer corner at the edge of the background and its lower corner close to or touching the trifoliate. The upper frame is strongly recut. The right frame is recut less strongly and is quite weak at its lower end. The left frame was recut and is weak opposite the top of "U." Unless the right frame line is cut away, this position can instantly be identified. Much of the margin between No. 44 R and No. 45 R is filled with vertical scratches in the form of long narrow loops with pointed ends, as if a sharp instrument had been drawn back and forth on the plate. There are more scratches in this margin than anywhere else on the plate. Several points are found opposite the lower part of the right "X," and one shorter loop ends in a point about half way between the trifoliate and "E." There are also several scratches in the white frame to the right of "S." One of these is curved something like a long letter "S" and continues upward in the corner of the stamp and across the top frame line. Between this scratch and the corner is a short vertical scratch or blur, and continuing upward from the outside corner of the stamp is another faint blur.

No. 52 R: The position dot is medium size and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The upper frame is recut, but not heavily and tapers slightly at its left end. The right frame is recut for most of its length, but is weaker at the lower end. The left frame is a fine continuous line showing little variation. This position requires very careful study. Comparison of the left and right frame lines with copies that are in pair with other positions whose identification is unquestionable should be made. No. 52 R may show a long blur along the outer side of the right frame from the top of the stamp, nearly to the upper part of the right "X." There are a few very faint vertical scratches in the white border at the right. One of these is opposite the lower part of "S." Another may be found between the foot of the right "X" and the right frame line. Another very faint vertical scratch may be found just outside of and parallel to the left frame line. It is about 3 mm. long and its lower end is a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame.

No. 53 R: The position dot is medium in size and being placed closely against the upper segment of the trifoliate may easily escape notice. The upper frame is recut strongly and evenly. The right frame is recut but is noticeably uneven. The left frame is also recut, and although quite straight, shows thick and thin places. This position is difficult to identlfy. Fortunately not many other stamps have the position dot located as on No. 53 R. Careful comparison must be made of the left and right frame lines, particularly at the lower end of the right frame. Perhaps the most easily recognized mark of identification is found, on copies which show it at

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Showing Positions 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 62, 63, 64, 72, 73 and 74 of the Right Pane

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all, at the lower right corner. There is a noticeable swelling in the frame line opposite the middle of the right "X," and outside the frame line is a vertical blur commencing about opposite the foot of the "X" and extending below the bottom frame, about ¼ mm. outside the lower corner. Another short blur is an extension of the right frame for about ¼ mm. below the bottom frame.

No. 54 R: The position dot is of average size and its outer side coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame is strongly recut and is heavier over "OFFICE." tapering off towards both ends. The right frame is entirely recut and except at the lower end is fairly even. The left frame is recut and is fairly even, except at its extreme lower end. The lower end of the line for about ¼ mm. at the corner is weak or missing. This position is difficult to identify. There are many vertical scratches in the margin between it and No. 55 R, but these are often extremely faint and not readily recognized. The left frame is a bit swollen for about 2 mm., opposite the "P" of "POST," and the right frame is very crooked from the upper arm of the right "X" downward to the corner. Copies with sufficient margin at the right may show fine parallel vertical scratches opposite the "E" of "OFFICE," and a long vertical scratch which commences opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and extends upward, midway between No. 54 R and No. 55 R, until it becomes merged with other scratches in the margin near the left side of No. 45 R. A very faint vertical scratch may also be found in the left margin opposite the middle of the left "X." This scratch is about 1 mm. long and is a small fraction of 1 mm. outside the left frame.

No. 62 R: The position dot is medium size, tear shaped and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is entirely recut and quite even though not very heavy. The right frame was recut extensively and is irregular with three quite noticeable heavy places, one opposite the trifoliate, one just above and another opposite upper part of the right "X." The left frame was recut and is rather uneven. Two millimeters at the upper end are quite weak and this weak line projects about ¼ mm. above the top frame. The last ½ mm. at the bottom is also quite weak or broken. This position is readily identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line, by the extension of the left frame line beyond the top corner and by a series of faint scratches about ½ mm. outside the left frame about midway between the trifoliate and the top of the left "X." There are two of these vertical scratches parallel to each other and to the frame line, but they are broken and appear as a succession of dots or dashes. The inner scratch shows as a vertical dash, little more than ½ mm. long opposite the upper segment of the oak leaf and again as a dash about 1 mm. long opposite the lower part of the middle segment of the oak leaf.

No. 63 R: The position dot is medium with its left side close to the edge of the background. The top frame was quite heavily recut, but appears much less strong owing to the very noticeabloe "short transfer" at the top. The right frame was extensively recut, but is quite uneven. From a point about midway between the "E" of "OFFICE" and the right trifoliate downward to opposite the top of the "X" it is quite heavy, especially for the first 2 mm. This heavy section stops abruptly and above it the line is much weaker. The left frame was recut for about 5 mm. opposite the left "X," being especially strong toward the lower left corner of the stamp. It bends inward noticeably opposite the upper arm of the left "X" being a trifle closer to the edge of the background above this point. The remainder of the line is faint, ragged and broken, being particularly weak opposite the middle of the "U." This position may be readily identified by the "short transfer" at the top, and by the recutting of the right and left frame lines, also by several scratches near the right frame. Opposite "S" there is a faint scratch nearly 2 mm. long, very close to and just inside the right frame. Another faint scratch about 2 mm. long is found just outside the right frame opposite the top of the "X," this merges into the right frame about 1 mm. above the top of the "X."

No. 64 R: The position dot is medium size and located about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end or side resting on or close to the middle segment of the trifoliate. The upper frame was evenly recut except at the extreme right, where it tapers off nearly to a point. The right frame was recut and is characteristic. It is fairly strong except for about 2 mm. opposite the top of the right "X" and stops a full ¼ mm. short of the top frame, leaving the upper right corner of the stamp open. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite even. The bottom frame appears to have been entirely recut, except at the extreme right end where it does not quite reach the right frame, leaving the lower right corner of the stamp open for a fraction of a millimeter. This position is readily identified by the incomplete and lower right corners, and by several scratches near the right frame line. There is a heavy blurry scratch which merges into the right frame about 2 mm. above the top of the right trifoliate and extends upward for about 5 mm., roughly paralleling the right frame but curving outward slightly at its upper end, which extends nearly to opposite the bottom of "S." There is a sharp fine scratch in the white border at the right, commencing midway between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the right frame and extending downward diagonally along the edge of the background to the tip of the upper segment of the oak leaf.

No. 72 R: The position dot is somewhat larger than average and is placed slightly nearer the edge of the background than to the trifoliate, its lower end nearly touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is evenly recut but is not very heavy. The right frame was quite carefully recut, but is a bit thinner for about 3 mm. opposite "E" and for ½ mm. at its extreme upper end. The left frame was partially recut. For 3 mm. downward from the top corner and 2 mm. upward from the bottom corner, the line is fine and appears to be the original line of the die. The middle part of the line between the sections mentioned is somewhat irregular, being heavier for about 3 mm. from opposite the bottom of "U" downward; again for about ½ mm. opposite the upper segment of the lower oak leaf, and again for about 3 mm. opposite the top of the left "X." This position may give trouble. It is most easily identified by the left frame line, the upper and lower ends of which appear not to have been recut.

No. 73 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. Top frame was strongly recut and is somewhat heavier to the right, except at the extreme right end. The right frame was recut except for about 1 mm. half way between "E" and the right trifoliate, where it is weak. Below this point the line is very irregultr and decidedly crooked, bending inward slightly toward the trifoliate and then outward for several millimeters, finally curving toward the left again at its extreme lower end. The left frame was recut only slightly, if at all. It is a fine line with occasional weak places and breaks, particularly at its extreme upper end, where it does not quite join the top frame, so that the upper left corner of the stamp is not well joined. Commencing directly opposite the top of the left "X" for 1½ mm. upward the line is noticeably heavy. This position is not easily identified. Careful comparison of the right and left frame lines is necessary. The most easily recognizable mark is a series of fine scratches or blurs in the lower right corner. These may extend upward into the white border as high as the middle of the right "X" and downward across the bottom frame and the bottom margin and into the top of No. 83 R, inside and outside the upper right corner of No. 83 R.

No. 74 R: The position dot is rather large and elliptical with its left side coinciding with the edge of the background; it is close to or touching the upper curve of the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut quite evenly but not heavily, but owing to a "short transfer" at the top of the stamp may not appear as an even continuous line. The right frame was recut and is noticeably irregular. Starting at a point a little below the bottow of "S" it is quite heavy to a point about opposite the middle of the trifoliate and much thinner below, especially for about 2 mm. opposite the upper arm of the right "X." Directly opposite the shading at the foot of the right "X" there is a noticeable swelling on the outer side of this line. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly even. A swelling may be found about 1 mm. above the top of the left "X" and a weak place a little lower than the middle of the left "X." This position is most readily identified by the right frame line, particularly the heavy section opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." A very fine and faint scratch appears to merge into the right frame near the swelling in the line at the foot of the right "X." This scratch extends upward diagonally across the white border and if continued would come very close to the shading opposite the upper right arm of the right "X."

The 28th Annual Dinner

Reported by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

THE twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Collectors Club was held in the Belvidere Room of the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, January 14th, 1925, with 110 guests present. John N. Luff, President, acted as Toastmaster, and was supported at the Speakers' Table by the Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Charles Lathrop Pack, P. M. Wolsieffer, Senator J. A. Calder of Ottawa, Dr. Lewis L. Reford of Montreal and Harry M. Lydenberg, Librarian, New York Public Library.

Of late years the annual dinners of the Collectors Club have been stag affairs but this year many of our ladies graced the occasion by their presence. Among our guests we had an acceptance from the Hon. W. Irving Glover and Mrs. Glover, but to our great regret Mr. Glover was prevented from attending by important official duty and sent the following telegram:

> "It is with deepest regret that at the last moment I find it impossible to be present at the Collectors Club Banquet. A postal conference between the Governments of the United States and Cuba has been arranged, and the Third Assistant

Postmaster-General has been appointed Chairman of the United States Delegation and a Conference of the American Delegation has been called for this afternoon by the Postmaster-General and it is necessary for my attendance. Congratulations to the officers and members of the Collectors Club and know just what you would want me to say in my speech were I able to be present tonight and here it is. The Post Office Department and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General are more than ever in sympathy with the aims, ambitions and desires of the Philatelists of the United States.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen."

Charles Lathrop Pack gave a very interesting address upon the importance of the International Stamp Exhibition of 1926, of which he is the President. Mr. Pack stressed the importance of every member of the Club working with all his might for this exhibition in order to make it the greatest and the most complete that has ever been held. Further he urged the committee to cater to the young collectors and collectors of moderate means, so that we show the world that stamp collecting is by no means the hobby of the rich man only. From this viewpoint he suggested the inclusion of classes for exhibits of special groups of stamps, none of which should cost over one dollar each.

The Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen made a witty address which caused rounds of laughter and applause. He stated that he had found stamp collecting a perfect relaxation from the stress of political work when he was in the Senate. In the evenings he worked so late at his stamps that the call from an inner room of, "Joe, when are you coming to bed," became frequent and from the way this was received I think it is likely to become a slogan by many of our ladies.

Senator J. A. Calder of Ottawa pointed out how he started as a general collector, very lonely and without guidance, but that he had found the greatest pleasure since he had become a specialist and a real student of British North American stamps.

Dr. Lewis L. Reford, President of the Canadian Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Montreal in October, stated that he hoped we would look upon Montreal as preliminary to our own exhibition of 1926 and would both send exhibits and go there and help to make the Canadian Exhibition a real success. In return he assured us that Canadian collectors would loyally support our own exhibition.

P. M. Wolsieffer, President of the American Philatelic Society, gave a very interesting address upon that great organization. He traced its growth from the days of John K. Tiffany until today when it numbers 3,200 active members.

Mr. Wolsieffer also drew attention to the fact that under the Constitution the capital funds were not available for Philatelic propaganda and the income from the funds was barely sufficient for the activities of the society.

H. M. Lydenberg gave an interesting account of many branches of our great public library and described some of the valuable and important donations made to it in recent years. In particular he drew attention to a visit he had last year from a well known specialist in United States stamps who informed him that it was his wish to leave his collection to the library together with a fund for its maintenance.

Mr. Luff stated that the Collectors Club had in the course of many years conferred Honorary Membership upon four noted Philatelists. Two of these have passed on, Mr. G. H. Worthington and the Earl of Crawford, and we still have with us as Honorary Members Messrs. C. L. Pack and E. D. Bacon. He then called upon C. J. Phillips to make an announcement of the extensions of this privilege, who stated that the Governors had decided to ask two of the greatest living European Philatelists to honor our Club by accepting Honorary Membership in it: Mr. Carl Lindenberg, representing Germany, and Dr. Emilio Diena, representing Italy.

The meeting broke up shortly after midnight and the general opinion was that it was the most successful and enjoyable of these annual functions that has been held for many years. Mr. Charles H. Ams was chairman of the dinner committee.

Notes on the Centennial Series of U. S. Stamped Envelopes

By Percy McGraw Mann

TWO dies of the 1876 Centennial stamped envelopes have always been listed, the so-called Philadelphia and Hartford Dies, but recent studies by the writer of these notes disclose three variations of the Hartford classification, which in minor details alone would excuse the supposition that they are not only variations, but actually different dies than the Hartford and Philadelphia dies.

Strange as it may seem, the three newly discovered (?) dies, as they may be called, occur with the red stamps, and it may be that the red samps were never printed from the same dies as the green stamps; although it has been stated that there are three existing or known copies of the red stamp in the Philadelphia die with double line under "POSTAGE".

The supposition now presented is: The dies which impressed the stamps were made from hub-dies, one for the frame, one for the horseman, one for the locomotive, tender and car, and others for the ribbons, numerals and letters "U. S"., "POSTAGE", and "THREE CENTS".

Two dies, thus made by impressing the hub-dies, were used for printing the green stamps, one in Philadelphia and the other in Hartford.

When it was decided to produce a larger sized envelope with a red stamp, new dies were made, from the hub-dies, particularly for differing printing (or envelope making machines.

It is believed, because of the evidence presented by study, that, after the assembling of the impressions from the hub-dies onto the stamp dies, the shading lines on the four ends of the two ribbons in the design were made by a hand-graver to finish the design. It is possible, however, that these shading lines were already on the hub-dies; but not showing up very well when impressed on the stamp dies they were retouched by a hand tool. Of this there may be a doubt after further study. But whichever way the drawing in of the shading lines took place, neither materially affects these notes.

The facts are here, facts derived from study and entirely original, without consultation with authorities or examination of official documents or chronicles. Naturally, to call the Philadelphia die, Die A., and the Hartford die, Die B., is the result of anyone's first glimpse of a catalogue. The Dies C., D. and E., are something newly discovered, it is believed, although they have heretofore been placed in the class with Die B.

In one particular place in the design, but in other places also, after careful examination, do all five dies, A., B., C., D., E., differ. This place is the end of the ribbon at the bottom of the stamp design, following (or to the right of) the "S" of "CENTS"

Describing the ends of the ribbons of the five dies, there is discovered:

DIE A

In the main portion of the ribbon next to the "S" of "CENTS" there are six lines of shading (see Illustration No. 1, over A). The *first* line is short and extending a little over half the width of the ribbon from the bottom. The following five lines show the *second* and *third* parallel, the *fourth* and *fifth* converging at the top, and the *sixth* parallel with the outer edge of the ribbon but some distance from it.

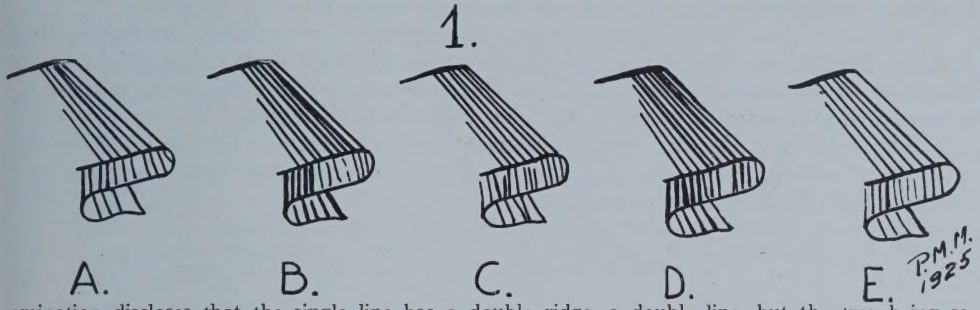
This die can be readily distinguished by the *double line* under "POSTAGE" (it is the so-called Philadelphia Die), which was probably caused by a slight doubling of the impression from the hub-die.

Note that the second "7" in "1776" is slightly higher than the first "7." Note also that "THREE CENTS" is well balanced.

DIE B

There are seven-eight lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over B.). The *first* line is short, extending only half the width of the ribbon. The *second* is also short but longer than the first. The *third* and *fourth* are parallel and close together. The *fifth* and *sixth* are also parallel but slanting away from the third and fourth toward the bottom. The *seventh* and *eighth* converge at the top, and the seventh could be described as growing from the thicker eighth. The latter is close to the outer edge of the ribbon and parallel to it.

It has a single line under "POSTAGE." (It is the so-called Hartford Die). Close ex-



amination discloses that the single line has a double ridge, a double line, but the two being so close together, no color comes between them.

Note that the tops of both sevens in "1776" are aligned. The "THREE CENTS" is well balanced, the same as Die A. The "6" of "1876" appears to be slightly lower than the "7."

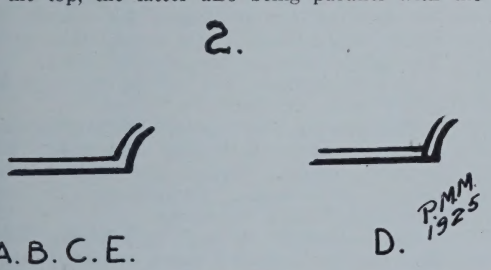
DIE C

There are seven lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over C.). The *first* line is short, extending about half the width of the ribbon. The *second* and *third* are parallel. The *fourth* and *fifth* converge toward the top, but do not touch. The *sixth* and *seventh* are not parallel to the outer edge of the ribbon.

Note that the "THREE CENTS" is *not* well balanced, the second "E" of "THREE" tipping slightly downward at the right and the "C" of "CENTS" appearing higher than the final "E" of "THREE." The sevens of "1776" are aligned at top.

DIE D

There are nine lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over D.). The *first, second* and *third* lines are short, that is, not extending the full width of the ribbon; they appear as steps in length, the first being about two-thirds the width of the ribbon, the second a little longer and the third the longest. The *fourth, fifth* and *sixth* are parallel, but there is more space between the fifth and sixth than there is between the fourth and fifth. The *seventh, eighth* and *ninth* converge toward the top, the eighth and ninth apparently touching at the top, the latter also being parallel with the outer edge of the ribbon.



Note the second "7" in "1776" is slightly higher than its mate. There is a major variation in this die that does not occur in the others. Two lines form the frame line of the design, the outer white line being thicker than its parallel inner line. At the right corner of the base of the shield the curved inner line crosses the bottom horizonal inner line and touches and enters into the outer, thicker base line. (See Illustration No. 2, over D.) The "THREE CENTS" is well balanced.

DIE E

There are six lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS," similar in all essentials to Die A., only the *first* line is longer and almost crosses the width of the ribbon. This die would lead one to think, as previously mentioned, that the ribbon shading was laid down on the dies at the original impress of the hub-die, but having been only lightly impressed, was subsequently worked over by a hand tool. In every essential point this Die E. is like Die A., but there is only *one* line under "POSTAGE." By essential points it is meant, for instance, where the same lines occur in both Dies A. and E., they are drawn at the same angles and in the same positions, while unessenti al features occur in one or the other but not in line under "POSTAGE" in A. and the single line in the same place in E. illustrating this point.

These two dies being so much alike, one is inclined to believe that Die E. was made by a transfer from Die A., and then worked over. The reason for this thought is present in the

fact, that, on these two dies, the telegraph wires, at both sides, cross over the thinner inner line of the double frame line and enter into the thicker outer line, this not occurring in Dies B. and C., and only partially, very slightly occurring in Die D., which latter, however, differs in so many other essential points.

It must also be noted that Die E. is inferior in many respects to Die A. The vertical right stroke of the "U," in the upper left corner, appears to be slightly higher than the vertical left stroke in both Dies A. and E., but the height is accentuated in Die E. The upper line of the "S," in the upper right corner, as well as the upper line of the "S" in "CENTS" are broken in both instances, or if not broken, so shallow as to allow color to pass over and cause them to appear broken. The letters of the words "THREE CENTS" in Die E. are flat and appear to have rough or indented edges, and this also applies to the numerals in "1876."

In several other minor details the five dies described also differ, but any further lengthy descriptions would not add to the value of these notes; they might cause confusion to the study of the dies. The illustrations being in black lines, it must be remembered that these represent white lines in the printed stamps.

The following list of entire envelopes with red stamps is represented in the writer's collection. It is not necessary to list those printed in green because they check up with Bartels' Envelope Catalogue.

DIE C., size 4½, white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.
DIE D., size 4½, white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.
DIE E., size 4½, cream-white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.

Check List on Denmark No. 4

By Harry M. Konwiser

Denmark 4s, Dotted Spandrels

Issued in 1854, probably between March 18 and May 16; withdrawn September, 1865, but were legally used to the end of 1874. Koefed placed the first printing in November, 1853, but present-day specialists, including the leader of that group, John Spohr, place the actual date of the first printing as March, 1854. (Catalog makers are asked to take note.)

Scott list: No. 4, 4s brown; 4a, 4s yellow brown. Yvert Tellier: No. 4, yellow brown; 4a, brown.

Total issued, 19,405,900.

Imperforate, each stamp 18½ by 18½ mm., stamps 1 mm. apart vertically and horizontally. Crown watermark.

Typographed on white wove paper, covered with light brown wavy lines burelage. Most of the writers on this stamp report "several kinds of papers," but the leading students of this stamp declare there is only the hand-made paper.

Design resembles the 4 rs of 1851, with royal emblems in center but with inscription altered. At left, "K G L," abbreviation for Konegligt; at top, "POST"; at right, "FR. M." for Frimaerke, with period after R and M. Value "4s" at bottom. Triangular space between wreath and frame is dotted.

In the two corners, lower, over the post-horn, the figure "2" at left and letter "s" at right; "B" in wreath opposite letter "M" as in No. 3 Denmark. The number "4" appears in some corners. It is generally believed the number "4" appears in stamps issued in 1857, but some specialists aver the "4" was probably in use on the very first printing.

Plates were made up, according to L. Hanciau, of ten blocks of ten electrotyped cliches.

Perforated, unofficially, according to all the writers on Danish stamps, and agreed upon by the outstanding specialists, 10 to 14. Perforated, 12½ by 12½, unofficially. Many faked perforations and rouletted copies available, of course.

Shades: Chestnut, brown, yellow-brown, reddish-brown, deep brown, pale brown.

Reprinted officially in 1886, imperforate, without watermark.

Varieties: (a) Printed from worn plate; (b) Printed on thin pelure paper; (c) Perforated unofficially; (d) No period after "R" in "FR. M."

The worn-plate variety is not approved of by some of our specialists, who declare "a badly printed sheet" might develop this variety. The pelure paper is also questionable.

In some instances the "2" in the lower left corner looks like "1."

This stamp is also reported without burelage.

Cancellations: Three-ring concentric, with numeral centres. Copies exist with "dotted centre" cancellations. Cancellations in black. Blue cancellations are scarce

An interesting numeral cancellation collection can be made of these stamps. Cancellations, in 1851-53, three concentric circles with dot center are scarce. In 1854, the numeral centres were authorized, numbers being issued thereafter from "1" to "286." (See *Collectors Club Philatelist*, January, 1925).

Used singles available at half catalogue; cancelled pairs and strips of three at triple to five times catalogue; cancelled blocks of four at around fifteen times catalogue; singles on cover, 15 cents to $1.50, depending upon cancellation. Unused copies at half catalogue, with pairs and strips at "about" catalogue, and larger pieces accordingly.

Our Two New Honorary Members

CARL LINDENBERG

Carl Lindenburg is now 75 years old. For the past forty years he has been an outstanding factor in German Philately, and has done more for the advancement of Philately than any living German.

Lindenberg by profession was a lawyer, and rose to hold high rank in the Judicature of Germany. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Breslau, and afterwards held the same high position in Posen until he retired.

To Philatelists he was, and is, best known as the Hon. Curator of the marvellous Reichs-Post Museum in Berlin. Here he has two paid Secretaries and sole charge of the two collections. The one, that is on public exhibition at the General Post Office, and the second and extremely fine one, that is kept in the Curator's room and only shown to special visitors and real students of Philately.

Carl Lindenberg, with real German thoroughness, has published a large number of works of the highest Philatelic importance. Among these I draw attention to his monographs. In 1888 he issued a fine catalogue of the Reichs-Post Museum.

Between 1892-95 he published the history of the Envelopes of the German States in fifteen parts, a monumental work that has never been superseded.

In 1894 appeared his work on the stamps of Baden.

He was Chief-Editor of that great work, *"Das Grosse Handbuch fuer Philatelie,"* which, however, was only completed as far as the letter M. Mr. Lindenberg also contributed many important articles to the Philatelic Press.

For many years he was Editor of the well-known German Philatelic Magazine, *"Der Deutsche Philatelist,"* and only resigned that position on January 1st, last, on the score of advancing years.

DR. EMILIO DIENA

Born Modena, June 26th, 1860.

In 1888 received his degree as Doctor of Laws at Rome.

Been a stamp collector since 1871.

In 1895 decided to collect only the stamps of Italy and the Italian States.

In 1897 the Italian Minister of Post asked Dr. Diena to arrange the official stamp collection.

In December, 1899, he was appointed Librarian of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and keeper of the Postal Museum.

Dr. Diena is one of the greatest collectors of Philatelic Literature in Europe.

In 1883, together with his brother Charles, he prepared a catalogue of the Municipal Fiscal stamps of Italy, which was published in Paris by the French Society.

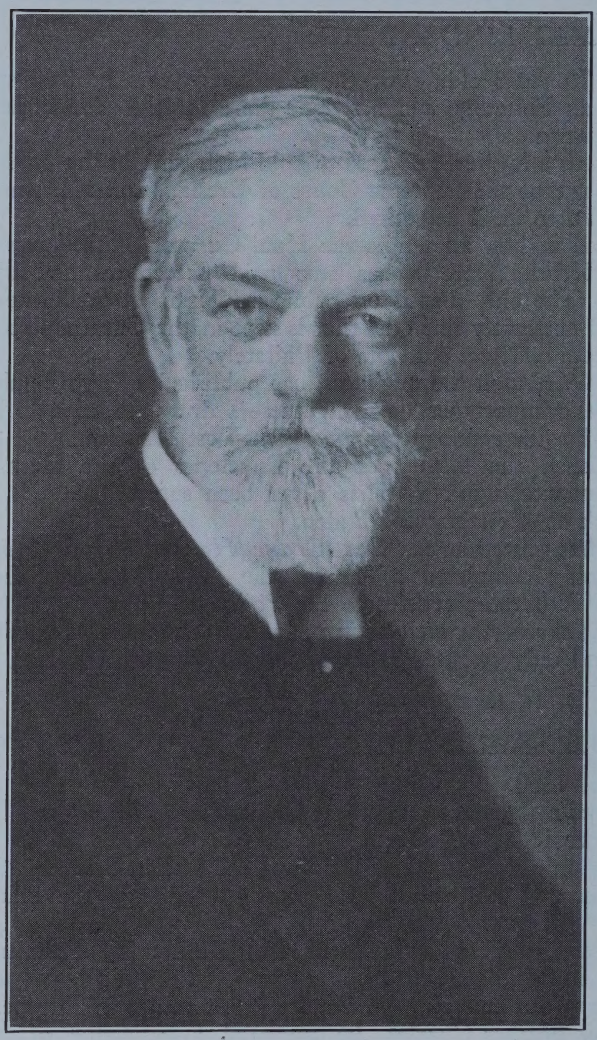
In 1894 he published a monograph on the stamps of Modena, in 1905 this was rewritten and greatly extended, being published by the Philatelic Record Co.

In 1898 he wrote a work on the stamps of Romagna, published by J. B. Moen.

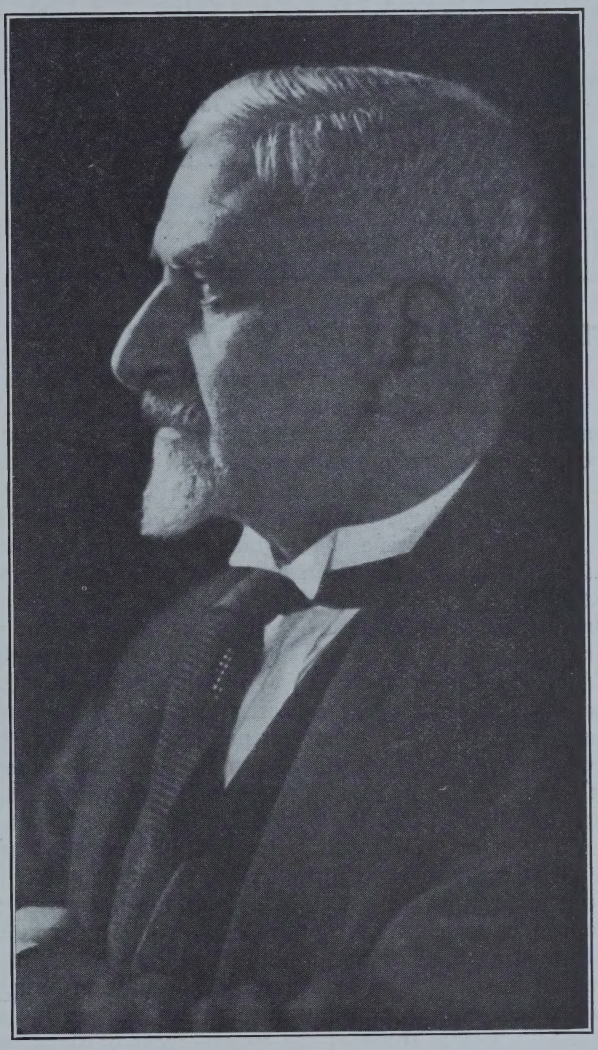
In 1904 he produced his superb work on the *"Stamps of Sicily,"* published by Stanley Gibbons. Dr. Diena's Philatelic eminence is attested by the fact that he has served on the juries of about a dozen Philatelic Exhibitions, and if his health holds good he is looking forward to coming to New York next year to help us in our great undertaking.

I must not omit to mention one of the outstanding ways in which Dr. Diena has helped Philately. As is well known to most of you, that very many stamps of the Italian States are much more valuable used than unused, and the stamp fakers have produced an enormous quantity of forged cancellations both on and off covers.

Dr. Diena collected genuine specimens mostly on covers of all cancellations, even to those of the smallest towns, and with this material he has been, for the past 30 years, the one real expert in the world whose guarantee on these stamps is worth while and is generally accepted.



Carl Lindenberg



Emilio Diena

Rome, March 3rd 1925.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Rev. Elias Rasmussen has written a very fine article on an interesting stamp—a stamp that catalogs but 10c, and which still offers great possibilities for research. * * * This article ought to start a boom in these stamps, a fact which we personally deplore, as we still need a goodly number for our own collection. * * * The article on *Plating the* 10c, 1847, by *Elliott Perry,* has stimulated a demand for back numbers of the *Philatelist* which has entirely exhausted them. * * * This article is recognized as one of the finest pieces of philatelic research on the stamps of the *United States* that has so far appeared. * * * Particular attention is called to the *Annual Reports.* * * * The splendid work of *Dr. J. Brace Chittenden* as both *Secretary* and *Librarian* is well summarized in his exhaustive outlines. * * * The splendid reports on the *"Evenings at the Collectors Club,"* by *Charles J. Phillips,* can be followed with profit by specialists who can use them as a guide to the rarities that exist in the finest collections. * * * That the day of *"Finds"* has not yet passed has been well exemplified during the past few weeks. * * * In the February issue of *"The Stamp Hunter,"* the editor, *W. W. MacLaren,* tells of his *Biggest Find,* consisting of approximately 4,500 covers dating from 1851 to 1870. * * * Now we are just told a story by *L. J. Seeley* of the *J. O. Moore Co.,* who received no less than three finds in one week recently, in answer to his buying ads in the philatelic press. * * * The first lot came from a city in Ohio. An old-established firm was moving and a stamp hunter stopped in to learn if they had any old correspondence to dispose of. He was informed that all of the old files had just been placed on a city dump wagon and was on its way to be burned. By quick action he arrived at the city dump just as the pile of old paper was set on fire. He run in and beat out the flames and rescued a goodly share of the letters, most of them more or less scorched. * * * The lot saved included nearly 200 5c *New Yorks* and 5c and 10c 1847's, among which were 30 pairs. * * * Even before *Mr. Seeley* had recovered from the shock of this splendid find, a second lot was received from another city in Ohio. At first a few 10c 1847's were sent as samples and these were followed with a cardboard box full of all the early imperfs., including many pairs of the 5c 1847, and singles of the 10c of the same issue. * * * The third lot came from an old man in *Maine,* who had accumulated the stamps over a period of sixty years. It contained some wonderful specimens of the *Early Imperfs.* * * * This ought to stimulate many other collectors to renewed search. * * * The various committees in charge of the *International Stamp Exhibition,* to be held in New York in October, 1926, are beginning to function actively, and the philatelic press have been kept supplied with data of interest. * * * Readers of the *C. C. P.,* will be kept in close touch with the important developments. * * * To the American Collector *Gibbons Catalog, Part II.,* will be a welcome addition to his library. * * * This is the first edition in three years, and contains many important editorial and price revisions. * * * The *Zumstein Catalog* of over 700 pages has

also made its appearance, and we call attention to the brief review of *Section Five* of the *Kohl Catalog* in the *Literature Supplement.* * * * Our very active member, *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* has been spending some time in Europe, and attended the meeting of the *Royal Philatelic Society* on February 12th. He exhibited his collection of *British Columbia* before the *Society* on March 12th. * * * *Major Eustace E. J. Moffatt,* a member of the *Collectors Club,* residing in England, exhibited his fine collection of the stamps of *Palesttine* on February 12th, and his paper which accompanied the exhibit will appear in the *London Philatelist.* * * * A splendid article by one of our members on *"The Royal Hobby Horse"* (meaning Philately of course) appeared in the March, 1925, issue of the *Industrial Digest,* and is an example of the right kind of publicity. * * * Plans for the *Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition,* to be held in Montreal in October, are progressing very favorably, and many of our members will be represented there. * * * We should help them put this over in big shape as a preliminary to our own exhibition. * * * The *Y. Souren Co.,* of New York City, have published a *Specialized Catalog* of the Stamps of *Soviet Russia,* which will be of interest to every collector of these issues. * * * There seems to be a growing movement in favor of these *Specialized Catalogs,* and *Charles J. Phillips* is now at work on the *Stamps of Denmark,* based up on the collection of *A. A. Kranhold,* which he recently purchased. * * * *Herman Toaspern's Third Specialist Sale* maintained the standard of the first two, and justifies him in assuming the title of *"The Tiffany of Philately."* * * * *Toasty* denies any responsibility for the recently issued *"Shillallah,"* but says he will soon break into print with his own publication where he can say what he pleases. * * * We opine it will be some radable journal. * * * That exclusive, and brilliant, organization, *The Hot Stove League,* have just elected as Fellows: *Theodore E. Steinway, Hugh M. Clark* and *Eugene Costalls.* * * * The sessions will now be more interesting than ever. * * * In closing let us urge every reader of the *C. C. P.,* to get in touch with his own Senator and Congressman and urge him to vote for a special cancellation to advertise the big 1926 *Exhibition.* * * * It is none too early to start. * * * Let us show them that the Philatelists want it. * * * We are counting on YOU individually.

H. L. L.

The 3-Skilling Norway of 1867-68

WRITTEN BY R. FALCK. TRANSLATED BY O. N. GIERTSEN.

THOSE that will take the trouble to read this article will agree that "3 skill 3" on account of prevailing conditions was rendered superfluous even before it was issued.

This, however, did not prevent its being gradually used, and, later, through an unforseen chance, used up in entirety quickly.

When around July, 1866, it was decided to issue a new 3 skilling stamp there was still a supply of about 353,000 3 skill stamps of the previous issue at the bureau, not counting the stock on hand at the different post offices. Of these 353,000 stamps, 270,000 were of the directly previous issue, and 83,000 of the 1856 issue with the King's head. The King, by the way, had then been dead seven years.

The 3 skill of the third issue were put in circulation in the beginning of January, 1867, and at that time many of the 3 skill King's heads were still in circulation, at the smaller postoffices, so it is not uncommon to come across stamps of three different issues on the same letter.

The policy of the Post Department was to use up all older issues before the new one was put into use, and time and again the postmasters' attention was called to this fact.

The 3 skill, third issue, was in use all through 1867 and for the greater part of 1868, as the earliest cancellation known of the new 3 skill 3 is September 1st, 1868, but it is not uncommon to find 3 skill third issue cancelled as late as 1870, showing the slow progress of distribution of the new 3 skill 3.

The consumption of 3 skilling stamps during a period of five years was as follows:

1866.....142,000	1868.....175,000	1870.....143,000
1867.....187,000	1869.....123,000	

These figures are very interesting, as they show that the consumption of 3 skilling stamps during 1867 was steadily increasing, but that in 1868 it began to decrease and show a marked decrease during 1869. Many things had happened in disfavor of this stamp during these years.

In the beginning of May, 1868, the first 1 skilling stamp was issued, and intended principally for printed matter, and as such, and also on account of its cheapness, naturally kept on hand in most of the business houses together with 2 and 4 skilling values.

In 1868 the rate to the Netherlands was 17 skilling, and the usual combination was 3+3+3+8. On the appearance of the 1 skilling stamp, this was naturally changed to 8+8+1. In the same way the rate to England was also 17 skilling (1870-12sk.), to Italy 14 skill (1870-12sk.), to the North German Postal district 10sk, to Spain 20sk, and in 1870-19sk., and naturally 8+8+3 was the easiest combination. The absence of a 3 skilling stamp would not have been felt seriously, in order to pay the postal rate to any of these countries, since there were both 1 and 2sk. stamps. In speaking of Spain and the rate of 19sk., it is interesting to remember that this country in the sixties issued not less than nine different 19 Cuartos stamps to cover the postal fee to a single country (Belgium).

In 1868 the rate to the United States via Prussia was 23sk. and via Hamburg 18sk. (in 1870, 16 and 14 respectively), and it is possible considering the relatively large correspondence from Norway to the United States, that many "3 skill 3" have found their way over here, and the prices in Scott seems to indicate that it is often seen.

To France the rate during 1868—71 was 15 skilling, but I do not believe that many "3 skill 3" stamps were used, as the correspondance was largely from business houses, where, I suppose, whole sheets of 1, 2 and 4sk. stamps were on hand.

Its principal use was, I believe, on correspondance to Sweden and Denmark, to which countries the rate was 6sk., with no 6sk. stamp in existance, but in 1869 the rate to Sweden and Denmark was lowered to 4 and 5sk., respectively, and two very important uses for this stamp disappeared.

In 1870 the consumption increased 20,000, but perhaps this only means that the postmasters having this impractical stamp in stock tried desperately to find use for it.

Suddenly in 1872, with the lowering of the domestic rate, from 4 to 3 skilling this hitherto little-used stamp became the most popular. The statistics show that in the three years the stamp had been in use only 330,000 had been distributed and 760,000 copies available to take care of the new rate, until the new stamp of the posthorn type could be issued.

The stamps are printed on thin paper without watermark, in a total number of 1,090,000. The perf. is 14½13½, and the color is grey lilac, with a few shades. A very small part of the issue was printed in red lilace. The cancellations are, as a rule, date cancellations, but are foundwith ink and numeral cancellations.

The forced use during a few months of 750,000 of these stamps undoubtedly have put the greater part out of reach forever; more so since envelopes at this time were coming into general use. The steady increase in price seems to bear out this statement.

It Was the Devil

By Henry C. Hitt

PHILATELISTS are wonderful people when it comes to giving help to their fellow students, and philatelic research is a joy indeed for that reason. No matter what one's problem may be he will find every brother philatelist ready and anxious to help; and such support is the great inspiration and incentive that is responsible for the research that is continually adding to our rich store of knowledge of our hobby.

As a result of years of research work and correspondence with many, many fellow philatelists, correspondence which has meant real work for the other fellow many times, I can heartily assure anyone who is hesitating about asking others, probably strangers, for help that he will find it waiting for him in bounteous measure. May I repeat, philatelists are wonderful people when it comes to giving help.

The little problem of the pin heads found on Wells Fargo & Co. Franks which I passed on to you all in the October, 1924, *Collectors Club Philatelist* is a splendid example of this ready help. Suggestions came from all directions, and two of my correspondents, in particular, brought out quite clearly the probable solution of these pin-head markings.

It would be hard to find two correspondents better qualified to solve the problem. Henry B. Phillips, grand old man of philately, promptly wrote to both the Editor and myself in answer to the article, and followed my reply with further letters written just a few days before his death. Mr. Phillips had been a printer many years ago, and for forty years or more had been a keen philatelist, and an authority on Wells Fargo and other Western Franks, so there could be no better authority on such a problem.

And August Dietz, of Richmond, Virginia, another nestor of philately, supplemented Mr. Phillips' letters by splendid detailed notes and sketches, showing every detail of the problem. It is, perhaps, needless to introduce Mr. Dietz as the Editor of the *Southern Philatelist,* and great authority on Confederate States; but I do want to suggest to my fellow philatelic students that he is a preeminent authority on every detail of engraving and printing processes, with forty-two years' experience, and a mighty help on such problems if you have any.

Mr. Dietz is scheduled to talk before the *Collectors' Club* on May 6th, specifically on the printing processes used on Confederate States stamps, but as this includes lithography, engraved recess-plate printing, type printing, wood cuts, stereotypes, and electrotypes, and he says he is going to demonstrate as well as talk, I can see where the Club has a great treat in store.

I expect my readers are having great sport with the drawing which heads these notes. Go to it, I agree it is no work of art, but despite the envelope being bigger than the boy and other little details it tells the story.

I submit it shows clearly the cause of these pin heads in the bright young countenance of the printer's "devil," or office kid. Despite its fault as art, you can probably make out that it represents the bed of an ordinary small printing press, and shows the way in which ordinary pins were, in the early days, bent and stuck in the "tympan sheet" to hold the envelopes as they were being fed, one by one, by the "devil." Of course, these pins ought not to have damaged the stereos, or electrotypes (it is not certain which were used, in either case the original engraving was probably on wood), from which the franks were printed. But that they

might often work loose or even be wrongly placed must be admitted if you study our young friend closely.

Perhaps he may be partially excused, though, because Mr. Phillips wrote that these franks were all printed in San Francisco, probably on an old "Gordon" foot power press, which had no throw-off to keep it from making an impression when anything went wrong. Thus, if one of these pins loosened the kid could not quickly stop the press with its heavy fly wheel, but would try to replace the pin on the fly, with the results we see. When we consider that Wells Fargo & Co. were using some two million of these franks a year in the early sixties we can perhaps excuse the poor "devil," who had to spend his weary days running the press by foot and doing his best to spoil as few envelopes as he could.

At any rate, it was the devil did it.

Reviews By Ricketts

(A) LIST OF THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Compiled by A. B. Kay, 1924. Published by Bridger & Kay, Ltd., Postage and Revenue Stamp Dealers, 170, Strand, London, W. C. 2. (2)—70 pp., 7⅛x4¾ in., paper cover, price 4/-. While few collectors in America collect revenue stamps and those that do confine their colection to U. S. revenues only, it is different in England, where they have a Revenue Society and many collectors include the revenue stamps of England at least in their collections anything new in the way of a publication on the revenue stamps is very acceptable. Also to all of us who take any interest in the early history of philately are very glad to add a book like this to their library. The issue of these stamps began way back in 1694, for collecting duties on documents and has continued until the present day, 230 years. An extensive catalogue of the dies of these stamps was compiled by the late W. Denison Roebuck, which is now not available. An earlier work, "History of the Embossed Deed Stamps of Great Britain" was begun by Fred. George C. Lundy in the "Stamp Collector" (Essex and London) and continued in "Revenue Philatelist and Revenue Stamp Guide" (London) was never completed. In "Morley's Philatelic Journal" Vol. VI, 1905, a catalogue of "The Impressed Duty Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland" by L. W. Fulcher, pages 61, 69 and 77 but also never completed and W. Morley's Catalogue of 1911 only lists the dies found on paper. So this is the first complete catalogue of these stamps.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, which meets every year, at one of its sessions since the war, created a "SECTIONAL CATALOGUE SUB-COMMITTEE" whose duties is to prepare for publication Specialized Lists of the stamps of certain countries, three of these have so far appeared:

(1). (A) REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA. Specially compiled for the Sectional Catalogue Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. By W. Buckland Edwards. MCMXXIII. Obtainable from, A.. J. Sefi, Hon. Sec. to the Sec. Cat. Sub-Comm., 12, South Molton St., London W. 1. 16 pp., 7¼x4¾ in., price 1/-. This catalogue gives the 22 issues of adhesive stamps and Fiscal Stamps, Telegraph Stamps and Official Stamps, giving shades, errors and minor varieties.

(2). CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1864-1902. Compiled by E. R. Woodward. MCMXXIV. 15—(1) pp., do, price 1/-. This catalogue begins with the first rectangular stamp and lists in the same thorough manner all stamps issued through 1902. The Triangular Stamps and later issues to appear in a later pamphlet I suppose.

(3). FEDERATED MALAY STATES. Compiled by Benjamin Goodfellow, and A. Wallace Macgregor. XCMXXIV. 8 pp., do, price 9d. A complete catalogue of these stamps from 1900 to 1924.

KOHL'S SECTION 5.

Kohl's Briefmarken-Handbuch, Section 5, takes up the countries of Chili, China, Cook Isles, Cordoba, Corrientes (Argentine), Costa Rica, Curacao, Dahomey and Denmark—160 pages of authoritative information being given for 1.50 goldmarks.

As an illustration of thoroughness in handbook-making it might be stated that Chili is written-up by Dr. Krause and the eminent Dr. Munk, who is also sponsor for the sections on the Argentine and Costa Rican stamps, as well as Dahomey. J. Kerssemaker looked after Curacao and P. Kleeberg handled the stamp emissions of China. The stamps of Denmark were cataloged by Ch. Holm and A. Petersen, who were assisted by John Spohr, Ed. Ruben and Drs. Borg and Lindenberg—an eminent array of philatelic talent.

In all cases the experts employed to compile the sections of the booklet, here indicated, give their references and authorities, going into the history of the stamps, quite unlike any other catalog. The handbook should be considered an absolute necessity to the students of stamps.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1925

OFFICERS

President—John N. Luff
Vice President—Charles M. Ams.
Secretary—J. Brace Chittenden
Treasurer—Harry M. Lewy

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Julius C. Morgenthau
Theodore E. Steinway

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1925
J. Brace Chittenden
Charles J. Phillips
Thomas L. Wells

Class of 1926
Charles M. Ams.
Harry M. Lewy
John N. Luff

Class of 1927
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

NEW MEMBERS

Since the January, 1925, issue the following members were elected:

550 Hans Lagerloef.....Weehawken, N. J.
551 W. W. D. Sones.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
552 Rudolph Loreck.....Bound Brook, N. J.
553 General. G. R. Dyer.....Roslyn, L. I.
554 H. I. Baer.....Springfield Gardens, L. I.
555 Otto Luft.....New York City
556 E. Housemann, Ph. D....Brooklyn, N. Y.
557 Dr. V. M. Berthold.....Laurelton, L. I.
558 J. E. Williams.....Chicago, Ill.
559 C. W. Hennan.....Chicago, Ill.
560 Brig. Gen. C. A. Coolidge..Detroit, Mich.
561 H. Herrick Bond.....Waltham, Mass.
562 Harry Wennberg.....Stockholm, Sweden
563 W. S. White.....Englewood, N. J.
564 I. Pitblado.....Winnipeg, Can.
565 Armand Creed.....New York City
566 Edward A. Buser.....Lindhurst, N. J.
567 C. H. Goulden.....Montreal, Can.
568 W. H. Kerr.....Emporia, Kansas
569 A. J. Gesner.....Waterbury, Conn.
570 B. Heinemann.....New York City
571 D. D. Berolzheimer.....New York City
572 Tremont Woodruff.....Detroit, Mich.
573 S. B. Hessel.....Woodmere, L. I.
574 Maj. C. Hamilton.....Philadelphia, Pa.
575 Gordon F. Bottomley..Merchantville, N. J.
585 Ramon Ruiz de Arcaute....Tolosa, Spain
586 Philip Kossack.....Berlin, Germany

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

576 Henry W. Underhill.....Jericho, L. I.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
577 Fred J. De Witt.....Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by C. E. Severn.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
578 E. Tudor Gross.....Rhode Island.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
579 F. R. Vernon Williams.....Baltimore, Md.
Proposed by J. C. Morgenthau.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.
580 P. Bond.....Woking Surrey, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
581 Wm. Evans.....Norfolk, Va.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
582 A. Blaikie Dick.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
583 Salmon W. Wilder..Newton Centre, Mass.
Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.
584 Jorge Juan Giro.....Sanitago, Cuba
Proposed by C. M. Ams.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
587 Edwin Judd.....New York City
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by M. Ohlman.
588 Mrs. P. H. Stewart.....New York City
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
591 Maj. His Highness, The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Sachin, Dumas Surat District, Bombay Presidency, British Ind.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
592 Dr Oscar Holder.....City
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
593 William Blackwell.....San Francisco
Proposed by C. J. Hackmeier.
Seconded by H. G. Walker.
594 Laurence J. Heyman.....Lexington, Ky.
Proposed by J. M. Bartels.
Seconded by J. E. Guest.
595 Robert E. Neuse.....Short Hills, N. J.
Proposed by C. M. Ams.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
596 Robert E. Solosth.....Tucson, Ariz.
Proposed by F. S. Shreve.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
597 Cornelius Wickersham...Cedarhurst, L. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by C. Curie.
598 Theodore A. Isert.....City
Proposed by A. O. Litt.
Seconded by M. Ohlman.
599 A. Nehammer.....Tacoma, Wash.
Proposed by L. E. Richardson.
600 Herbert Clark.....London, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

MINUTES OF 28th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB Held February 4th, 1925

The 28th annual meeting of the Collectors Club was preceded by a dinner attended by the Board of Governors and our guest Col. Henry B. Redfield, who came from Hartford to exhibit his unusual fine collection of U. S. and Revenues.

After dining at the Harvard Club the Board of Governors went to the Club where some 30 members were present.

President Luff called the meeting to order and announced that the exhibits of Col. Redfield would precede the annual meeting which was greatly appreciated.

The Secretary-Treasurer, and Librarian read their reports which were approved.

The Board of Trustees made a brief report through Dr. Morgenthau.

H. L. Lindquist made a brief statement concerning the year's work in connection with the *Collectors Club Philatelist*

The Secretary then read the report of the Committee on Nominations and declared as the only candidates:

H. L. Lindquist,
Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard,
J. S. Rich,

for members of the Board of Governors of the Class of 1927. There being no other nominations, on motion duly made and seconded the President instructed the Secretary to cast a vote electing these gentlemen. This was done by the Secretary and the President declared them elected.

Chas. J. Phillips read the communication from the committee having in charge the Paris Exhibition and requested the members to consider favorably lending their support. No further business coming before the meeting, on motion duly made and seconded, same was adjourned.

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

House Committee Welcome Suggestions.

As chairman of the House Committee I would welcome any suggestions for making our club rooms more attractive, and for encouraging attendance on evenings other than regular meeting nights. If I hear from enough members who are willing to cooperate in this worthy cause, I will call a meeting to devise ways and means. Letters should be sent to my office, 101 Park Ave., New York.

CHARLES M. AMS,
Chairman.
H. M. KONWISER,
Secretary.

Annual Reports

Report of the Secretary

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Collectors Club:

MEMBERSHIP. The high quality of our membership has been maintained, jealously guarded, and materially increased; this ratio of increase remaining about the same. In January, 1924, we had 360 members and in January, 1925, 483, an increase in 1924 of 123 members. At the date of this meeting we have 488 members and 22 applications pending, or approximately 510 members. In four years we have increased from 90 to 510, or by 420 members. During this time we have had on the roll or considered 66 others names which represents our loss in four years due to deaths, resignations or failure to qualify. During the past year death has claimed Geo. H. Worthington, January 9th, 1924, Henry B. Phillips, Adolph E. Landvatter and also, as most of us are painfully aware, Philip Lotze died suddenly at our annual dinner, held this year in January, 1925. Our average loss is 3% which will be hard to match by any club in the city. During the year the Board has elected three Honorary members: Mr. E. D. Bacon of England, Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Germany and Dr. Emilio Diena of Italy.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The Board of Governors has met regularly on the last Wednesday of each month except during July and August. In addition they have met several times to entertain our guests from out of town. To be a member of the Board is an expensive honor, both in time and money. For example gold medals were voted to the Exhibitions held in Bruxelles, the Hague and at Kristiania, and they were invariably subscribed for by one or more members . The yearbook, entirely a compilation by Mr. Phillips, cost $500.00, but it was all raised by subscription, $300.00 coming from the Board. Not one dollar of the Club money has ever been expended for entertainment. Mr. Lichtenstein designed and financed the dies for the Collectors Club Medal entirely as an offering to the Club.

As we are all aware, we are indebted to Mr. Ams for our most enjoyable dinner but you did not know that he handed a balance of $51.00 to the Treasurer voted by the Board to be added to the Building fund. This is a very rare event. Mr. Steinway donated a fine Addressograph machine costing $100.00.

The Board was increased in numbers to 12 members by changing the Constitution so that the Trustees become members of the Board ex-officio. The tendency to reelect the same members of the Board again and again while at first almost unavoidable, is to be regretted.

There is not one who will not step down and out willingly if you will take the trouble to name a substitute. In this respect we need most volunteers to serve actively on Commitees, in particular, the House Committee and the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Phillips as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee is practically alone responsible for the very high character of our meetings. Incidently he has nominated more new members than any other man. As Secretary I have attended every Board meeting for five years and during that time have been absent from only one regular meeting. As your most active executive officer it becomes my duty to advise you of our great indebtedness to your Board of Governors. Four men on the Board alone have in the last four years contributed well over $11,000.00 towards making the COLLECTORS CLUB a constructive force in philately, and those that have not contributed in this class have given of their valuable time unsparingly.

The five and ten dollars dues from our members cannot suffice to make the Club all it desires to be. That this is thoroughly understood, witness the splendid support the Governors are receiving. At least four members not on the Board have contributed in the thousand class and from every source from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from over seas we are constantly reminded of the invaluable good-will, hearty co-operation and sympathy of all our members.

THE CLUB ROOMS. The rooms have been renovated and redecorated throughout. We still lack much in the way of appropriate, even necessary furniture, but since we close the year without a deficit, this may soon be remedied.

The library cases, a gift from Mr. A. Hatfield, worth $1,000.00 add much to the decoration. Three new drop lights have been installed, one new telephone, etc. The rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily except Sunday, but not evenings except on regular meeting nights. The number of visitors has steadily increased and our members from out of town have called in great number.

Much could of course be done if certain of our members would be active on an entertainment committee. The habit of coming to dinner on meeting nights should be revived, as many members stay over in Manhattan. Some evenings should be devoted to the general collector. Again in view of the important work accomplished by Mr. Melville in London, we should have a committee interested in organizing a junior membership; two evenings a month devoted to their interest would bear important fruit in the future.

Our rooms, large as they are, are even now inadequate to our needs. The library shelves are full to overflowing and at least eight times a month can not be reached without disturbing the auction sales in progress. The number of sales held in our rooms last year was larger than ever before. All this points to the hour when we must have a Club House of our own. Our Trustees will continue to bear this in mind. I remind the Club that if we build and furnish a Club to cost say $100,000, it will take the income of as much more to conduct it properly. I have always hoped that one of our wealthy members would look with favor on this opportunity to give to our city, more than that to America, even to the Philatelic world at large, "A TEMPLE OF PHILATELY."

Personally I do not believe the work of the Masonic order or the Elks, to say nothing of our social clubs, or for that matter many of our educational enterprises that command such gifts, is a more important venture for the good of our citizens than some organization, in Philately for example, that will lead men to understand a high order of amusement. The City with its park system and art galleries, the Y. M. C. A. and our churches realize the importance of the idea. We will accomplish it together if need be but the time would be much shortened and the load halved by some such timely gift.

ASSETS. Four years ago we had 90 faithful members and perhaps our assets would net $1,000.00, today we have over 500 members and assets are over $30,000. The building fund and the life membership fund are here estimated roughly at $17,000, and the library and furnishing including that of Mr. Ricketts at $13,000. Mr. Deats said he would give $10,000 for the Suppantschitsch library if he were starting new and Mr. Ricketts has paid out in cash much more than this for his invaluable accumulation.

The question rises in the mind of an interested donor as to the ultimate disposal of these and future assets and the answer is found in our constitution. They are the property of our Trustees. We are not likely to dissolve, but if we did our property will pass to the Trustees of the New York Public Library.

OUR PUBLICATIONS. As to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST our members will form their own opinions. There is no doubt that for the majority it is conceded to be in the first rank of philatelic magazines. Certainly with one accord our appreciation of the steady and splendid work of our editor, Harry L. Lindquist could not be greater. Starting with continued deficits, these have been steadily decreased until today, thanks to the more than liberal support of our own members as advertisers, and our growing membership for which it is to a degree responsible, closes volume three without a deficit. For a quarterly, or for any journal, this is a very fine achievement. Much of Mr. Lindquist's valuable time and a large part of the labor of our stenographer is involved. If these were items considered, the journal would show a deficit. If an attempt were made to publish monthly the burden would involve a paid editor and staff. This will have to come inevitably.

To subsidize our publications by a permanent fund affords an opportunity for some one.

The year 1924 was marked again after a long lapse by the publication of a year book

at a cost of $500.00. This work of 47 pages compiled by Mr. Phillips was urgently needed, to place our new Constitution in print. Without such a publication occasionally we lose standing among other organizations, especially in this city.

Aside from the journal and the year book steady progress is being made on the handbooks on Vancouver and British Columbia by Mr. Hitt and the new Canada by our Committee.

No mention is made of work accomplished in connection with the library as this property belongs to the Librarian's report.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. These have been touched upon. The Club continues to serve as a sure place of welcome to anyone interested in Philately. As fine exhibits as possible anywhere have been held monthly and one or more competitions. Our members have continued to exhibit at other clubs and to extend a helping hand to these deeply appreciating that cordial support. Good fellowship and a better understanding world wide in scope is going on steadily. Our annual dinner was postponed until Jan. 14, 1925, but is the dinner of 1924.

Our Vice President used his personal influence at the Hotel Astor and every effort and its great success is a matter of history. Mr. Lichtenstein served as a juror in Bruxelles, and some of our members exhibited also in Holland, Norway and at Winnipeg. The first award of the COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL went to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack. Gold medals were also sent to aid our friends in Belgium, Holland and Norway.

PLANS for 1925. The exhibition of 1926 in New York, although formerly advertised as under the Charter granted the Society for Stamp Exhibitions, is truly a Collectors Club enterprise. Our members of Philadelphia asked New York to take the initiative and 1925 will be a busy year for most of our members. It is expected that not less than $35,000 will be raised to meet expenses, a large part of which has been obtained at this date. The exhibition rooms have been reserved and preliminary steps taken in every way possible. A list of our proposed exhibitions at the Club is in the Year Book and Journal. At Montreal our friends in Canada will hold an exhibition in the Fall, and they have been promised everything they need or desire in the line of exhibits. The exhibition in Paris in May has our cordial support, the Board having offered a gold medal and any service we can render.

With this rough outline of our activities, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I can not conclude in more earnest words than those of the report of 1922. It is a good policy to aim high, so let us visualize and plan for still greater results. We have the ground work, we have the support, we have the best wishes, I thoroughly believe of the best philatelists in the world. It is decidedly our priviledge, our great opportunity to establish in New York a COLLECTORS CLUB not for New York but for Philately.

Respectfully submitted,
J. B. CHITTENDEN.

Librarian's Report, Jan. 1925

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Collectors Club:

The year 1924 will long be remembered as one of great progress so far as our Library is concerned and primarily because of the gift of William R. Ricketts of his splendid Library.

Mr. Ricketts at once assumed the responsibilities of associate Librarian and continues to obtain everything for his Library possible. His Library is completely card cataloged, but his first task is to furnish us with a duplicate set of cards. The first installment has been received but to complete the task is a monumental undertaking. Meanwhile the cataloging of our Library in New York is nearly finished, and a card catalog exists of all the separate works. This means that your librarian has written descriptions of about 4,000 cards. The journals are now being entered on cards but they have all been cataloged except a portion in German which will still require a few months work. Mr. Ricketts has assumed the important work of Reviews and the examples furnished in the last two numbers of the C. C. P. stand as models for all time.

Gifts to the Library: A. Hatfield contributed four new cases costing about $100.00 and J. M. Andreini, valuable stamps and coins, the sale of which netted $98.00, all of which was spent by the Librarian in the purchase of certain needed works secured through the agency of A. Sefi. The Library has been enriched by the following gifts:

Briefmarken der Schweitz ....Zumstein & Co. A. Lichtenstein.
31st Ed. American Album. J. W. Scott 1876 .....Montague Triest
Notable New Yorkers 1899 ..Montague Triest
Boy's Own Guide. F. J. Melville 1924 .....Sefi & Co.
Aero News Letter Typewritten Nos. 1-6 .....G. Anger
Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch Part III .....Dr. Munk.
Stamps of the Straits Settlement R. P. S. L. 1924 .....E. D. Bacon.
Switzerland (Reuterskold) French Ed. Bound .....J. M. Andreini
Catalogue Timbre Post (A Maury) 17th Ed 1881 Bound .....J. M. Andreini.
Collectors Club Annual Report (1903) and 1898, and first call for organization (very scarce) 1896 .....J. M. Andreini.
Catalogue Margues Postales bound de luxe. A. Maury, 1898.....J. M. Andreini.
Philatelista Sud America 1896 bound de luxe .....J. M. Andreini.
Vignettes Postales de la France bound de luxe Marconneti .....J. M. Andreini.

France (Marconneti) 1st Ed. 1897 bound de luxe .....J. M. Andreini.
Junior Phil. Soc. Prospectus 1909-10 .....J. M. Andreini.
Catalogue Descriptive Schaupmeier 1st Ed. 1894 .....J. M. Andreini.
Various Phil. Magazines .....J. M. Andreini.
Case of Magazines, etc .....E. Stern.
Philatelic Circulars, 4 Vols. and Phil. Mag. 9 Vols. .....Pritchard.
Sellos Postales de la Rep. Argentina S. F. A. .....E. Marco del Pont.
Great Britain Abnormal embossed, Ed. VIII Geo. V.
Senfs Catalogue, 3rd Ed. 1877, bound .....R. Schirmer.
Heaths German-English Dictionary .....H. M. Konwiser.
Soviet Republic Set of Proofs. Gen. Bandholtz.
Die provisorischen Aufdruck-Marken des Deutschen Reiches .....A. Hilbern.
Hunter Sale bound .....A. Holland.
Catalogue Exhibition, Brooklyn Institute .....A. Holland.
First Class mail permits of the World .....A. H. Pike.
History of the Stamp Album ..F. J. Melville.
Simplified Collection .....F. J. Melville.
Madrid Filatelico 1913, 1915. 1917, 1919, 1922 .....M. Galvez.
Stamps of Australia, F. Hayen 1902. A. Holland.
Numismatic notes, monograph No. 14. A. N. Soc.
Philatelic Dictionary (Pool & Howes) .....C. A. Howes.
Guide to Philatelic Literature..F. H. Vallancy.
B. P. S. Ex. Bulletin 1923.....F. H. Vallancy.
Report of 8th Philatelic Congress of G. B. .....F. H. Vallancy.
Boy's Own Guide to Stamp Collecting .....J. H. Melville.
Detroit Convention Snap Shots (Linn) E. Klein.
Looking Backwards .....J. E. Handshaw.
Rare Stamps, how to recognize them .....F. J. Melville.
Stamps of Papua (P. M. N. No. 3) W. T. Elliott .....Harris Publications.
Great Britain Line Engraved Stamp Alphabets Hadron & Floyd .....Harris Publication.
Special Catalogue Mexico 1918 ..A. Aguirre.
U. S. Revenue Stamps 1912...V. S. Rev. Soc.
Katalog der Postwertzeichen Austellung zu Berlin 1923 .....Committee
Great Britain Abnormal embossed King Edward VII, George V .....V. Marsh.
Secret J. P. S. (H. P. Terry) .....J. P. S.
Numismatic Notes & Mon. No. 20...A. N. S.
Grenada, W. E. P. Handbook No. 8 (1925) .....A. Sefi.
Timbres de Bergedorf, Paris 1912. G. Brunel.
Phil. Soc. Pittsburg, Membership List 1922 .....P. S. P.
Who's Who in Philately 1916.....P. Doane.
Oestereich u. Lombardi Venice 1922. E. Muller.
Am. Phil. Soc. Yearbook .....V. Rotnem.
Offizieller Katalog Exhibition Vienna 1923 .....Committee.
Greece (Prim. Type) 1922.....P. de Smeth.
Souvenirs P. P. S. 35th Annual Dinner, De Sio.
Report 9th Philatelic Congress B. B. 1922 .....F. H. Vallancy.
P. I. Papers Series 1-16 .....F. J. Melville.
Philatelistische Jugenderinnerungen (Dr. Kalckhoff) .....F. J. Melville.
Stepping Stones to Stamp Collecting .....H. L. Lindquist.
Stamps of Flying Post (W. E. Hughes) .....Harris Publications.
Jubileums Prislista .....E. Lichtenstein.
Foreign & Colonial Currencies, S. C. H. No. 21 (Ingram) .....F. H. Vallancy.
Contributions N. Y. P. S. .....N. Y. P. S.
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Ueber Vereinsberichte (C. Beck) ..Carl Beck.
Sociedade Phil. Panlista Catalogo Sp. Brazil 1921 .....J. Kloke.
Stamps of Pacific Islands (Collins) C. L. Pack.
Victoria (C. L. Pack) Review ..E. D. Bacon.
Selos Postales Rep. Argentina ..M. Del Pont.
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Future of Philately .....C. J. Phillips.
Katalog der D. P. Austellung Muenchen 1924 .....C. Beck.
Great Britain Reel Printing, etc., 1924 .....F. J. Melville.
Source of information for the Philatelic student .....F. J. Melville.
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Official prospectus Winnipeg, Exhibition .....W. P. S.
Canadian Postal Cancellations ..H. S. Seaman
Resume of Prices (1923-24) Plumridge & Co.
Official Fest Programma I. P. Grovenhage. Holland 1924 .....Committee.
Mitglieder Verseichnis, Berliner Phil. Klub. 1924 .....B. P. K.
Societe de Bibliographie Philatelique, (Statutes) .....John Spohr.
Standard Guide to Stamp Collecting (S. S. Coin Co.) .....S. Newton.
How to make money by stamp dealing through the post .....A. Clark.
Post war stamp of Germany ....A. Gardiner.
Many old journals and Catalogs .....H. M. Konwiser.
Journals, Catalogues and Handbooks .....B. Schlessinger.
2 Boxes Philatelistic Magazines & Catalogues .....E. Stern.
1 Box Philatelistic Magazines & Catalogues .....S. S. Coin Co.
Many Boxes Philatelic Magazines & Catalogs .....Bartels.
Catalogs and Magazines.....P. Doane.
Complete set marked Catalogs .....J. C. Morganthau.
Aero Stamp Collecting .....F. J. Melville.
Oil Rivers & Niger Coast ....F. J. Melville.
Postwertzeichen Katalog 1924 ..Gebruder Senf.
U. S. Envelopes 1924 .....J. M. Bartels.
Appleton Album 1863 .....J. M. Bartels

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Catalogue Mount Brown 2nd edition 1862. Rare .....R. Roberts Gift.
Handbook France .....Sir. J. R. A. Clark.
Norges Frimerkes 1855-1924 J. Anderson & J. Dethloff .....Nils Strandell.
Second copy .....A. Lichtenstein.
A. P. Nortres private album W. S. A. in 6 Vols. bound de luxe red leather, 14x12 in. in special cases 1906. The most costly album ever created. Only six were issued, J. S. Rich.
Collections in two vols. of very rare American Stamp journals 56 in all. Four of these are of extreme rarity (RRR) purchased at auction .....T. E. Steinway.
Stamps of Pacific Islands, second copy .....L. E. Verizoni.
Standard Catalogue 1925 .....S. S. Coin Co.
Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog 1924 Teil II, III .....Dr. S. Archi.
Complete Philatelist .....F. J. Melville.
Stanley Gibbons Cat. B. E. 1925 ..Publishers.
Catalog Hauslagerofs Freimarks donaturs .....N. Strandell.
Catalog New Zealand (Special) .....Verne, Collins & Co.
Rivadavia Stamps of Argentina Republic .....Plumridge & Co.
Plating of the Penny Black 1840...C. Nissen.
School book of Forestry and trees as good citizens .....C. H. Pack.
Arms of Canada (Senator Calder) .....A. Lichtenstein.
Atlas of the World 1923 ....J. B. Chittenden.
Postage Stamps of U. S. (Luff) bound .....O. G. Hunter.
Canadian precancelled postage stamps .....F. S. Thompson.
Handbook Prov. issue Irish Free State Stamps .....Col. F. F. Freeman.
Geschicht und Katalog Postwertzeichen v. Bayern Germana Ring 1914..Dr. E. Stenger.
Les Premiers Timbres du Transvaal .....Paul de Smeth
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Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch Teile I-IV .....Dr. H. Munk.
Who's Who in Philately 1923 ..A. H. Harris.
Vols. 1-2 London Philatelist ..Col. O'Meara.
Bright & Son's A. B. C. Catalog ..Publishers
Catalogue Dii Francobolli D'Italia. Dr. E. Diena.
Notice sur L'Origine du Prix Uniform de la tax des lettres ....Baron A. de Rothschild.
Chili Notes on the Gillet Lithographs of 1854, F. D. Walters .....Sefi Pemberton & Co.
Cradle of the Postage Stamp. F. J. Melville.
Grosser Lexikon der Philatelic.....A. Bungartz
Philatelic Record, Vols. 28-3-bound. Purchased.
History postcards, envelopes, etc. Orange Free State .....L'on de Raay
Study of Types of Norway 4 Skill 1863-66 .....B. Goodfellow.
Wie sammelt man Postwertseichen (Klug) .....Carl Beck.
Das Druckverfahren bei der Herstellung der Postwertzeichen, v. Klug.....Carl Beck.
Record of the Philatelic Student Fellowship .....H. H. Harland.
Telegraphmarken u Fernsprechscheine der deutschen Staaten, 21 copies printed .....Dr. F. Klackhoff.
Die Ganzsachen fuer die deutschen Schutzgebete .....Dr. F. Klackhoff.
Stamps of Greece (Pemberton). Sefi, Pemberton & Co.
Brazil (Napier) .....Sefi, Pemberton & Co.
Jugenderinnerungen (150 copies printed) .....Dr. Kalckhoff.

This list of separate works very valuable gifts, imposing as it is, does not include all. Some were sent to be reviewed before listing, by our Editor, and not yet returned and some have doubtless escaped recording. Moreover, Mr. Ricketts obtains all that we have also, and in addition goes after everything that exists. The advanced condition of his card system and time to devote to the matter makes this possible. All these belong to us none the less because they are at present at Forty Fort. Unfortunately he is absent for a vacation in California and no report from him this year can be expected He has, however, reviewed in the Journal many important additions. We have not of course received everything in this line and can not go after them until a want list is established, a very arduous task, and the next one on the schedule. We have also very many duplicates that might be exchanged but it will require months of work to make this list with a sufficient number to send to our corresponding Librarians, who must then be in a similar happy state with much time on hand to profit thereby. They are very desirous, indeed, to be furnished with such a list. The most astonishing thing is the large number of Philatelic works issued in a year. It is due to these labors, however, that Philately has grown to its present proportions.

To one and all of the kind friends who have added to our store the Collectors Club desires to express its grateful appreciation.

But this is not all by any means for stacks of journals, catalogs, price lists and souvenirs pour in constantly. They are most gratefully received but literally no one man can find time to record them to say nothing of acknowledging them. We endeavor to exchange our magazine with all who have discovered us from the stately London Philatelist to the most humble. Our exchange list at present includes the publications listed on page 77.

We need first a fire-proof home for our Library and secondly a sufficient endowment to secure a permanent Librarian and a Stenographer. It will have to come and I assure you they will be very busy persons.

As it is we have a record complete of all we have but in case of fire it will be lost. It must be duplicated. The greatest work this Club can do is to publish ultimately its library catalogue. It will be a record of philatelic writings of great importance. Here better than in most places the History of Philately is concealed. Some day it will be the inspiration of a greater historian than our science has yet produced.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,

Librarian.

Current Publications

The Librarian acknowledges in behalf of the Collectors Club with sincere thanks and appreciation the receipt of the following Philatelic Journals, during 1923 and 1924.

Aero Newsletter.
Air Mail.
The American Philatelist.
The Australian Philatelist.
The Australian Philatelic Review.
The Australian Stamp Journal.
Der Banater Ogukatekust.
Briefmarken Handler.
Briefmarken-Rundschau.
British Guiana Philatelic Journal.
British Philatelist.
The Boy's Own Stamp Collector.
Bulletin Mensuel (Champion).
The Bulletin (A. S. D. A.).
Canadian Stamp Collector.
Chicago International Philatelist.
Chicagoer Briefmarken Zeitung.
Collectors Digest.
Collectors Library.
Collectors Press.
The City Philatelist.
Le Collectioneur de Timbre-Poste.
Il Corriere Filatelico.
Cobelckhh Phaatahct.
Der Deutsche Philatelist.
Deutsche Sammler Zeitung.
Echangiste Universal.
Echo de la Timbrologie.
Economist Bulletin.
Emco Monthly Circular.
Eastern Bargain Gazette.
Filatelistiska Meddelanden.
General Anzeiger der Philatelie.
Germania Berichte.
Graphic Magazine.
H. E. Harris & Co. Bimonthly Journal.
International Post.
Internationaler Anzeiger fur Philatelie.
Internatioaler Briefmarken Courier.
Internationaler Postwertzeichen-Markt.
Der Junge Briefmarken-Sammler.
Kensingten Philatelist.
Kosmofilatelist.
Laurence Brothers Stamp Bulletin.
Linn's Stamp News.
London Philatelist.
Mail Order Mart.
Mekeels News.
Madrid Filatelico.
Mekeels Weekly Stamp News.
Mitteilungen des Deutschen Philatelisten Vereins, Buenos Aires.
Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie.
Neueste Briefmarken Umschau.
New England Stamp Monthly.
New Postage Stamps Magazine.
New York Philatelic Society Bulletin.
New Zealand Stamp Collector.
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.
Pan American Collectors Journal.
Philotelia.
Philatelic Courier.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.
Philatelic Magazine.
Philatelic Scraps.
Philatelist (Dresden).
Philatelistische Buecherwurm.
Phillips Monthly Bulletin.
Philatelic West.
Postage Stamps.
Postmarke.
Precancel Gazette.
Radio de Filintern (Moskow).
Red Envelope.
Revue Postale.
Revista de la sociedad Filatelica Argentina.
Sales Department News.
Sammler Woche.
Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung.
Scott's Monthly Journal.
Saxon Philatelic Journal.
Sachsische Briefmarkenzeitung.
Scout's Stamp News.
South African Philatelist.
Stamp Circular.
Stamp Club Journal.
Stamp & Coin Collector.
Stamp Collecting.
Southern Philatelist.
Stamp Collector.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.
Stamp Collector's Magazine.
Stamp Dealer.
Stamp Herald.
Stamp Hobby.
Stamp Hunter.
Stamp Lover.
Stamp Planet.
Stamp Salesman.
Stamp Stuff.
Stamp Trade.
Stamp Trade Advertiser.
Stampet.
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular.
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.
Sudden Service Surcle.
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.
The Uptown Stamp Company.
The Westend Philatelist.
The Western Collector.
The Western Stamp Book.
Weekly Philatelic Gossip.
Wiener Briefmarken Journal.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Reported by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Exhibit by Theodore E. Steinway

The second meeting of the season was held November 5th, 1924. The Exhibit was Early Issues of New South Wales, by Theo. E. Steinway. Among those present was Mr. C. L. Pack who was able to give us some useful information as this is one of his favorite countries.

Mr. Steinway, gave an interesting outline of early Australian history and showed, from an old history from his library, one of the earliest lists of the people who were sent to Botany Bay when it was a penal settlement. This "Social Register" was examined with keen interest.

Mr. Steinway then showed two volumes of his stamps. The first page included a lithographic impression of essays for the 1d and 3d Sydneys with the errors in the spelling of the Latin motto which reads "SIC PORTIS ETTURIA CREVIT" for "SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT."

There is also a very fine block of eight of the Clayton 1d lithographed essays on India paper. In the fine pages of Sydney Views I draw attention to the following:

1d, Plate I. Uused block of four on bluish paper, seven pairs and plate of 23 out of the 25 types.
1d, Plate II. Three pairs and reconstructed plate complete except two types.
2d, Plate I. Some superb early impressions and 21 of the 24 varieties.
2d, Plate I. The "retouched" lower row of 12 complete. Mr. Pack drew our attention to the possibility of some retouching having been done in the upper row.
2d, Plate II. Complete all but one type.
2d, Plate III. Complete all but two types.
2d, Plate IV. Complete all but three types.
2d, Plate IV. On laid paper with 5 types short.
2d, Plate V. Complete except 2 types.

In the 3d green Sydneys, Mr. Steinway showed partially reconstructed plates on the yellowish and bluish papers, including a strip of four and several pairs. In the Sydneys I also noted several 2d and 3d on covers.

In the Laureated no wmk. issue all values are shown plated except the 8d orange. He drew attention to the 2d Stars in corners and considered that a separate variety should be catalogued "on blue paper," which is several times as rare as the yellowish paper. The 3d plate was complete and exceptionally fine as it included two blocks of six, five blocks of four and four pairs.

Mr. Steinway is exceptionally strong in the 6d brown. In Plate I he shows complete separate plates in brown and gray-brown; and in Plate II, also two plates of distinct colors complete except for one or two types. He also drew attention to the 6d laureated on covers used with a 2d stamp and stated that these 6d's were used for the "Registration" fee prior to the introduction of the imperf. red and blue registration stamp.

In the 8d I noted one used on cover in conjunction with a 1d red and some ten used copies.

In the Laureated issue with water-mark, there are two of the scarce 3d green error wmk. "2." In the Diademed issue a fine piece is a block of 8 of the 3d green used on cover.

The large square stamps imperf. are a fine lot and I specially noted two fine shades of the 8d used on covers, one dated "4 JA. 1859," the other, "14JY. 1859."

In the Diademed issue there is a fine 2d really lithographed with certificate of the R. P. S. L., also a fine lot of "Retouches" on the 2d, both imperf. and perforated.

Competition Evening

The third meeting of the season was held November 19th. This was a Competition evening, the subject being: "From twelve to twenty of the most interesting items from your collection with reasons written under each one why you so consider them."

Some very interesting exhibits were shown, among them I am only able to note a few of the more uncommon items:—

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN.

New Brunswick—6d yellow and quarter of 6d used for the 7½d rate. This is one of the rarest bisections of New Brunswick.

Uruguay—1858: 120c blue on cover, dated 2 Aug., 1859. 120c blue, tete-beche pair. 120c blue, block of six and the only block known. 180c green on letter. 180c green, tete-beche pair. 180c green, block of four, pale and deep green. 240c dull vermilion, two used on cover in the only color in which these stamps were genuinely used. Most copies of these 240c offered as used have forged cancellations. 180c red, error of color. This is the only genuine copy of the error known. It is damaged, but used, and was in the Ferrary collection.

As is well known the sheets of the 240c are printed in transfer groups of 30 stamps. In every such group there is a vacant space and it is from this space that the error 180c had been removed. I consider this one of the most important errors of the world and the only stamp I can rank it with is the Spain 1851, 2rls. in the color of the 6rls.

THEODORE E. STEINWAY.

Great Britain—1840, 2d blue superb block of twelve used on cover

North German Postal District—1868, 3kr. rose, a strip of four error, *imperf.*, used on cover to New York.

Hamburg—1859, imperf. Pairs of the 1s brown, 3s blue and the 9s yellow used on covers. 1864, Imperf. 2½s green, superb used block of fourteen. 1859, Imperf. Unused block of twelve of the ½s black with gum.

And a number of other fine items in old Germans, Heligoland, etc.

EDWARD S. KNAPP

Some choice items in U. S. cancellations and gems from his collection of Confederate States.

United States—1851, 3c on cover to England (part payment) cancelled with a "24" in red; 3c with the famous "Chittenden Eagle" cancellation. A hand drawn political party envelope, depicting Lincoln splitting a rail and a negro on the fence telling him some home truths. Mailed and postmarked in New York Nov. 1, 1860, a few days before the Presidential election of that year; 3c with printed note on cover, "Old stamps not recognized."

Confederate States—10c rose, the complete reconstructed plate of the 50 varieties, unique, and consisting of superb copies unused and used; "TEN cents," Die proof in black; "TEN cents," unique strip of seven used; 10c with outer line, horizontal pair, one used and one unused; 2c red-brown, superb used block of twelve; 20c green, vertical strip of five, used and used block of seven on piece of cover.

United States—Treasury 12c used on cover with a 15c U. S. general issue. The 15c apparently paid the registration rate on this cover, which is addressed to Germany.

There were a number of other very interesting exhibits, which it is impossible to describe in our limited space.

Exhibit of Ferrers H. Tows

December 3rd Ferrers H. Tows showed his fine collection of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. The collection is in five volumes and every page indicates that it is the work of a real philatelist. Where possible Mr. Tows has endeavored to secure entire sheets in all settings, and where these could not be obtained he has endeavored to reconstruct them. The more important varieties are as follows:

1851-52. *So Called "Missionary" Issue.*

5 cents. Type 1, used; Type 2, unused and used.

13 cents. Type A. 2, Variety 1, one of the finest used known.

13 cents. Type A. 3, So called "Dice-Box" on part cover with the heavy bar cancellation.

These rare stamps are all perfect, and advanced collectors will know how hard they are to get in this condition.

1853 *Kamehameha III.*

5c., thick white paper. Eleven in all and one of these is apparently from an unknown printing.

13c., thick paper. Superb plate of the twenty varieties consisting of blocks of 12 and 8.

5c. on 13c. in MSS., two used copies

1855. *Thin white paper.*

5c., blue, 13 copies. Here Mr. Tows drew our attention to the fact that he has this stamp clear double printed, both unused and used, the two coming from the Ferrary collection.

1861. *Thin bluish paper.*

The 5c. stamps are divided into two groups by the papers.

1st, thin opaque paper.

2nd, thin pelure transparent paper.

The earliest printed stamps are in a very dark blue. A cancelled copy is shown with the postmark "A 98" that of the British Consular office in the Hawaiian Islands.

Reprints of the 5c. *and* 13c.

The 5c. was shown in sheets in three distinct printings: 1st, no retouches; 2nd, several retouches, the chief one being an added line on No. 12 on the plate. 3rd, is in a distinct blue shade, as compared with the ultramarine-blue of the other printings, this last printing is on smaller paper which leaves less margin than the two earlier reprints.

Re-issues of the 5c. *and* 13c.

5c. with "Specimen" shown in the three printings in sheets, and the 13c. two sheets, with Specimen in 2 varieties, one with and one without period after Specimen.

Kamehameha IV.

A fine lot of the horizontal and vertical laid papers were shown, including a block of ten of the vertical laid. These were printed in Boston, in sheets of 20 stamps.

The re-issue of 1869 which were engraved are shown in sheets of 15

The Government imitations of 1885 are in sheets of 50 and are shown with and without SPECIMEN.

The Large Numerals or Inter Island Stamps are the real philatelic portion of this fine collection as Mr. Tows has plated them in all known settings as far as he has been able to get the material.

The rare 1c. pale blue is shown in 8 types and the companion 2c. pale blue, no less than 8 used, 7 unused and a block of 4 which Mr. Tows says goes to prove the theory started by J. N. Luff that these were printed in groups of 25 and not in 10's as is generally the case in this issue. Mr. Tows showed one variety he claimed to be unique, the 2c. with dropped stop after Cents.

Of the rare second setting of these pale blue stamps, called plate2, he showed two copies of the 1c. and one 2c.

In the scarce 2c. black on grayish-white he has discovered no less than five distinct varieties of the raised large 2, and this stamp plated, is shown in the 10 types used and 9 unused.

The 1c. black on this grayish, plate 2 is shows in an uncut sheet of 10 varieties, and a fine tete-beche pair.

The rare 2c. black on greenish-blue (Duck egg color) is shown in 6 unused (one superb full gum) and the full set of ten types used.

Mr. Tows also showed a number of specimens that he calls plate 3, none of which will fit in plates 1 and 2.

The very rare 2c. dark blue on bluish paper, he thinks is the hardest of these stamps to find in all the types. He has the 10 types unused and one used on very thick paper.

The 1c. and 2c. on white wove, plates 4 and 5 both complete. The 5c., Hawaiian Islands at sides, the 10 types unused and five used.

One of the rarest stamps shown was the 2c. black on thin grayish paper, clearly printed on both sides, and from the Ferrary collection.

The 5c. blue (H. I.) is shown in a block of eleven, and also in a block of 4 printed tete-beche and said to be the rarest of these tete-beches.

The 1c. black on laid is an interesting stamp, due to the number of varieties found in it. One reads on the left side "HA E" and others "H A" only. This was then reset but in the new setting a fresh variety appears, the "A" being left out of ISLAND.

The 1c. black is also shown tete-beche.

In the 2c. on laid a marked variety is one with the "S" in POSTAGE omitted.

The 2c. is also shown tete-beche.

The 1c. dark blue on white is shown in a block of 17 and the 2c. in a block of 18, and both 1c. and 2c. in reconstructed 10 types.

The 5c. with INTERISLAND on left is shown in a pane of 10 consisting of 5 tete-beche pairs, a very rare item.

I was glad to see that Mr. Tows had paid very special attention to the interesting printings by the National Bank Note Co. of New York. He drew attention to the fact that the 2c. brown was printed in sheets of 100 and all other values in sheets of 50. Also that stamps should be divided into sets on ordinary and on very thin paper, and into printings by the gum which is very distinct.

He showed blocks of four of the 2c. lilac-rosse and the 5c. pale blue imperf, between horizontally.

Another interesting point is that some of these stamps are printed both by The National Bank Note Co. and then the plates were handed to the American Bank Note Co. In some cases the later firm put their monogram "A. B. N.C." on the plate and it shows in the margins as in the 2c. carmine, in other cases they printed from a plate without their monogram engraved upon it, such as the 5c. deep blue.

The 25c., 50c., and $1.00 have not been found on the thin paper.

The PROVISIONAL GOVT. Stamps of 1893 have been worked out on a grand scale and have well repaid the many years of study that Mr. Tows has given to them.

On some values he has panes showing three distinct settings of the overprint.

No. 1. No stop after Govt. on stamp No. 6.

No. 2. With stop after Govt. on stamp No. 6.

No. 3. With stop but a different setting of the relative position of the words of the overprint.

A few of the more interesting varieties to which Mr. Towe called our attention are:

1c. blue, double overprint.

1c. green, horizontal pair, one stamp without overprint.

2c. purple, overprint inverted.

5c. ultramarine, both the double and the inverted overprint.

6c. green, double overprint.

6c. green, error, black overprint, superb block of 4.

10c. black, strip of three diagonal overprint.

10c. red-brown, error, red overprint, superb strip of 5 bottom of sheets, with imprint.

18c. dull rose, block of 4 diagonal overprint.

18c. dull rose, double overprint, both without stop after Govt.

18c. dull rose, double overprint, one with and one without stop after Govt.

18c. dull rose, pair, one without overprint.

50c. red, double overprint, both without period after Govt.

In the beautiful issue of 1894 Mr. Tows drew attention to the fact that the 2c. brown has many "retouches" in the first printing, but that these were all corrected in the second and common printing.

The 12c. shows many "Shifts" especially in the letters of "REPUBLIC."

One volume was devoted to stamps on covers, first of all U. S. stamps of 1851 used alone then the Hawaiian 5c. on thick white paper and 5c. on thin blue paper used in conjunction with the U. S. 12c. black and with the 5c. brown of the later issue.

Many other covers of later dates were also shown

The COLLECTORS CLUB is indebted to Mr. Ferrers Tows for one of the finest philatelic treats ever shown.

Exhibited by A. F. Lichtenstein

On Wednesday, December 17th, Alfred F. Lichtenstein made a display of the early issues of Switzerland, and gave a most interesting talk on dates of issue, relative rarity, the use of various kinds of cancellations, a study of which is of special interest in these early stamps, and many other details which should prove of real value to all who listened to his remarks.

This collection of early Swiss stamps is, I consider, the best studied, the most complete and the finest known to exist. In every issue, Mr. Lichtenstein has gathered together real unused stamps in singles and blocks, but refuses to include the stamps that have been used on correspondence but not cancelled, or cleaned copies which are so often met with especially in the "Rayon" issues.

In the used, he tries to get all known varieties of cancellation, both off and on covers.

A few of the many rare items shown are as follows:

Zurich

In March, 1843, the stamps with vertical lines were issued, and those with horizontal lines did not appear until 1846.

The 4 rp. stamps were for use in the City, the 6 rp. in the Canton. In general, the City of Zurich used red cancellations, and the Canton, black cancellations

In the vertical lines I noted 4 rp., five (5) types unused, and all types used and on covers with cancellations, red and black rosettes, P. P., etc.

In the vertical 6 rp., attention was drawn to the fact that real unused copies were rarer than the 4 rp.

Horizontal Lines

4 rp., the five types, unused and many used.

4 rp. and half of 4 rp., used as 6 rp. on cover.

6 rp., five strips of ten, one of these was of special interest, being from the bottom row on the sheet and with the lines of the background very strongly colored, and one strip showed the retouch

A large number of 6 rp. were shown with red, blue and black cancellations, and with P. P. Town names and several of the large "retouch" were shown including one on cover.

Geneva

5c and 5c on yellow green. This, the rare 10c was represented by a block composed of six whole stamps and three halves with the top margin and inscription. Also unused block of 4, two unused pairs, four used and four on covers, including some cut the wrong way.

Mr. Lichtenstein said, this stamp was overvalued, considering the number known in Swiss collections. Of the rare Geneva envelopes, uncut two used small size, and two used medium size were shown. These are rarer than the 10c stamp. Several of the envelope stamps were shown cut out and used as adhesives on covers.

Geneva. Small eagle, unused block of six, strip of 5, and a number of singles.

Geneva. Large eagle, yellowish green, strip of 10, block of 4, and here was the finest thing in the collection—a superb uncut sheet of 100 stamps, with full margins, and the whole of the top inscriptions, a wonderful piece, and of great use for studying the make-up and arrangement of varieties.

Geneva. Large eagle, blue-green, unused blocks of 12 and 4.

Basle

½ rap. 5 unused, 6 used, pair used and 7 used on covers, and finally a superb block of 15, out of the original sheet of 40.

Vaud

or Geneva Transitional Stamps 4c. Two fine and really unused, and rare in this condition. In the used, there were 2 pairs, 5 singles and 4 on cover.

5c unused, blocks of 12, 8 and 4. In the large number of used, Mr. Lichtenstein drew attention to some interesting varieties.

Long tail to "5," No. 9 on the sheet.

The four corner stamps each have a red dot in centre of cross. Two copies are shown with the cross badly out of register. Copies are also shown on covers used in conjunction with the Rayon II., 10c yellow.

Neuchatel (So-called)

5c, two superb pairs unused, and with gum and two singles, rare, really unused. A number of singles used.

Zurich (So-called Winterthur)

2½ rap. Unused, two pairs and two singles.

2½ rap. Used, block of four, four pairs and a number of singles. Several used, shown on covers used with Rayon I. 5 rp., and with Orts-Post 2½ rap. One is shown on cover, dated February 25, 1850, the earliest date known.

Federal Administration

A grand lot of the Orts-Post and Poste-Locale were shown, really unused in singles, pairs and strips, reconstructed plates of the 40 types. Mr. Lichtenstein drew attention to the great rarity of the substituted transfers in the Orts-Post, framed cross. He showed pairs of Nos. 39 and 40 on the sheet, with No. 40 retouched, and the pair consisting of Nos. 39-39, the second 39 being substituted for the retouched No. 40, which was removed. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the "Poste-Locale" stamps were for use in the French speaking territory, and the "Orts-Post" in the German speaking territory.

Rayons I., II. and III.

In the very large number of these stamps, I can only draw attention to a pair on portion of cover of the 10 rp. with totally framed cross, a very rare item. In the 15 cents, a used block of four is a scarce piece. A great study has been made of the cancellations on these stamps, and almost all varieties are shown.

Silk Thread Issues

These also are a wonderful lot, including a grand lot of unused blocks with many rarities, such as Munich printing on thin paper, emerald green thread, 5 rp. wine-red, the only unused copy known. Also a mint-block of four of the 5 rp. red-brown, of which only one other block is known. The 40 rp., in the real apple-green color, is also here in mint condition. This is from the Ferrary collection, and it is so rare that neither Worthington or Duveen had a copy.

The error of color, 5 rp. milky-blue is here in a single used copy from the Ferrary collecttion, and a superb one on the whole cover.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Lichtenstein for his display, which was generally considered one of the finest and most instructive that the Club has seen for a long time.

Exhibit of Henry S. Redfield

Henry S. Redfield of Hartford, Conn., delighted those members who came to the meeting on Wednesday, February 4th.

Mr. Redfield brought with him two large volumes of stamps on covers, two volumes of early U. S. in singles and pairs, one book of Match and Medicine stamps and one of Revenues.

The stamps on covers were a very fine lot with many interesting cancellations and rare varieties.

Stamps on Covers.

A few I noted were as follows:—

New Yorks, 5c black, pair and four singles.
1847, 5c pair, red town canc.
1847, 5c pair, canc., with "Steamer Fashion" in oval.
1847, 5c pair, canc. with "Steamer Hecla."
1847, 5c, many pairs and singles.
1847, 10c, fine pair with portion of bottom margin of sheet.

1851, 1c, strip of three with green cancellation.
1851, 1c, Type II, cracked plate, very fine.
1851, 3c, with a blue cancellation of "3" in upright oval.
1851, 3c, line through value, and R. R. cancellation in green.
1851, 10c green, superb strip of five, canceled Hongkong.
1851, 10c green, two, one being recut at top.
1857, 1c, fine example of the cracked plate.
1857, 3c, canceled "negro's head to right."
1857, 10c, Type II, fine example canceled "Collingville axe."
1857, 5c, used with Hawaiian 5c blue of 1861.
1847, 24c and 30c, fine example in shades.

A curious and probably unique cover was one franked with U. S. 1861, 10c+Revenues 10c blue. Contract+3c 1855 Danish West Indies.

Another Danish West Indies 1855 3c used with U. S. 1869 10c
U. S. 1851, 3c Imperf. and 1861 10c canceled "New York Steamship."
U. S. 1861, 3c canceled Niagara Falls R. R.
U. S. 1857, 10c Type I, two stamps both recut at bottom.

U. S. Not on Covers.

New York 5c, used from Boston on piece of original.
1847, fine page of 5c and 10c in singles and pairs.
1851, 1c, Type I, full ornaments, very fine used.
1851, 1c, Type III, a beauty with red cancellation.
1857, 90c, fine red cancellation.
Aug., 1861, 24c canceled "24" in blue.
Sept., 1861, 3c pink, 5c buff, fine with gum.
1869, 2c and 15c Type II, both part perf.
1870, with grille, 12c and 24c, both very fine.
1875, Special Prints, 2c and 90c.

Department Stamps. A perfect complete set, in superb well centered condition, and a fine set of the same stamps with SPECIMEN.

Local Stamps on cover included:—D. O. Blood & Co., 1845 black. Bouton's, 2c black, red cancellation; Boyce's, 2c green; Boyd's, 1844, large 2c green; City Despatch Post, 2c vermilion; Hartford Mail, pink; Hussey 1862-63, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c; Price's, 2c green; Wells, Fargo & Co., $1 blue with oval cancellation.

Mr. Redfield's Revenues are well known and among the best collections of these popular stamps, but two features in this collection could, probably, not be matched in any other collection. First, the superb condition of all the stamps and, secondly, that the great bulk of them are in perfect unused condition.

The Imperf. set is complete except the 3c Playing Card. The $1.30 a beauty, $1.60 unused, $1.90 unused and used, $2.00 Probate of Will, $2.50 Inl. Exch., $3.50 Inl. Exch., all $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 Pro. Will $25.00 and $200.00 mint, with left hand margin and centre line and red and green mark in border.

The first perforated issue complete unused; here outstanding iters were 6c Proprietary, $20.00 Pro. Will and $200.00.

Second issue complete unused with the exception of $500.00 which is unknown in this condition. In the inverted I noted the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 70c, $1.00 and $5.00 and a used pair of 50c.

Third Issue, all unused except the $20.00 and Inverted 2c on violet, 2c on green, 30c and $1.00.

The Proprietary include 50c, $1.00 and $5.00 on violet, mint, and an extra $5.00 with imprint.

In the 1899 issue I noted $100.00 and $1,000.00 mint and $500.00 used.

The later issues are superb and practically complete.

The Telegraphs are almost all here in mint state.

Match and Medicine Stamps.

Mr. Redfield is deservedly proud of this section of his collection which is complete except 13 varieties.

In the whole collection there are only about ten used stamps, the bulk being unused in finest condition.

Needham Exhibits—Local Stamps

Wednesday, February 18th, was a great night at the Club and a very large attendance of members gathered to see the famous collection of Henry C. Needham.

Mr. Needham brought four huge volumes full of stamps, all well studied and arranged. He has been collecting stamps some forty years and for fully half that time he has specialized in these Local Issues. Among the more important rarities in this grand collection are:—

Adams & Co.'s Express—25c black, type L3a, fine vertical pair and a fine copy used on cover; 25c black on blue on cover cancelled PAID.

American Express Co.—2c green on cover, type L8; 2c black on vermilion on cover, not catalogued.

Baker's City Express Post—2c pink, on cover. Only one other known.

Barnard's City Letter Express—Black on yellow, on cover.

Barnard's Cariboo Express—A wonderful lot on covers, mostly used with Western Franks and some rare combinations with other stamps. Red "PAID," and green "COLLECT" in many types.

Barr's Penny Dispatch—Red on white on cover; only two known.

Bigelow Express—Four colors are here: vermilion, crimson, yellow and green, on covers penstroked.

Bishop's City Post—2c black on blue.

D. O. Blood & Co.—1841, type L22, 3c red and 3c black on covers, 1845-47, a wonderful lot, mostly on covers.

Boyce's City Express—2c green on cover used to Germany and cancelled "New York British Packet."

Broadway's Despatch, Millville, N. Y.—Gold on lilac; only two others known.

Brigg's Despatch—Type L73, small size. Pink and yellow, on covers.

Browne's Easton Despatch—Type L82, 2c black on vermilion; only two others known.

California City Letter Express—1st type, 10c red, 10c blue and 10c green, all cut square and rare in such condition. Also a fine lot of the California Penny Post with the large 5c blue used on cover.

Chicago Penny Post—1c orange, a common stamp unused, but here it is used on cover, really rare thus.

City Despatch Post—A magnificent lot of these popular stamps, both without and with the C. C. Among the rarest I noted: 2c pink, only two others known; 2c white C. C.; 2c buff, four copies and 2c real yellow, the only known copy; 2c vermilion, several copies on letter.

City Express Post—1846, 2c black on rose.

City Letter Express Mail—1c red used with U. S. 1851 3c, canc. Newark, N. J.

City Mail Co.—Black on greenish, on cover addressed to Rob. H. Morris, postmaster, New York.

Clark and Hall's Penny Post—1c black on pink; only one other known.

Cook's Dispatch—Green; only one other known.

Cumming's City Post—Type L113, 2c vermilion, Cummings erased, the only one known; type L114, 2c black on green, only three known; type L114a, 2c vermilion, one other known.

Cutting's Despatch Post—2c vermilion; one other known.

Davis's Penny Post (Baltimore)—1c lavender; two cancelled in red.

Eagle Post—Type L122a, black on pelure paper.

Essex Letter Express—2c vermilion, single used and another used on cover.

Fiske and Rice—This is only catalogued in vermilion, but Mr. Needham has it in vermilion, red, green and yellow.

Frazer & Co.—Type L130; 2c black on grey, canc. Cincinnati in red; 2c black on green, one other known; 2c green with "& Co." erased.

Glen Haven Daily Mail—A superb lot on covers, many used with U. S. stamps and cancellations by tying them on.

Gordon's City Express—2c red on cover; only two others known.

Griffin's Baltimore Despatch—1c black on cover with U. S. 1857 3c and canc. "Baltimore" in blue covering both.

Hall and Mills' Free Despatch Post—Green, on cover, with red "New York" canc.

Hill's Post, Boston—1c rose; 4 copies known.

A. M. Hinkley & Co.—1c red on cover, tied on with "PAID"; the only one known on cover.

Homan's Empire Express—Black on yellow, on cover; two known.

Hopedale Penny Post—Small round "yellow" used with U. S. 1851 3c tied on with "Milford" canc.; three known. Type L152, black on rose; only five known.

Hoyt's Letter Express—Black on vermilion, used on cover with two Pomeroy's.

Jenkin's Camden Despatch—Type L188a, black on gray; only two others known. Type L188, black on yellow, two used on covers.

Jefferson Market P. O.—Black on blue, on cover.

Jones' City Express—2c black on pink glazed; only three known.

Kellogg's Penny Post and City Despatch, New Orleans—Red on buff, on cover; very rare.

Mearis's City Despatch Post—1c black on gray.

Mason's New Orleans City Express—2c black on yellow, not on cover.

Messenkope's Union Square P. O.—Black on rose on cover, tied on with red "PAID" and two on cover with "Dunhams" handstamp.

Metropolitan Post Office—Type L209a, 2c red with "Williams" erased; only two known. As last but with "L. Williams"; two used on covers.

G. A. Mills' Free Despatch Post—Green, cancelled in red "Hudson River Mail."

Moody's Penny Dispatch—Red, one on cover and three loose.

One Cent Despatch—1c violet (Washington) the two types in a used horizontal pair.

Overton & Co.'s Express—Type L218. Pair on cover with the word "FREE" erased in MSS.

Pinkney's Express Post—Green, on cover; only two known.

P. O. Paid—1c black on cover; about one other known.

Pomeroy's Letter Express—5c black, strip of four, used canc. C. D. in red; the only known strip.

Reed's City Despatch—Greenish-blue; very rare.

Roche's Wilmington City Dispatch—Green; one cut square on cover and one cut octagon loose.

Staten Island Express Post—3c vermilion, about four known; 6c vermilion, only one other known.

Telegraph Despatch P. O.—1c black; about three known.

Third Avenue Post—2c green on cover canc. "New York American Packet"; 2c crimson, 2c yellow and 2c buff, all on covers.

Union Post—Blue on green on cover, error "UNOIN."

Walton & Co. City Express—2c pink on cover.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—Garter, $1.00 blue used on cover; only one known thus. $4.00 black, used on cover; $2.00 green, used on cover, and pages of other values used and on covers.

Williams' City Post—2c brown; only about five known.

Wood's City Despatch—Black on yellow, very rare.

Whittelsey's Express—2c red, used, not on cover.

Zieber's One Cent Dispatch—1c gray-blue, used on cover; the only one known.

International Philatelic Exposition

To be Held in Paris from May 2nd to May 12th, 1925

THE plans for the Paris International Exposition have all been completed, and it promises to be a success from every viewpoint. It has been advertised extensively throughout the United States by the American Representatitve, Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., from whom a complete prospectus and other information can be obtained.

Attractive Poster Stamps have been designed for further publicity purposes, and the illustration shows the attractiveness of the design. These are printed in brown, blue, violet and red, and complete sets will be placed on sale at the Exposition at the price of 2 francs.

One of the Exposition Labels

The Exposition will be held in the Pavillon de Marsan (Palais des Tuileries), and the date selected coincides with that of the Exihibition of Decorative Arts, which will also attract many visitors.

The Program of the Exhibition is truly International in scope. Considerable attention has, of course, been devoted to the stamps of France and Colonies, but groups are arranged for all other countries and special medals have been provided for exhibits of Red Cross Stamps, Occupation Stamps, Recent Issues, Imperforate Issues and Cancellations. Philatelic Research is recognized with two divisions: one for Europe and the other for any other country outside of Europe.

A praiseworthy departure is the special classifications for collectors between 10 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20 years of age. The stamps of the United States are given a good classification with awards that include gold, silver gilt, silver and bronze medals.

Attention is also given to collections of stamped envelopes, postcards, telegraph stamps and locals.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein will represent the United States on the International Jury, and this is a fitting recognition of his extensive philatelic knowledge and the splendid work which he did as Judge at the Begium Exhibition last year.

The officers of the Exhibition are: M. Albert Coyette, President; M. M. Jurion, Secretary, and M. Marcevaux, Treasurer.

We hope to present a resume of the Exhibition in our next issue.

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VOLUME IV. NO. 3. JULY 1925

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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STOP PRESS NOTE

CHARLES LATHROP PACK AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE CITING HIS WORK AS A PHILATELIST XXVIII

1926 Scott Catalogue

Advance Sheets

The first set of advance sheets of the 1926 SCOTT STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE will be ready for distribution about

JULY 20th

Orders are now being accepted at the usual price of $5.00 for the complete set (payable in advance). This does not include copy of bound catalogue when issued.

These sheets provide a complete listing of the 1926 valuations of all stamps as given in the Catalogue. They are mailed to subscribers in forms of 32 pages as soon as these forms are delivered from the press, and will contain all new issues up to the time that they are printed.

Invaluable for all who wish to protect their stamp investment with a foreknowledge of forthcoming prices.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company

33 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

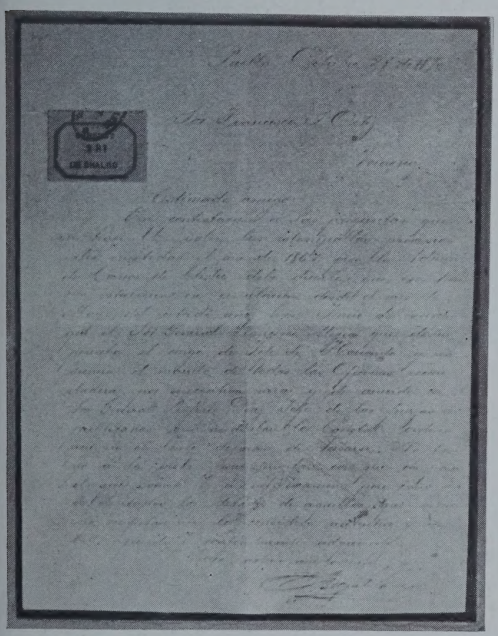
VOL. IV. JULY 1925 No. 3

The Provisional Stamp of Chalco

By S. CHAPMAN, *Sevenoaks, England*

FOR over 30 years I have been endeavoring to obtain evidence as to the authenticity of a Chalco provisional stamp, and on my last visit to Mexico City, June-October last year, I was enabled through the kind assistance of Señor Don. A. Philipp Mendoza, F.R.P.S.L. to complete the necessary evidence.

The name Chalco, in addition to the lake referred to by Prescott and the town, also applies to a *District* in the State of Mexico bounded on the north by the District of Texcoco, on the west by the Federal District, on the east by the State of Puebla, and on the south by the State of Morelos. During the Maximilian regime this office had control of the following branch offices: Amecameca, Ayotla, Cuautla, Jonacatepec, Tlalmanalco, Tlayacapan, Totolapan and Yautepec. Both Amecameca and Cuautla had populations about double that of Chalco itself. In the year 1865, which was fairly normal and undisturbed, the sales of stamps at Chalco only averaged 60 per month of the 1 real and 18 of the 2 reales, while of the ½ real during the whole year only one was sold, of the 4 reales 15, and of the 8 reales none.



Letter from Sr. Miguel Vargas to Sr. Francisco S. Ortiz.

In 1892 I was shown a letter dated Puebla, October 28th, 1890, from Señor Miguel Vargas to Señor Francisco S. Ortiz, Veracruz (as illustrated), the essential part translated reading:

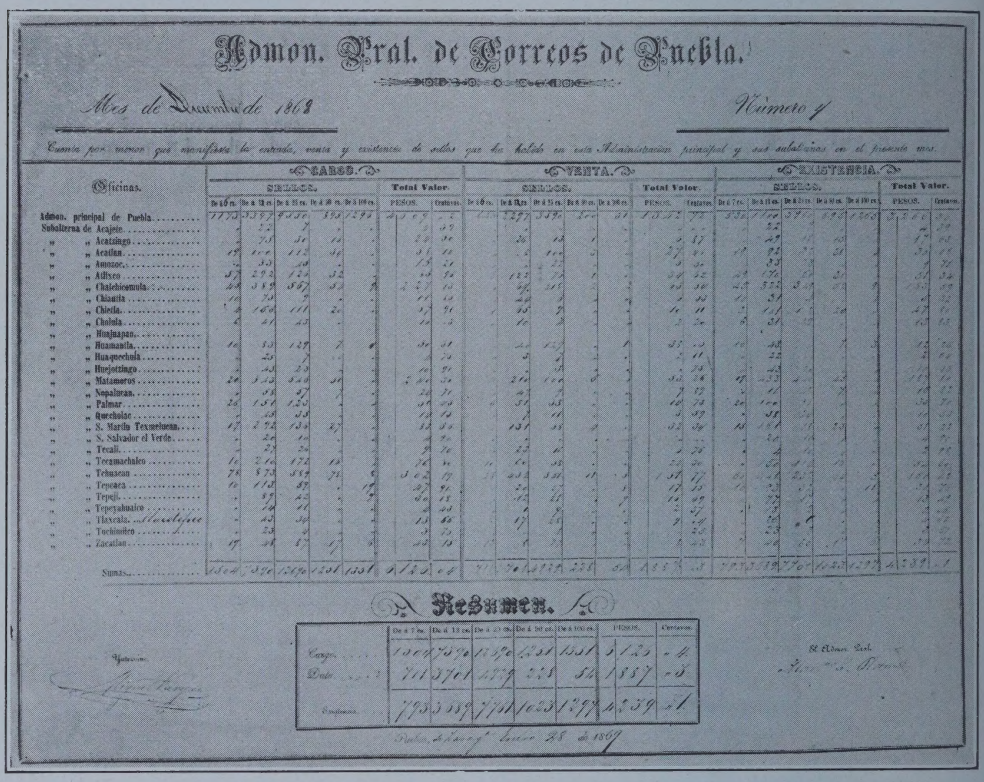
"In reply to the question you ask me with regard to the provisional stamps issued in the year 1867 by the Post Office of Chalco, I beg to say that these stamps were in circulation from the month of May of the said year.

"It so happened in June of the same year that General Francisco Mejia, who held the position of Chief of the Department of Hacienda* and reassumed control of all the Revenue Collecting Offices, on my initiative and with the approval of General Porfirio Diaz, then at the head of the Republican forces that occupied the capital, ordered that they should at once cease to use these stamps."

I was never satisfied with the stamps commonly shown in catalogs (Moens No. 827, Heitmann No. 141, etc.) but as Señor Vargas held an official position as Interventor at the important Post Office of Puebla in 1868 (as will be seen from the photograph of the monthly statement of stamps sold in the District of Puebla during

*In other words, Minister of Finance.

December of that year, which I was permitted to inspect through the kindness of Señor J. Y. Limantour) I made inquiry and, finding that Señor Vargas was still alive and resident in Puebla, I obtained an introduction to him and had the pleasure of an interview, when he confirmed what was said in the letter and told me that it was he who was sent to stop the further sale of provisional stamps. It therefore was clear that there had been a provisional issue, otherwise there would have been no necessity to take such action.


Admon. Pral. de Correos de Puebla.

Mes de Diciembre de 1868 — Número 4

Cuenta por menor que manifiesta las entradas, venta y existencias de sellos que ha habido en esta Administracion principal y sus subalternas en el presente mes.

CARGO. — VENTA. — EXISTENCIA.

Oficinas.	CARGO. SELLOS. De 1 Ctv.	De 4 Ctvs.	De 8 Ctvs.	De 12 Ctvs.	De 25 Ctvs.	De 100 Ctvs.	Total Valor. PESOS.	Centavos.	VENTA. SELLOS. De 1 Ctv.	De 4 Ctvs.	De 8 Ctvs.	De 12 Ctvs.	De 25 Ctvs.	De 100 Ctvs.	Total Valor. PESOS.	Centavos.	EXISTENCIA. SELLOS. De 1 Ctv.	De 4 Ctvs.	De 8 Ctvs.	De 12 Ctvs.	De 25 Ctvs.	De 100 Ctvs.	Total Valor. PESOS.	Centavos.
Admon. principal de Puebla																								
Subalterna de Acajete																								
„ „ Acatzingo																								
„ „ Acatlan																								
„ „ Amozoc																								
„ „ Atlixco																								
„ „ Chalchicomula																								
„ „ Chiautla																								
„ „ Chiclla																								
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„ „ Huajuapan																								
„ „ Huamantla																								
„ „ Huaquechula																								
„ „ Huejotzingo																								
„ „ Matamoros																								
„ „ Nopalucan																								
„ „ Palmar																								
„ „ Quecholac																								
„ „ S. Martin Texmelucan																								
„ „ S. Salvador el Verde																								
„ „ Tecali																								
„ „ Tecamachalco																								
„ „ Tehuacan																								
„ „ Tepeaca																								
„ „ Tepeji																								
„ „ Tepexahuaico																								
„ „ Tlaxcala																								
„ „ Tochimilco																								
„ „ Zacatlan																								
Sumas																								

Resumen.

	De 1 Ctv.	De 4 Ctvs.	De 8 Ctvs.	De 12 Ctvs.	De 25 Ctvs.	De 100 Ctvs.	PESOS.	Centavos.
Cargo								
Data								
Suman								

Puebla, Enero 28 de 1869

Statement of Stamps sold in District of Puebla, December 1868.

It was also clear that Chalco had no stamps, as the stamps of the previous issue remaining on hand when the "Eagle" issue commenced, viz. 102 ½ real, 2,798 1 real, 357 2 reales, 116 4 reales and 121 8 reales were duly returned to headquarters in accordance with instructions, so that there seemed a possibility of a provisional similar to the one catalogued having been used.

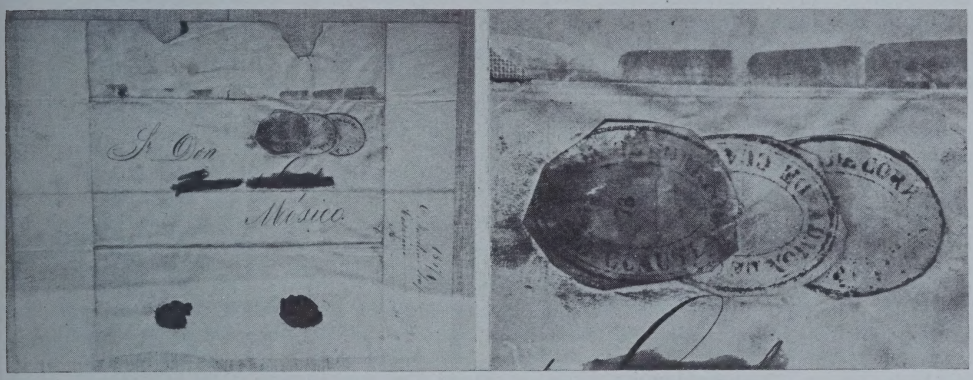
However, the true provisional is quite different, as will be seen from the photograph of a letter in the possession of Señor A. Philipp Mendoza, who writes me as follows under date of August 26th, 1924:

> "I have much pleasure in handing you the photo of a letter which I found amongst the papers of the late Mr. Faustino de Goribar, my father-in-law.
>
> "The letter was written on the 28th February, 1867, in Casasano, the hacienda of Mr. de Goribar, in the State of Morelos, District Cuautla; received in Mexico on the 2nd March. The cover, as you will see in the photo, does not bear any postmark but only the three stamps in the position as shown. I also send you an enlarged photo of these stamps. The wording on them reads: *Admon de Correos de Cuautla* and in the center the number 73. All three stamps carry the same number, 73.
>
> "On the cover, in the upper right-hand corner you will find the following inscription:
>
> **1867**
> **D. Marcelino Zapata**
> **Casasano Febro 28**
> **R. Mzo 2**
> **C. " 4**

which was written by Mr. de Goribar's clerk when the letter reached Mexico (R means received, C answered). D. Marcelino Zapata was the manager of the hacienda.

"The two black dots on the right are sealing wax."

It will be observed that in the letter Señor Vargas speaks of the provisional stamps having been in circulation from May, 1867. This, however, is probably a slight lapse of memory, having in mind that Maximilian stamps were issued to Mexico City office up to April 23rd. He may not have known—being located at Puebla—that on 17th January, 1867, the General Post Office ordered Chalco to return all unused stamps on hand, and on 23rd January there were returned 210 7c, 200 13c, 1,820 25c and 770 50c, thus leaving the District of Chalco entirely without stamps when the letter of Señor Zapata was written.



Showing the Cover and Enlarged View of the Stamps.

I am unable at present to explain the number 73 which appears on each of the provisional stamps. Although I do not know the oval form of cancellation for Cuautla during the Maximilian period, a similar one was in use for Amecameca and as these two places were roughly of equal importance it is probable that Cuautla was supplied with the new type at the same time as Amecameca.

It may be of interest to mention that after the visit of Señor Vargas, Chalco was supplied with stamps (Mexico Gothic) on August 3, 1867, viz. 60 ½ real, 400 1 real, 190 2 reales, 10 4 reales and 4 8 reales. As no more ½ real or 8 reales were sent, these stamps are amongst the rarest of all Mexican stamps.

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Stamps cancelled with the Diligence Company's cancellation at Cuautla must not be confused with those sent to Chalco. In my book on Mexican Stamps, 1856-1868, I hope presently to give full details of these.

Have You Any Moldavia's?

Our new member, Director Heinrich Birnbach, Kleistrasse 30, Berlin, informs us that he is preparing a monograph on the stamps of Moldavia and that he is desirous of obtaining photographs of all the known copies in this country. He has already obtained photographs of most of the copies in the great continental collections and through the help of Mr. Melville, is getting photographs of the known copies of these valuable stamps in Great Britain.

We are desirous of helping Director Birnbach in this splendid work and to this end would request you to send any copies of Moldavia stamps which you have by Registered Mail to Eugene Costales, c/o Scott Stamp & Coin Company, 33 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y., who will have them photographed and returned to you in the best condition.

Director Birnbach is also writing valuable articles on the stamps of Baden and we have opened the pages of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* to him and hope to soon present some interesting matter from his pen. (Submitted by Theodore Steinway.)

Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz

IN the passing of Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz, who died at his home in Constantine, Mich., May 7, 1925, the *Collectors Club* loses one of its most distinguished members. General Bandholtz had been an enthusiastic collector for many years and his name was recently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the A. P. S. to succeed P. M. Wolsieffer, an honor, however, which he felt forced to decline.

His collection was especially strong in the stamps of the United States and Colonies, and pairs, strips and blocks were represented in abundance. He was also very fond of rare and interesting covers and his many years of travel and service in foreign countries had given him a remarkable opportunity to pick up many unique items.

The details of his long and honorable military career are quoted from the *Detroit Free Press* of May 8, 1925:

"General Bandholtz, who had not been well for some weeks, was sitting talking to Mrs. Bandholtz when he suddenly stiffened and nearly fell from his chair. He expired almost at once. Heart trouble was the cause. General Bandholtz was born in Constantine in 1864. He leaves a widow and one son, Major C. H. Bandholtz, now stationed at the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston.

"He was graduated from West Point in 1890 and served in the Spanish-American war as acting regimental adjutant, 7th Infantry, being at the battle of E Caney and in the fighting around San Juan hill. From March to July, 1900, he commanded the district of Sagua La Grande, Cuba, which involved superintending the first Cuban elections in that district.

From Cuba he went to the Philippines, where he served thirteen consecutive years. In Marinduque, when the situation was at its worst, young Bandholtz, then captain, Second Infantry, went alone with Lieutenant Campbell King, of the First Infantry, into the camp of the insurgent leader, Colonel Maximo Abad, arranged for the Filipino chief's surrender, and returned with him and his entire command. A month after he had been sent to Tayabas province, he received the surrender of Colonel Mariano Castillo with nearly 200 rifles.

He was elected by the people of Tayabas province as their governor—the only regular army officer ever so elected. He served a year as governor.

Then Governor Taft appointed him colonel and assistant chief of Philippine constabulary and put him in command of the district of southern Luzon. In 100 days he had ended the insurrection under General Simeon Ola that for more than a year had been disturbing the Bicol provinces, by going with only a native guide into the camp of Colonel Antonia Loamo and bringing back the colonel and his 70 men and 30-odd rifles.

In the fall of 1905 he was transferred to the district of Luzon, and inside of six months he had destroyed or forced the surrender of the most notorious outlaws in the islands.

One of the most notable exploits was the recovery, in 1913, of the stolen plans of all the defenses of Manila bay.

Meanwhile, he had seen much service in New York and elsewhere. In 1914 he was in command of the post of Fort Porter at Buffalo; was at Plattsburg barracks in 1915 and 1916; was chief of staff of the New York division on the Mexican border, and on its return he became senior inspector of the New York National Guard.

Late in 1917 he was on the western front in Europe, serving with the British in their drive on Langemarck, and with the French in their great Chemin des Dames drive. In 1918, he was assigned to command of the 56th ('Gray,' Maryland and Virginia) Brigade of the 29th (Blue and Gray) division, took it to France and commanded it while holding the Gildwiller-Salschwiller sector and in the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne drive.

Later in that year came the appointment by General Pershing as provost marshal general of the A. E. F., which meant that he had to reorganize and make efficient the entire military police of the army in the British Isles, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg and the occupied portions of Germany and Austria, besides having charge of the 50,000 German prisoners of war captured by the Americans. Testimony to his success was contained in letters of commendation from General Pershing and many other army chiefs.

From August 9, 1919, to February 9, 1920, he was American military representative on the inter-allied military mission and commissioner of the United States in Hungary.

His work as head of the federal troops sent to West Virginia at the time of the coal miners' strike attracted wide attention. Within a week a situation that had alarmed the nation had been settled without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood.

Besides his campaign and service medals, General Bandholtz has the distinguished service medal of the United States; from France, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Commander of the Legion of Honor; from Belgium, Commander, Order of the Crown; from Montenegro, Order of Prince Danilao and Medal for Bravery; from Italy, Commander, Order of the Crown (twice); from Roumania, Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania."

Watermarks in Norwegian Stamps Since 1872

By Dr. Justus Anderssen
Translated by A. Odfjell

IN the contract erected June 30, 1871, with Messrs. Bentse Brug regarding the delivery of the necessary quantity paper for the printing of stamps of the Emission 1872, it reads, viz.:

"The paper shall be pure and white and each sheet shall have at least 100 watermarks (posthorn) so arranged that there is one wmk. on each stamp. The price shall be 100 shilling pr. Ream; the department shall also pay for the roll for the watermarks."

It is this wmk. which is always found on paper delivered by Bentse Brug. Later also on paper from Carl E. Petersen & Son and Messrs. Alvoen Mills, also on the paper which in the later years has been delivered by The Hamang Papermill.

The wmk. is made during the fabrication by the aid of the "Dandyroll" bought by the department in 1871, and which later, with a few exceptions, was forwarded to the various papermills that by contract were the suppliers of the paper.

Bentse Brug evidently did not have sufficient experience to produce a paper for stamps which met any reasonable requirements.

Mr. P. Petersen, secretary in the department, who had to do with the printing of the stamps from 1872-1878, complained of the paper received, which he partly refused, and which caused the department to take the matter in their hands. In a letter dated February 5, 1872, to the Board of Directors of Bentse Brug, they wrote:

"The supplier of the postage stamps has declined to accept for use the parcel of paper last delivered by Bentse Brug, as he considers it unfit for use on account of its impurity and heterogeneousness. As the department therefore finds it necessary to return the above-mentioned paper, the department must insist on delivery of paper according contract within the end of the present week, as the department otherwise (as the continued printing of the postage stamps cannot be postponed) will be compelled to buy and use ordinary paper for the printing of postage stamps."

The same complaints are repeated when the "øre stamps" were printed (1876-77), wherefore the secretary, Mr. P. Petersen, who also printed these stamps, is compelled to demand certain minimum requirements for the paper which should be used for the printing, and from which article we quote:

"Must be sufficiently matured, so that the gum will not go through, as well as the wmk. must appear as distinct as possible."

From a philatelic view the wmk. is so indistinct as to be difficult to see, and one will find this pointed out by W. A. S. Westoby in his mention of the stamps of Norway in "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe" under issue V. (January 1, 1872:

"The paper was machine made, and was watermarked all over with posthorns, which for the most part are almost invisible, even in the blank margins. They are in all sorts of positions, and appear to have been made by the 'Dandy' when the pulp was too wet; the wmk. was consequently all but effaced by the time it arrived at the end of the machine."

An opinion which is repeated by Bertram W. H. Poole in "Norway" (The West End Philatelist, Vol. II, 1905-06).

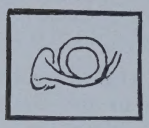
I point this out as I believe that it gradually worked itself into the minds of the majority of philatelists (of course only those interested in the stamps of Norway) that the wmk. was so difficult to see that they neglected to make any examination and took it for granted that the wmk. was there.

It is quite extraordinary that in June, 1893, the *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* number 6 b. advises of "a new 1 øre stamp."

"The type is with unshaded posthorn—and besides it is a cross between the old shaded posthorn and the type of 1892. The value in the inscription has signs of an

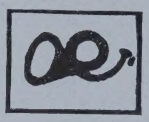
upbow and foot. It is, however, the wmk. which deviates most as the sketches show. 'I' is the ordinary wmk. which is on the shaded posthorn emission and in present one, but 'II' is the wmk. in the 1892 emission. Regarding the difference in the wmk. it is hoped that some acceptable information can be given in the next number. Up to now we only dare say that this variation in the wmk. in the one value seems to be extraordinary for us and many others.

Type I



1872

Type II. 1886



Lyche

The 1 øre light grey is catalogued.

However, as known, it is not this stamp which has the variation in the wmk., but the 1 øre dark olive-brown, which was circulated in November, 1891, and which was announced in the January, 1892, number of the *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* without mentioning the wmk. This is peculiar, as *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* in their April, 1892, number give notice of the 2 øre stamp with the following remark:

"Wmk. posthorn which, however, is vertical in the stamps whilst it is horizontal in the other values."

and further in their July, 1893, number:

"We regret it has been impossible in this number to give further details re the wmk. in the 1 øre stamp but hope in our August number to give satisfactory light on this peculiar phenomenon."

Any such light has never appeared either in *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* or in *N. F. T.*, which came out in 1894. In this year *"Nordisk Filatelistik Kalender,"* edited by F. W. Andrew and some other Scandinavian philatelists, appeared, and here can be found: "A trial for a standard list for the stamps of Sweden and Norway, during the year 1891": wmk. posthorn type II: 1 øre black brown, as the only stamp with wmk. in this type. This is also repeated by Arthur Harrison: "The Stamps of Norway," in the *Philatelic Record* (vol. XX, page 59). When speaking about 1 øre black brown it reads:

"The wmk., which is to be found once more in various positions, is changed for the first time since 1872. The impression is much clearer, slightly smaller, and it resembles the shape of the posthorn on the face of the stamp."

It seems extraordinary that when the deviation in the wmk. was discovered on one value that it was not found on any of the other values of the emission 1886. This was only done in 1898.

At a meeting at the *Kristiania Filatelistklub* on March 7, 1898, Dr. Wilhelm Hiorth gave a lecture, "Fragments from a Study of Norway." The paper was printed in *N. F. T.* (No. 7, 1898) and it gives an historical account of the stamps, 1877-1898, but it is to be regretted that the author did not take up the question of shades, paper and wmk.

Kristiania Filatelistklub appointed a committee to work out a complete catalog of the stamps of Norway. The committee consisted of the three well-known philatelists, Henrik Dethloff, R. Falck and Wilhelm Hiorth. The committee also dealt with the wmk. of the deviating shape, and Dr. Hiorth states:

"That this wmk. belongs to the paper supplied by Messrs. H. Lyche & Co. and that therefore this particular wmk. was to be found on the 3, 5, 10 and 20 øre stamps (in addition to the 1 and 25 øre)."

The information given here was first published in 1909, when Henrik Dethloff gave a lecture on December 20th at the *Kristiania Filatelistklub,* entitled "The stamps or Norway—Emissions 1882-93" (printed in *N. F. T.,* 1910, Nos. 2 & 3), because the aforementioned committee never finished their mission. Their conclusion was that the øre-stamps, which had the deviating wmk. type II, had to be separated into a group of its own from a philatelic point of view.

In 1924, in co-operation with Henrik Dethloff, when I had gathered material for a complete historical (if not a philatelic) revision of "The Stamps of Norway, 1855-1914," we carried through this idea. These stamps belong to the group of øre-stamps which we call 20 m.m. type (small die, unshaded posthorn), of which on a

later occasion I made a more thorough study, viz.: "The øre-stamps of Norway of 20 m.m. type, 1886-1893," in *N. F. T.* Therefore, when the second edition of "The Stamps of Norway, 1855-1924," was made last autumn, the work had to be thoroughly revised to contain this new information, and we gave the wmk. in type II. a more careful treatment.

The leading catalogs have paid no notice to this new information, and one will search in vain for the information that the wmk. appears in various forms. Gebrüder Senfs *Illustrierter Post-Wertzeichen-Katalog* is an exception, and in the later editions one finds the following note under the emission of 1885-86:

> "Beachtenswert is, dass bei dem vorübergehend von der Firma Lyche & Co. gelieferten Papier ein von dem seit 1872 eingeführten und bis heute gebräulichen, erheblich abweichendes Wasserzeichen auftritt . . . Da aber die Feststellung des Posthornwasserzeichens, das im allgemeinen eur als schwachen Schein nicht ohne grosse Benzinvergendung und nue bei vereinzelten Stücken auf Lyche Papier, wo es in siharfem Umriss (wie eingepresst) auftritt, warhnehmbar ist, halten wir eine Sonderaufführung für unangebracht."

This sums up the available data regarding the wmk. on the øre-stamps of Norway, and I was therefore surprised when Henrik Opheim, Jr., of Bergen informed me that he believed he had discovered "the Lyche wmk. also in the 21 m.m. (large die) and in the last plate of the shaded 10 øre. . . . The wmk. can be seen pressed into the paper, under favorable circumstances, when holding the back up to the light. As a rule, however, the stamp has to be soaked well with benzine before one can distinguish the wmk."

From an accompanying note it appeared that this wmk. was to be found on the 3, 5, 10 and 20 øre in 21 m.m., also on a 10 øre stamp with shaded posthorn, the last belonging to the plate which in the "Stamps of Norway, 1855-1924," is named the "last plate" (1878).

The news created much interest, as H. Lyche & Co., on whose paper this deviating wmk. occurs, never had any delivery of paper for the printing of stamps before December, 1885. An examination of the first stamps forwarded to me reminded me of wmk. type II.

With this clue I examined the documents in the archives of the postal authorities which concerned the supplies of paper during 1877-1884.

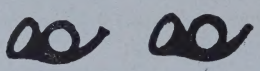
Bentse Brug held the contract for paper for the period 1876-78, and I was fortunate enough to find in the postal archives a sample sheet of the paper used at the time. The sheet had the usual wmk. type I. Thereafter I examined the documents concerning Thv. Moestue & Co.'s supply of paper and cardboard (for postcards) in 1880 and 1884. For the sake of accuracy these shall be quoted:

> "Messrs. Thv. Moestue & Co.'s delivery of paper for stamps as per contract of 23-30, December 1880: 450 reams paper suitable for the printing of stamps.
>
> "Each ream shall consist of 500 sheets. Each sheet shall be 45.8 cm. x 27.1 cm. Each ream shall have a minimum weight of 3.5 kg. The paper shall be of a white color, not darker than the paper delivered by Bentse Brug, *and in general according to the enclosed sample,* besides which it must be sized in the most suitable manner for the printing and gumming of the stamps. It must particularly be sized or matrixed sufficiently strong so that the gum will not show through.
>
> "Each sheet shall be provided with at least 200 distinct wmks. (Posthorn) so placed that the rule is one wmk. for each stamp. The paper must not be fabricated from anything but rags, and must therefore not contain wood fibre or straw . . ."

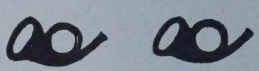
The contract contained also in paragraph 5 a provision for arbitration in case of a difference of opinion, "if the paper supplied *was* up to the contract," and in a letter of December 30th from the postal authorities addressed to the firm, informing them that "this paragraph will come in force only if the department finds, against your protest, that the paper and cardboards delivered are not according to the sample, further if the department finds that the wmks. are not placed correctly on the cardboard; that they are not present in the sample, or that they are not properly spaced in the paper for postage stamps. As mentioned before, the space between was not correct in the sample sheet."

I succeeded in finding the sample sheet mentioned above in the postal archives, and it had a wmk. posthorn *which was plainly pressed into the paper and also had an unusual shape.*

On further examination on the first postcards delivered by Chr. Johnsen, I found that these have the same wmk. (it is the postcards with paid answer, a 6 + 6 øre and 10 + 10 øre).



New Type



Moestue & Co.'s paper

At the first glance the wmk. is similar to the one which is on Harald Lyche & Co.'s paper (for some of the values of small type 20 m.m.), but on further examination it is found that they are not the same. Both are pressed into the paper and are apparently made from a "stanza." Both have a long neck as against the usual wmk. (type I), but on Lyche's wmk. the neck is more curved than on the one from Moestue.

If one follows the lower edge of the posthorn, one can see a distinct angle where the bow forms the thick part and goes into the narrow part of the posthorn on Lyche's wmk. This angle is not present on the Moestue wmk. The other irregularities are easy to see from the illustrations.

After this I examined a large number of the 21 m.m. type stamps (large die) which according to all information at hand should have been printed on paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., including both the stamps which were printed from dies made in Electrotype and those in Stereotype. With the use of plenty of benzine I succeeded in assigning this particular wmk. The stamps of 21 m.m. (large die) are rarely found in sheets except the 12 øre with surcharge "2 øre." One can often see this wmk. by holding the stamp against the light, although in many cases benzine must be used.

It seems, therefore, that a great part of the paper delivered was not in accordance with the contract, "that the whole of the sheet should be supplied with a distinctive wmk." This is most likely due to the wmk. being pressed into the paper. Thv. Moestue & Co. did not manufacture the paper themselves, which is brought out in a letter of May 29, 1884, from Thv. Moestue & Co., addressed to the department, on account of a new order of 225 reams (for the printing of 5 millions of 5 øre, 20 millions of 10 øre, and 3 millions of 20 øre stamps, where it is said that:

> "We have today ordered, according to the contract and our letter, 225 reams paper guaranteed free from surrogates (double size for stamps)."

Acknowledging this, the firm in a letter of November 14, 1883, declared themselves willing to:

> "deliver the necessary quantity paper for the printing of stamps under the terms of the budget 1884/85 of the same quality as before and at the same price."

When the paper ordered received a wmk. it had to be pressed in after the paper had been soaked. This explains why the wmk. is almost blotted out and can hardly be seen after the paper has passed through a printing press.

On the other hand, it seems extraordinary that a philatelist with the experience of Henrik Dethloff, in his lecture on the 21 m.m. as mentioned above, says:

> "The paper used for the above-mentioned issues was delivered by Thv. Moestue & Co. It contained a posthorn pressed in which looked like this . . ."

(The illustration given was of the ordinary wmk., type I.)

The same error is mentioned by such an experienced philatelist as Joseph B. Leavy, who was awarded a silver gilt medal for his specialized collection of Norway at the New York Exhibition. He knew of Lyche's wmk (tvpe II) and had arranged his stamps of the various issues according to the positions of the wmk. For the 21 m.m. (large die) stamps he has given a general note on the paper:

"The paper for the 20 øre brown and the first printings of the 10 øre and 20 øre blue was yellowish wove, varying slightly in thickness, watermarked one hundred times or more in the sheet with a posthorn similar to cut (an illustration of the ordinary wmk.). The paper used for the later printings of the 10 øre and 20 øre blue, and for all the other values was greyish wove, varying in thickness, without any wmk."

The paper from Moestue's is generally firmer and smoother than the best quality of the paper delivered by Bentse Brug.

There is now one one side the opinions from two such well-known philatelists as Henrik Dethloff and Joseph B. Leavy, both of whom have mentioned the existence of the ordinary wmk.; on the other side the present discovery that the paper from Moestue has a wmk. of an unknown type. The real fact is simply this: that the stamps of 21 m.m. (large die) were printed by Chr. Johnsen on paper from Bentse Brug (with the ordinary wmk.) and on paper from Thv. Moestue & Co. (with the new wmk).

In the publication of August 6, 1880, regarding tender for the printing of stamps and postcards by the Marine and Postal Department, it reads:

"The printing includes 40 millions stamps of 10 øre and 30,000 postcards of 6 øre also, probably in 1882, 5 millions stamps of 20 øre."

The printing was extended to 2 million 3 øre, 8 million 5 øre, 3 million 12 øre and 1 million 25 øre in the latter part of 1881, without placing a new order.

It was not until 1884, when there was further printed 5 million 5 øre, 20 million 10 øre and 3 million 20 øre, that paper was again ordered from Thv. Moestue & Co. (see above).

It was for the first printing of 45 million stamps that Thv. Moestue & Co. gave a tender and delivered in all 450 reams of paper. This paper was "of double size." Each sheet gave space for 200 stamps, which equalled 900 reams "single" sheet, exactly sufficient for the printing of 45 millions of stamps. No overage was allowed for waste, which seems extraordinary as this is usually taken into consideration, and in addition to this, Chr. Johnsen's printing works had quite a lot of paper condemned. This can be seen from a government bill of April 4, 1882 (Odelsthing bill No. 18, for 1882):

". . . The department will not omit to say in this connection that although (according the public offer of contract in 1880) it has been necessary to be more lenient than before as to the paper for stamps and postcards delivered by aforesaid suppliers, it has at the same time been necessary to condemn as waste a considerably larger quantity that were delivered as good than during the time when the printing was attended by Secretary Petersen . . ."

One finds if one looks at the statement delivered after Chr. Johnsen printing of 10 øre stamps from August 27 to October 22, 1881 (the first delivery of 10 øre stamp), that he (Johnsen) had received 210 reams of paper calculated as single sheets, showing that waste was taken into consideration. He delivered:

9,267,500 10 øre stamps, equal to 185 reams, 175 sheets.
Waste ..... 24 reams, 375 sheets.

The same occurred with the 20 øre stamps, and when one considers that between August, 1881, and May, 1883, there were printed about 59 millions of stamps which required about 1,180 reams of paper, and as there was only ordered and delivered 900 reams (450 reams double size), it shows that the suppliers had a stock of stamp paper from Bentse Brug still on hand. This last paper is to be found in different qualities, one thick and soft, the other thin and firm, but both with the usual wmk.

The stamps of 20 øre, 21 m.m. (large die) are to be found both in brown and blue. I have always found the ordinary wmk. on the brown ones.

On the blue stamps both the ordinary wmk. and the new one are found, which shows that paper from both sources was used.

As stated above, Henrik Opheim, Jr., informed me that he had discovered the new wmk. on the 10 øre stamp with shaded posthorn (known as "the last plate"), postmarked "Hammerfest 22/ July 1882." I have succeeded in confirming, through

an extensive examination, that the wmk. of Moestue is to be found on these stamps (10 øre, shaded posthorn, last plate), and I was naturally in doubt as to how this happened. The explanation is very simple:

Chr. Johnsen first started to print postcards, as he secured a new contract dated January 11, 1881, calling for 5,000 double cards of 6 øre value and 5,000 double cards of 10 øre value (postcards with answer paid).

The double card, 10 + 10 ore, was delivered by the printing works February 16, 1881, and was followed by the double card, 6 + 6 øre, the 19th of the same month.

Both of these postcards have the wmk. of Moestue, which shows plainly, and it can easily be seen that the wmk. is pressed into the cardboard. The double postcard, 10 + 10 øre, shows also 10 øre *stamped with shaded posthorn.* This shows that Chr. Johnsen first made the die for the 10 øre stamps from the original die of 1876 (with a shaded posthorn) and that the retouching, which later took place, was only made after he had printed a quantity of the 10 øre stamp. It is impossible to form an opinion as to how many, but this stamp, which we heretofore considered as the last plate from the printing by Petersen in 1878, is in proportion to the other stamps of the shaded and unshaded posthorn type relatively very rare. The printing of the first plate probably turned out unsatisfactorily, as the stamps also show the very weak shading, and so it was probably decided to have the die re-engraved and then later to make a new plate. It can be seen by studying the postmarks that this stamp was not placed in use until 1882, at the same time as the stampmaster received the first supplies from Chr. Johnsen.

The catalog of the first emission of the øre stamp must therefore be altered, as follows:

1882 JANUARY—SHADED POSTHORN
Printed by P. Petersen, paper from Bentse Brug, wmk. posthorn type I all values.

1882 JANUARY—SHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., wmk. posthorn new type, 10 øre pale carmine.

1882 UNSHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Bentse Brug, wmk. posthorn type I, 10 øre carmine rose, 20 øre brown, 20 øre blue (shades).

1882 UNSHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., wmk. posthorn, new type, 10 øre carmine rose, 20 øre blue, electrotype.

1883-84—3 øre orange, 5 øre green, stereotype.

To maintain the chronological order the Moestue wmk. should be listed as No. II. and Lyche's wmk. as No. III. in the future.

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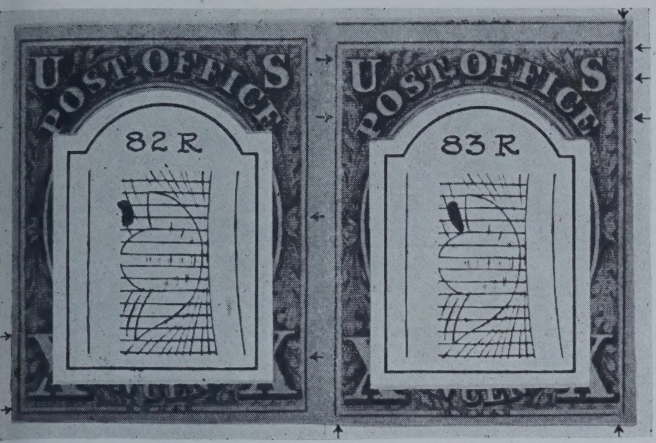

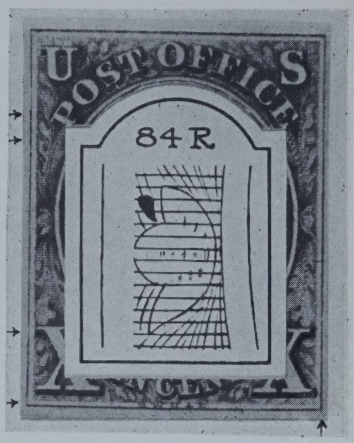

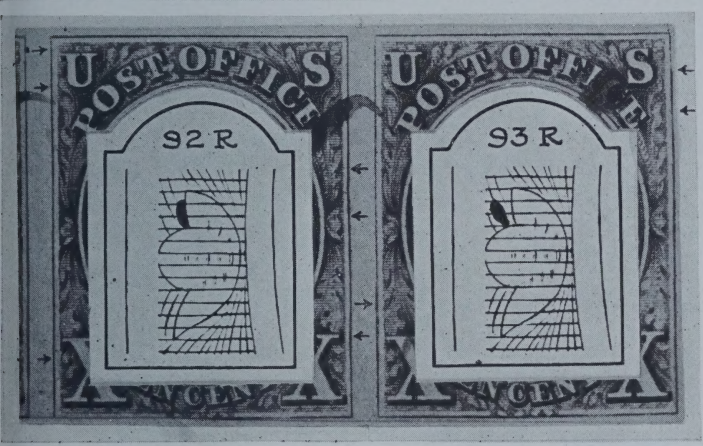

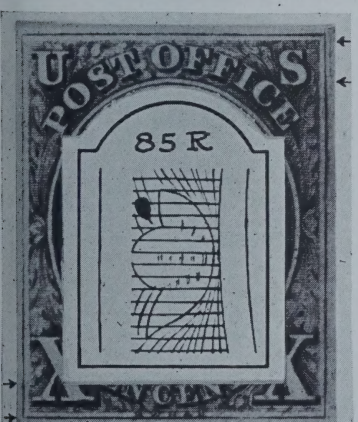

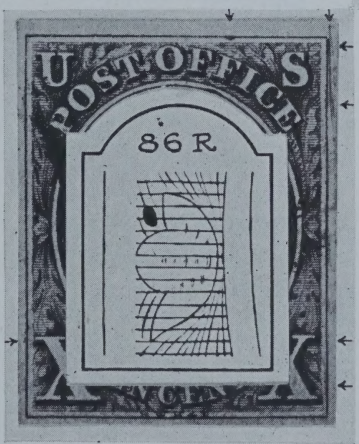

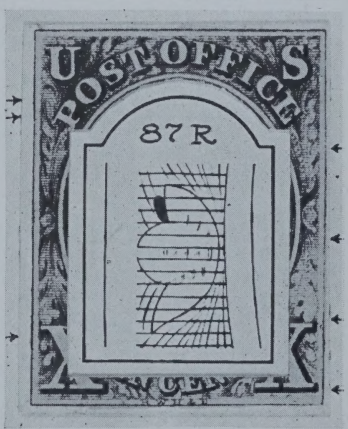

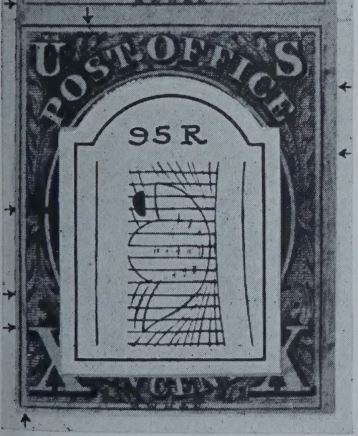

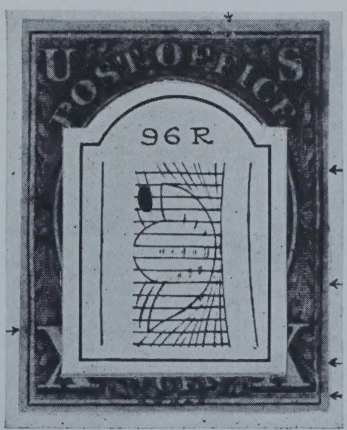

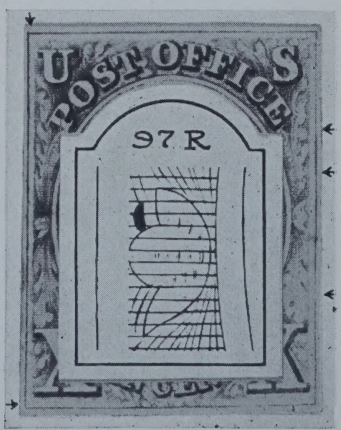

Showing Positions 82, 83, 84, 92, 93, 94, 85, 86, 87, 95, 96 and 97 of the Right Pane

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Plating the 10c, 1847

By Elliott Perry.

THIS instalment comprises the six stamps at the lower end of the second, third and fourth vertical rows of the right pane, and all the positions in the fifth, sixth and seventh vertical rows of that pane. It includes all the positions which show the tiny spur of color projecting from the left frame line opposite the top of the left "X" and all the positions which show the large dot or blur of color on the top frame directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." This section of the plate also includes a fifth shifted transfer (No. 6 R) which may be called shift "E"; several positions showing noticeable but not extremely pronounced "short transfer" at the top and a number of other interesting varieties, particularly one of the best examples of the split frame line (No. 45 R), and several excellent examples of the frame line being doubled and forming a loop (No. 17 R and No. 26 R).

The spur on the left frame apparently was caused by a tiny bit of metal adhering to the transfer roll. Sometimes there are slight indications of this on No. 75 R and No. 85 R, but it becomes quite noticeable on No. 95 R and is found on all the positions in the sixth vertical row. It is continued at the top of the seventh row with No. 7 R, on which position it is usually very distinct, but it is less distinct, or missing, on No. 17 R and never shows on No. 27 R. Copies of No. 37 R and No. 47 R may show what looks like the stub of this dash, but the tiny mark occurs a fraction of a millimeter lower than the original spur.

Copies of No. 56 R may show a slight swelling on the lower side of the top frame over the second "F" of "OFFICE" which is repeated on No. 66 R and is usually quite distinct on No. 76 R. This dot or mark is stronger on No. 86 R and is very noticeable on the bottom stamp in this row—No. 96 R, and also on the top stamp in the next row—No. 7 R. It is entirely missing on No. 17 R and other positions below No. 17 R in the seventh vertical row. It seems probable that the dot was so noticeable when No. 7 R was rocked in that the transfer was examined and this dot and also the spur on the left frame line were removed before No. 17 R was rocked in.

As neither of these marks occurs elsewhere on the plate, stamps showing the spur on the left frame must belong in the sixth vertical row or else are either No. 95 R or No. 7 R; and stamps showing the dot on the top frame must belong in the lower half of the sixth row or are No. 7 R.

No. 82 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and its upper corner may extend slightly beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was quite evenly but not heavily recut and is slightly thicker over the left arm of "U." The right frame was entirely recut but the line is neither straight nor even. The upper quarter is thinner than below. It is a trifle thicker opposite the right trifoliate where it bends slightly inward, and again opposite the right "X" where it also is slightly curved inward. It is thinner from the foot of the right "X" to the bottom corner. The left frame was recut very carefully, if at all, down to a short distance from the top of the left "X." From this point nearly to the lower corner it is much heavier, but the recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the corner and the thick part of the line comes to a sharp point leaving a tiny bit of the original line to join the bottom frame and form the corner. This position is most easily identified by the irregularities of the right frame line and by the heavy recutting of the lower quarter of the left frame line. A very faint tiny dash may be found just inside and close to the left frame opposite the tip of the lowest section of the left oak leaf, i.e., a fraction of a millimeter higher than the top of the left "X." This dash is about ¼ mm long.

No. 83 R: The position dot is oval and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was evenly but not heavily recut. It is very slightly affected by a "short transfer." The right frame was recut for its entire length, or almost its entire length. It is quite heavy from its lower end up to opposite the lower curve of "S," and at that point tapers off toward the upper end. It is noticeably heavy opposite the upper part of "E" of "OFFICE." The left frame was recut from opposite the "P" of "POST" to its lower end and is fairly even. The upper quarter is a much finer line

and may be the original line of the die. The recutting is a bit heavier opposite the middle of the left "X." From this section to the end at the lower left corner of the stamp the frame line appears to curve slightly inward. The bottom frame was evenly recut except at the ends. It does not quite join the left frame line and there is a gap of about ½ mm at the lower right corner. This position is readily identified by the open bottom corner and by the blurs and scratches near the right frame. A cluster of these scratches crosses the margin from the lower right corner of No. 73 R and continues into the upper right corner of No. 83 R, extending downward inside and outside the right frame for several millimeters. There is also a cluster of scratches or blurs around the lower right corner of the frame and one faint vertical scratch enters the white border through the break in the bottom corner.

No. 84 R: The position dot is rather large and pointed at its lower end, its left side almost touching the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut and is only slightly affected by the "short transfer." The right frame was recut very lightly and carefully, if at all. The lower two-thirds, however, are stronger than the upper third. The lower end of the line extends a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame. The left frame was recut lightly, if at all. It is strongest for a short distance opposite "P" and for about 3 mm at its lower end, but is very weak for ½ mm at the lower left corner of the stamp. There is a very noticeable weak place just below "U" and another opposite the top of the left "X." The bottom frame was evenly recut except at its extreme right end. Here the line tapers sharply to a point where it joins the right frame to form the lower right corner of the stamp. This position is most easily identified by the lower right corner of the frame where the bottom line comes to a point and the right frame is slightly extended.

No. 85 R: The position dot is quite large and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite heavy at the right end. It is somewhat affected by a slight "short transfer." The right frame was recut and is characteristic. Down to opposite the middle of the lower curve of "S" it is quite thin, but from there down nearly to the trifoliate it is thicker and often considerably blurred. Below the trifoliate it is irregular and a bit crooked, and the last millimeter at the bottom is quite thin. The left frame is thin, weak or broken for most of its length, particularly the upper two-thirds. It is fairly strong for about 3 mm opposite the top of the left "X" and again for the lower 2 mm down to the corner. Recutting of the bottom frame stopped ¼ mm short of the lower left corner and left there a bit of the original line. This position may be identified by the irregularities in the right frame line, by the weak left frame line and by the weak lower left corner, caused by the bottom line not being completely recut. Copies of this position may also show a vertical blurry scratch ½ mm outside the right frame line, commencing opposite the lower curve of "S" and extending upward past the corner.

No. 86 R: The position dot is average size and placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was quite evenly recut and has a large dot of color almost semi-circular in shape projecting from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut and is characteristic. For nearly 2 mm at the top the recut line passes very close to and just outside the original line, but does not meet the top frame, thus leaving the upper right corner slightly open. The left frame was quite evenly recut but is thinner for 2 or 3 mm at its upper end. Opposite the top of the left "X" a spur of color less than ½ mm long projects diagonally outward from the left frame. Several other positions in this part of the plate show the heavy dot on the top frame and the spur of color on the left frame, but No. 86 R is immediately identified by the prominent scratches at the upper right corner. Two of these scratches join to form a sharp point nearly 1 mm above the upper right corner of the stamp. The inner scratch extends downward ¼ mm outside and parallel to the right frame for about 7 mm, curving outward at its lower end which is opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." The other scratch extends downward diagonally outside the first scratch to about opposite the middle of "S." Another short diagonal scratch commences opposite the extreme top of "E" and extends downward for more than 1 mm, parallel to the first scratch mentioned and just outside it. Copies of No. 86 R which are cut too close at the upper right may be identified by a fine scratch which merges into the right frame opposite the foot of the right "X" and extends upward in the white border, ending in the middle of the border between the top of the right "X" and the right frame.

No. 87 R: The position dot is fairly large, oval shaped and rests snugly in the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame is weak, ragged or broken for nearly its entire length, the most noticeable place where it is fairly strong being opposite the top and bottom of the right "X." The left frame appears to have been entirely recut but is not heavy and is regular. It is fairly strong between the "U" and "P" and beside the left "X." This position is not easy to identify. The unusual location of the position dot and the weak frame line at the right are helpful guides. Copies may also show a few faint blurs or scratches. Two of these are found about ½ mm outside the left frame opposite the top of the "P" of "POST," these appearing as short dashes; the lower one being about ½ mm long and slightly nearer the frame line than the upper one. The lower is directly opposite the serif at the top of "P" and the upper one

is about 5 mm below the upper left corner of the stamp, which brings it opposite the highest point of "P." A very short faint dash may be found about ¼ mm outside the right frame 8 mm below the upper right corner of the stamp. Another faint scratch or blur is located in the white border close to the right frame line. This extends for 1 or 2 mm below the lower segment of the right trifoliate.

No. 92 R: The position dot is medium size and placed closely against the side of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut evenly and is rather heavy. The right frame was considerably recut and is decidedly uneven. It is noticeably thicker for a few millimeters above and below the right trifoliate and there is a very noticeable swelling on its inner side for 2 or 3 mm opposite the top of the right "X." The remaining sections of the line are much thinner. The left frame was recut much more carefully and is quite even and there are no pronounced variations. It is quite thin for 2 mm at the upper end and somewhat heavier opposite the left "X" where for about 3 mm it appears to curve outward very slightly. This position is not easily recognized. It may be identified by careful examination of the right frame, by the unusual location of the position dot and by faint scratches in the white border at the left. One of these is about midway between the left frame and the edge of the background and may be noticed above the top of "U" and again opposite the bottom of "U." The other vertical scratch is found in the white border close to the background very near the top of the left "X" extending upward for 2 or 3 mm.

No. 93 R: The position dot is rather large and oval or tear shaped. It is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the background, the lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut evenly but not heavily and tapers sharply to a point at the extreme left end. The right frame was considerably recut and is characteristic. Commencing 2½ mm below the upper corner the line is doubled for 2 mm and then the two parts merge. The two sections of this split are so close together that copies may show merely one very thick line at this point. The left frame is also characteristic. The line is very weak at the top and is doubled for about 4 mm from opposite the upper arm of the left "X" upward. It would appear that the engraver recut this line in two directions forming a loop about 4 mm long. The end of each segment appears to merge into the other line thus forming a complete loop. The lines however are so close together that the ink sometimes fills in part of the loop. This position is at once identified by doubling in the upper part of the right frame and the lower part of the left frame.

No. 94 R: The position dot is medium in size, triangular in shape, and is placed about midway between the tip of the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The position of the dot is relatively much higher than usual. The top frame was heavily recut and tapers off slightly toward the right end. The right frame was entirely recut and extends nearly ½ mm above the top frame. The left frame was also entirely recut and extends a fraction of a millimeter above the top frame. On stamps which have a margin at the top this position is at once identified by the extension of the right and left frame lines at the upper corners. No other position on the plate has this characteristic. On stamps cut too close at the top to show the extension of the frame lines, the position may be identified by examining the left frame line, which curves outward for about 2 mm at its lower end. There are also several fine scratches near the right frame. One of these about ¾ mm long is found in the margin ½ mm outside the lower segment of the lower right oak leaf, its lower end being about 1 mm higher than the top of the right "X." Another fine scratch, which appears as a series of dots or short dashes, may be found close to and just outside the right frame, commencing about 3 mm above the lower corner of the stamp and continuing upward past the top of the "X."

No. 95 R: The position dot is rather large and is located slightly nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the trifoliate. Frequently a smear of ink, extending from the position dot to the right, crosses the white oval and may cover much of the upper part of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops about ¼ mm short of the left frame line. The right frame was considerably recut and is usually much blurred, especially opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." Two millimeters at the lower end and 3 mm at the upper end are noticeably thinner. Commencing opposite the upper corner of "E" and extending downward for 2 or 3 mm the line was probably doubled, but usually appears as one heavy line. The left frame was also considerably recut but is weak for nearly 2 mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is also recut but shows a break about ¼ mm long very close to the lower left corner of the stamp. This position may be identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line, by the break in the bottom frame at the lower left corner and by various other scratches and blurs, particularly outside the right frame. There is also a very small blur about ¼ mm outside the left frame at the upper left corner, and two faint scratches opposite the lower two segments of the lower oak leaf above the left "X." One of these scratches merges into the outside of the left frame line extending upward to a point 3 mm above the top of the left "X." The other scratch begins between the top of the left "X" and the left frame line and extends downward in the white border about 2 mm. Copies of this position may show a short diagonal scratch crossing the white border at the top, directly over the "S" of "POST." This dash extends upward to the left at an angle of about 45°.

No. 96 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed nearer the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut quite heavily and a large semi-circular dot of color projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was extensively recut and usually is so badly blurred that it is impossible to state its characteristics. For about 3 mm at its lower end, however, the line was not recut and is very thin. The left frame was recut and is neither straight nor regular. For 3 mm at its upper end it is noticeably thin. A diagonal spur of color projects downward into the margin toward No. 95 R from opposite the top of the left "X" exactly as on No. 86 R and several other positions in this part of the plate. This position can be distinguished from other positions by the large dot on the top frame line and the spur on the left frame, by the blurred right frame and also by a fine scratch which merges into the left frame close to the spur of color and extends upward inside the border, close to the right side of the left frame for 2 mm.

No. 97 R: The position dot is rather large and placed nearer the edge of the background than the trifoliate with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was rather heavily recut and is quite even. It tilts upward slightly for a distance of ½ mm at the extreme left end. The right frame was recut to some extent and is noticeably irregular. It is stronger for 8 or 9 mm downward from about opposite the bottom of "E" and again for 2 or 3 mm from opposite the middle of the right "X," but is quite weak elsewhere. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly regular. At the upper left corner it extends slightly beyond the top frame and at the lower end it is very weak where it joins the bottom frame to form the lower left corner. This position is most readily identified by the extension of the left frame above the upper left corner of the stamp but as other positions have a similar extension the other peculiarities of the stamp must also be checked. This position and No. 62 R might be mistaken for each other. The position dots, however, are different and on No. 62 R the left frame extends further beyond the top corner; also the upper part of the left frame of No. 97 R is quite strong while this line is quite weak for about 2 mm at its upper end on No. 62 R.

No. 5 R: The position dot is rather large and tear shaped. Its left side coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame is heavily recut especially in the middle. It tapers off slightly toward the ends. The right frame is also strongly recut but is neither straight nor regular. The left frame was also considerably recut and is very characteristic. For nearly 1 mm opposite the foot of the left "X" it swells outwardly, and commencing about 8 mm above the lower corner a heavy spur merges into the frame and extending upward for 1½ mm closely parallels the frame on the inner side and ends bluntly opposite the upper segment of the lower oak leaf. The frame is weak, ragged and broken for about 2 mm near its upper end, particularly opposite the top of "U" but the last ½ mm at the top, which forms the corner with the top frame line, is noticeably stronger by contrast. This position is at once identified by the doubling of the left frame line as just described.

No. 6 R: The position dot is elliptical and placed very high, its lower end being even with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The position was rocked in a full half millimeter lower on the plate than No. 5 R and no doubt this is the reason why the position dot is relatively so much higher. The top frame is heavily recut and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame was also strongly recut, particularly opposite the "E" of "OFFICE," but the ¼ mm at the lower end where it joins the bottom frame is decidedly weak. The left frame was quite evenly recut. This position shows a definite shifting or duplication of the design. Although it was not listed among the four shifts mentioned by Dr. Chase, a copy showing the characteristics clearly was obtained by the writer in the Chase collection. If we continue his classification on the shifts we may name this variety shift "E." Duplication of the design is clearly shown in marks of color which reduce the colorless area in several letters of the word "POST OFFICE" and in slight duplication of parts of these letters, particularly the letter "T." A fine line of color is seen in the colorless serif of "T" at the left and another line in the colorless stem of the "T" closely parallels the left side of the letter. The slight shifting of the design had the effect of widening the colored lines so that the stamp, as a whole, appears blacker than other positions usually do. Other marks of identification on this position include a short heavy dash about ¼ mm long on the inside of the left frame line a fraction of a millimeter above the lower left corner. For about ½ mm at its upper end the right frame line is doubled but usually appears as being unusually heavy. This position may show a short diagonal spur extending downward from the outer side of the left frame line opposite the top of "X."

No. 7 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close to or touching the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut and is particularly wide over the "T" of "POST" and "OF" of "OFFICE." A large black dot projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was considerably recut and is characteristic. It is very weak at the bottom, noticeably stronger for nearly 2 mm opposite the middle of "X," then bends outward for nearly 4 mm. It is double and the upper part ends abruptly 3 mm below the middle point of the trifoliate. The line is single and much

weaker from the middle of the trifoliate to about 2 mm below the top frame, the last 2 mm at the top being noticeably heavier. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly even. For nearly 3 mm at the lower end the line inclines slightly outward. Opposite the top of the left "X" a short spur of color projects downward into the left margin toward No. 6 R. At the upper left corner the left frame projects a fraction of a millimeter above the top frame. This position is readily distinguished from other varieties although several of its very prominent characteristics are also found on other position, viz., the large dot on the top frame, the spur on the left frame and the extension of the left frame at the upper left corner. The position resembles No. 96 R more than it does any other position of the group which have the dot on the top frame and the spur on the left frame, and as No. 96 R is usually badly blurred along the right frame the doubling of the right frame on No. 7 R might be mistaken for the blur on the right frame of No. 96 R, but No. 96 R does not have the left frame extended at the top and neither No. 62 R nor No. 97 R have the right frame doubled.

No. 15 R: The position dot is medium size and located nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the trifoliate, the lower end almost touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is fairly even but not heavy. The right frame was recut and is neither straight nor even. It is particularly weak for ½ mm at the upper end where it forms the corner with the top frame, and for fully 2 mm at the lower end where it forms the corner with the bottom frame. The left frame appears to have been recut very slightly or not at all. It is weak, ragged or broken almost everywhere except for about 2 mm at its lower end. This position is much like several others on which the left frame line was not recut. It can be distinguished from these by the peculiarities of the right frame and by a very fine scratch and blur at the lower right corner. A small fraction of a millimeter outside the right frame is a very fine scratch which begins about 2 mm above the bottom corner and continues downward past the corner toward No. 25 R. The lower end of this line is hardly distinguishable from a blurry scratch which extends downward from the lower right corner of No. 15 R and which extends into the upper right corner of No. 25 R.

No. 16 R: The position dot is medium size and placed close to the edge of the background. The top frame was not heavily recut and is quite even. The right frame was extensively recut and is neither straight nor even. It is particularly heavy for a distance of about 6 mm commencing 8 mm from the top end. It curves inward just above this heavy section. The peculiar appearance of the line from opposite the outside corner of "E" to a short distance below the trifoliate apparently was caused by the engraver strengthening the upper part of this section on the inside of the line and strengthening the lower part on the outside. The left frame was strongly recut except for about 2 mm at its upper end. The tip of the lower end is tapered and as the tip of the left and of the bottom frame is similarly tapered the corner where the two lines meet is characteristic. This position is difficult to identify when that part of the right frame extending for 10 mm above the lower tip of the trifoliate is missing, but no matter how much else may be missing on the stamp it can be identified if this section of the right frame line shows clearly. This position may show a trace of a short diagonal spur extending downward from the outer side of the left frame line about opposite the top of "X."

No. 17 R: The position dot is average size and is placed rather nearer the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate, the lower end almost touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was not heavily recut and is somewhat weakened by a slight "short transfer." The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. It is doubled, forming a loop for about 2½ mm opposite the lower part of "E." Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame and is quite heavy for a little more than 1 mm downward. The loop begins about 5 mm from the upper right corner. The left frame was recut and is fairly even. A bit of the spur extending outward from the left frame opposite the top of "X" may show. There is a dot in the left margin 1 mm lower than the top frame line and less than ½ mm outside the left frame, by which this position may be identified if the loop in the right frame does not show. (Compare with No. 50 L.)

No. 25 R: The position dot is medium size, oval and with its outer side near the edge of the background. It does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was recut except for ½ mm at its upper end, making the upper right corner of the frame appear weak. The lower half of the line is quite even but bends outward noticeably opposite the middle of the right "X" and then curves inward down to the corner of the bottom frame. The left frame was recut up to opposite the upper part of "P." For nearly 1 mm at the lower end it is weak and bends slightly outward about 1 mm below the top of the left "X." The recutting stopped abruptly and the line is much thinner from opposite the upper part of "P" to the top corner where it joins the top frame at the upper left corner. This position is not difficult to identify. The weak upper right corner, the outward bends in the lower part of the right and left frame line and the heavy recutting of the left frame line for several millimeters below the upper part of "P," which starts or stops abruptly at that point, are excellent guides. There is also a faint scratch very close to and just outside the right frame, commencing opposite the foot of the right "X" and

continuing downward across the bottom margin and alongside the upper right corner of No. 35 R.

No. 26 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and appears about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly strong but is not very even. It bends inward slightly opposite the trifoliate. The left frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. A short spur of color extending diagonally from opposite the upper arm of the left "X" is similar to the spur found in this location on a number of other stamps in this part of the plate. Commencing opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and continuing upward for 4 or 5 mm the line is distinctly doubled to form a loop. It is also noticeably heavy from opposite the outer corner of "P" as high as the bottom of "U" and bends outward slightly along here. The upper end of the line is much thinner. Copies on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by scratches in the white border between the right trifoliate and the right frame and by a vertical dash very close to the inside of the right frame, commencing 1½ mm above the lower corner and extending toward or to that corner.

No. 27 R: The position dot is very small and is located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The upper frame was recut but is not heavy. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. One-quarter millimeter at the upper end is missing, leaving the upper right corner of the frame incomplete. The line is much thinner from the top of the right "X" downward to the right corner and nearly all the last millimeter at the bottom is missing. It looks very much as though this bit of the line had been rubbed out with a dirty eraser leaving a blur or smear just inside the lower right corner. The left frame was extensively recut but is neither even nor smooth. There is a heavy place for about 4 mm opposite the upper part of the left "X" which is really a doubling of the line, although the two parts are merged except at the upper end. The inner line stops about 1 mm above the top of the left "X." There is another poor joint appearing as a bulge or hump about 1 mm long, the upper end being 1 mm below a point opposite the outer corner of "P." There are one or two long faint scratches in the left margin about ¾ mm outside the frame. They start near the bottom of "U" and continue below the trifoliate. Another scratch is just outside and very close to the left frame. This begins a little lower than the lower tip of the trifoliate and extends to opposite the top of "X." This position is not difficult to identify, though other positions having a defective lower right corner do resemble this corner of No. 27 R.

No. 35 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close to the edge of the background, not touching the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not at all even. It is much heavier over "OFFICE," particularly over the second "F," and tapers off at each end of this heavy section. The right frame was strongly recut and is quite even except that the recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame. The left frame was entirely recut and is also quite even. It stops a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame. This position is at once identified by a slightly curved vertical scratch extending nearly 5 mm very close to the left frame and with its lower part directly opposite the left trifoliate. Specimens of stamps on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by the fine scratch outside the upper right corner which extends downward from No. 25 R. This stops opposite the top of the "S" but commences again opposite the middle of "S" and extends downward very evenly for about 2 mm. There is another fine vertical scratch just inside the right frame. This commences opposite the middle of the right trifoliate and extends upward about 5 mm. As the recut frame bends outward along here the fine inside scratch or line may be the original line of the die. There is a heavier vertical scratch nearly 1 mm long close to the inside of the right frame line at the lower right corner. Around this scratch and the corner of the frame there is usually a blur of color.

No. 36 R: The position dot is medium size and is close against the left side and midway between the tip and the base of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even though perhaps slightly heavier in the middle. The right frame was recut but is not especially strong. The recutting stopped ½ mm above the bottom frame line, leaving the lower right corner incomplete. The line bends inward for a distance of nearly 2 mm directly opposite the upper arm of the right "X." The left frame was extensively recut but often is not smooth. There is a thick section about 2 mm long opposite the outer corner of "P." The diagonal spur of color projecting downward from the frame opposite the top of the left "X" is similar to the same mark on other positions in this part of the plate. This position is likely to give trouble but if the cancellation does not cover the spur on the left frame line and the position dot can be seen, careful examination will identify most copies. Another guide is a very faint double vertical scratch in the middle of the white border at the right. This commences opposite the lower end of the right trifoliate and extends downward for about 4 mm. Commencing near the lower end of this scratch is another vertical scratch which extends downward diagonally to or near the frame line. Below this scratch is another single scratch crossing the white border diagonally just above the top of the right "X." These scratches usually are very faint.

No. 37 R: The position dot is rather large and placed about midway between the trifoliate and the edge of the background, the lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially strong. It is a trifle heavier for about 2 mm at the left end. There is a slight "short transfer" at the top of this stamp which affects the top frame a little. The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight though not very even. There is a weak or broken place about ½ mm long opposite the middle of "S" and it is also noticeably weak for about ½ mm opposite the upper part of the right trifoliate. Just above this section it is heavier for several mm. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and noticeably uneven. Sometimes there is a weak place about 1 mm long opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate. There may also be a slight indication of a spur on this line opposite the top of the "X." This position is almost certain to give trouble. There are only two marks characteristic enough to be relied upon and these are both very faint. One is a series of very fine blurry dashes which begins outside the right frame opposite the foot of "X" and continues upward and slightly outward for 3 or 4 mm. These dashes are about ¼ mm outside the right frame. Merging into the left frame 10 mm from the top corner there is a very faint scratch 1 or 2 mm long. This extends upward and slightly outward, paralleling the frame line at its thickest part. Sometimes there are very faint indications of dashes along the middle of the white border from opposite the "P" down nearly to opposite the upper part of the trifoliate.

No. 45 R: The position dot is rather large and oval shaped. It is located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background and its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is quite heavily recut. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. Opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" the line is doubled. It splits about 8 mm below the top corner and this split extends for 3 mm. The recutting was evidently done downward from the top on the inside and upward from the bottom on the outside and the split is not closed at the top. The left frame was entirely recut and is neither strong nor even. It is heavier and bends slightly outward from the top of the "X" upward for about 5 mm. The line extends slightly beyond the top frame at the upper left corner. Copies of this position which have enough margin at the left are at once identified by the extension of the left frame line at the top corner and by the many scratches in the margin between this position and No. 44 R. There are also two long scratches in the white border at the left, commencing about 1 mm above the top of the left trifoliate and extending upward through the middle of the white border, across the top margin and up into the lower left corner of No. 35 R. Copies on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by the split in the right frame opposite "E" and by two diagonal scratches in the white border at the right which begin a short distance above the top of "X" and, extending downward, merge into the right frame. These scratches appear to join about opposite the top of "X." The outer one merges into the frame opposite the middle of "X" and the lower one joins the frame near the foot of "X."

No. 46 R: The position dot is tear shaped or nearly round and its outside edge coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite even. It tapers at its left end and there turns upward slightly. The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight, though not very smooth. A weak place or defect may be noticed opposite the middle of "S." The left frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It stops ¼ mm short of the top frame, leaving the upper left corner of the stamp open. At the lower end it projects slightly below the bottom frame which is tapered to a point, where it meets the left frame. A short diagonal spur projects downward from the outer side of the left frame opposite the top of "X" as on several other positions in this part of the plate. This position may be identified by the open top corner, the slight extension of the frame line at the lower corner and the spur. There is also a wedge shaped smudge nearly 1½ mm long in the left margin opposite the lower part of "U." This smudge begins at a point about 3 mm below the top frame and extends upward and outward diagonally toward the upper right corner of No. 45 R. There is a blurry scratch in the white border at the left, commencing close to the outer edge of the background and extending vertically downward to a point opposite the bottom of "U." Copies cut too closely at the left may be identified by a strong blurry scratch in the white border at the right. This begins opposite the foot of the right "X" and extends upward and inward for 2 mm. The blur around this scratch often extends across the frame line and well out into the right margin. Two other blurry scratches can be found outside the lower right corner. The inner is ½ mm outside the right frame and extends upward ½ mm or more from a point opposite the bottom frame. The other scratch is parallel to the first and is considerably longer. It extends downward, crossing the bottom margin and along the upper right corner of No. 56 R.

No. 47 R: The position dot is long and tear shaped, and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background, with the pointed end downward. The top frame was recut and is quite even, though not especially heavy. The right frame was recut and is not very even and is anything but straight. It bends inward for about 5 mm opposite the middle of the trifoliate and is noticeably heavier from the bottom of this section down almost to the lower corner. The left frame was partially recut. It is noticeably heavy for about 2 mm just above the top of the left "X." This heavy section is caused by

the recutting which practically doubled the line at this point, though both lines are merged in one. Commencing about ½ mm above the top of the left "X" the line splits and continues as a very faint scratch in the white border, extending upward diagonally for about 3 mm. From the heavy section upward the frame line is weak, ragged or broken for a distance of about 8 mm, and then continues as a fine continuous line to the upper corner. This position may be identified by the irregularities of the right and left frame lines. There are also several blurs and blurry scratches near the right frame. One of these crosses the white border diagonally, commencing at the edge of the background about 1½ mm. above the upper tip of the right trifoliate and extends toward the right frame for 2 or 3 mm. Opposite the "E" the frame line is quite heavy and a blur about 1 mm long may be found on either side of the frame at this point. Another scratch or blur may be found just inside the right frame commencing near the foot of the right "X" and extending upward along the inside of the frame for 2 or 3 mm.

No. 55 R: The position dot is long, narrow and placed in a slanting position about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is fairly even except for 2 or 3 mm at the left end, where it is heavy. The right frame is entirely recut and is fairly regular except for about 3 mm at the upper end where it is weak and broken. It may not show at all for ½ mm opposite the middle of "X." The bottom frame is weak for a fraction of a millimeter at the extreme left end and sometimes the lower left corner of the stamp appears incomplete. The left frame was quite strongly recut but is weaker for about 1 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. At its lower end the line tapers sharply to a point. This position is most easily identified by the weak right frame in the upper right corner. There are light blurs around this corner and extending upward to the corner of No. 45 R. There is also a faint scratch or blur appearing as a continuation of the left frame line from the upper left corner toward No. 45 R, and the lower end of scratches in the margin between No. 44 R and No. 45 R extending downward to or below the point opposite the "P" of "POST" in the margin between No. 54 R and 55 R. One of these scratches is nearly 1 mm outside and nearly parallel to the left frame line. A faint scratch may also be found in the white border at the right. This begins opposite the top of "X" close to and just inside the right frame and continues upward diagonally for nearly 3 mm close to the edge of the background.

No. 56 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background, its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is noticeably heavier in the middle. tapering off toward each end. On its lower side a slight bulge or blurry dot may be noticed, directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was extensively recut but is fairly even. It is weak at the extreme upper end and bends to the left, there to meet the top line to form the upper right corner. The lower end is decidedly weak for 1 mm above the bottom corner. The left frame was extensively recut except for 1½ mm at the upper end, where it is decidedly weak. Projecting downward diagonally from opposite the top of the left "X" is a short spur, as on several other positions in this part of the plate. The bottom frame is weak for a fraction of a millimeter at its extreme left end so that this corner is not strong. This position has several characteristics of others in the same vertical row, but may be distinguished by the weak right frame and the lower right corner, the weak left frame and the upper left corner and by vertical scratches at the upper right corner. The stronger of these is about ¾ mm long and 1 mm outside the right frame opposite the top of "S." There are also two blurry scratches in the lower right corner. The stronger of these starts a fraction of a millimeter above and outside the corner of the frame and extends downward, crossing the bottom margin toward and nearly to the upper right corner of No. 66 R.

No. 57 R: The position dot is medium size and close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even, though somewhat heavier toward the left end. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It is heavier and bent inward opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and is doubled to form a loop from about opposite the top of "X" upward for 3 or 4 mm. The two lines forming the loop are very close together and sometimes appear as a single heavily blurred line. The frame is weaker from opposite the bottom of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is weak at its extreme left end for about ½ mm so that this corner of the frame may appear open. The left frame was extensively recut and is fairly straight, though not very even. It is noticeably weak for about ½ mm at its upper end. This position may be at once identified by the loop in the right frame line just above the right "X" and by its strong diagonal scratch or blur, which joins the upper corner of the background to the corner of the frame in the upper right corner of the stamp. Traces of a faint vertical scratch about 3 mm long may also be found ¼ mm outside the right frame opposite the lower part of "E."

No. 65 R: The position dot is medium in size and placed near the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is recut evenly but not heavily. The right frame is recut and is quite straight and even, as is also the left frame. The upper left corner of the frame, however, is not strongly joined. This position is most easily identified by several vertical scratches on the outside of the right frame opposite "S" and "E." One of these merges into

and crosses the frame opposite the middle of "S" and continues upward at an angle stopping at a point near the top corner ¼ mm outside. Another scratch is very close to this one and parallels it just outside. Still another scratch is found in the white border at the right. This begins 8 mm below the top frame and extends downward in the middle of the white border to a point about 2 mm above the top of the right "X." A very faint scratch or blur may also be found projecting downward diagonally from the left frame opposite the foot of "X." Another blur is found ½ mm outside the upper left corner paralleling the left frame for nearly 2 mm.

No. 66 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite even and fairly heavy. A slight dot or bulge may be noticed projecting from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut and is uneven, being noticeably stronger for about 12 mm from the top of the "X" upward. The left frame was extensively recut and is uneven. Just below the foot of the left "X" there is a short swelling which tapers sharply to a point at the junction with the bottom frame. The line is noticeably weak for nearly 5 mm downwards from the upper left corner. Extending diagonally downward from a point opposite the top of the left "X" is a short spur similar to that on several other positions in this section of the plate. This position is readily identified by very plain scratches at the lower right corner. One of these begins at a point on the outside of the right frame opposite the top of "X" and continues downward diagonally beyond the lower right corner of the stamp, passing the corner about ¼ mm outside. The other scratch begins in the outside corner of the shading under the foot of the right "X" and, continuing diagonally downward, crosses the lower frame and the bottom margin. The extension of this line is found on No. 76 R. Copies too closely cut at the right may be identified by a series of dots or short dashes about ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite "P." At this point the frame line is noticeably thicker and the dots parallel this thick place about 1½ mm.

No. 67 R: The position dot is oval and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame is heavily recut and is quite even, except at the extreme left corner. Here the lower edge tapers upward nearly to a point, where the left frame is joined to make the upper left corner. The right frame is recut and is fairly strong and even. The left frame is also extensively recut and is somewhat irregular. This position may be identified by a strong dash or smear of color projecting horizontally from the right frame 4 mm below the upper right corner. There is apt to be a fainter blur at this point. The fainter blur is wedge shaped with the pointed end uppermost and this point crosses the horizontal blur. Another characteristic of this position is a cluster of dashes or blurs just above the lower left corner of the stamp. Close to and inside the left frame there is a vertical dash about ½ mm long opposite the foot of the left "X"; just above this dash a double dash or blur about 1 mm long crosses the white border diagonally, slanting upward to the right from the left frame line. A longer dash parallels this one outside the left frame and its upper end merges into the frame about opposite the middle of "X." Two other short vertical dashes, the inner of which is longer, may be found about ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite the upper part of "X."

No. 75 R: The position dot is rather large and its outer edge coincides with the edge of the background or may project very slightly into the white border. The lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top line was recut but is weakened in the middle by a "short transfer" and is a trifle heavier from over the second "F" of "OFFICE" to the upper right corner which is very strong, as the right frame line was also recut strongly for 1 mm at the corner. The right frame is weaker for about 1½ mm opposite the middle of "S" and again for a short distance opposite the outer corner of "E." It is quite strong from opposite the middle of "X" to the lower right corner, but although there is usually a series of vertical blurs in and around this corner careful examination shows that the right frame and the bottom frame do not quite meet and the corner is incomplete. The left frame is weak for 3 mm below the upper left corner but is quite even from there to the bottom corner. This stamp may be identified by the characteristics mentioned and also by three blurs or scratches in the white border at the right. One of these is opposite "E," another is opposite the lower part of the right trifoliate and the third extends upward along the inner side of the right frame for 3 or 4 mm from opposite the top of "X."

No. 76 R: The position dot is about medium size and is placed a little closer to the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut and is thicker over the middle of "OFFICE." A smear or dot of color projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was entirely recut but is not very even, being noticeably thick for nearly 4 mm above the trifoliate and weak for 2 mm at the lower end. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight but is noticeably thick for about 3 mm commencing about 3 mm below the top frame. Projecting downward diagonally from the outside of the line opposite the top of "X" is a short spur like that on several other positions in this section of the plate. This position, however, is easily distinguished from other positions that have several similar marks by a very plain

vertical scratch in the white border at the upper right corner. The upper end of this scratch is in the shading under the lower right corner of the right "X" on No. 66 R and extends downward across the margin between No. 66 R and No. 76 R and, crossing the top frame of No. 76 R, continues downward between the right frame and the background to a point opposite the lower part of "E"; i. e., for a distance of 6 mm below the top frame of No. 76 R. Copies on which the upper right corner is cut too close may be identified by the very short dash or blur about ¼ mm long and less than ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite the upper part of "P." The upper end of this dash is a trifle more than 5 mm below the upper left corner.

No. 77 R: The position dot is medium size and placed close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is quite even. The right frame was entirely recut and is neither straight nor even. There is a noticeably crooked place about 3 mm long opposite "E" and the line bends outward slightly opposite the upper part of "X." The left frame was extensively recut and is quite straight; however, not very smooth. It is noticeably weak from opposite the middle of "X" to the lower corner. This position may be identified by a faint vertical scratch 3 to 4 mm long in the left margin 1 mm outside the frame line. The middle of this scratch is about opposite the top of "X" and the scratch is not quite vertical, the upper end being further from the frame line. A faint scratch or blur, continuous or broken, may be found about ¼ mm outside the left frame with its upper end opposite the lower part of "P." Copies of this position cut too close at the left to show the scratch opposite "X" are quite difficult to identify and must be examined very carefully.

"Friends of the Kohl Handbook"

An Organization with a Worthy Purpose That Deserves Your Support

ADVANCED collectors and specialists throughout the world are undoubtedly much interested in the thorough manner in which the Kohl Handbook is being brought out under the able editorship of Dr. Herbert Munk of Berlin.

Each country is in charge of a leading specialist and the resulting article and check list contains the combined ideas and suggestions of the ablest philatelic minds in the world. The book as a whole is a veritable encyclopedia of Philately and is without question the most comprehensive work that has ever been attempted in our hobby.

Six sections of the work have appeared so far and the seventh is now about ready for distribution. This has brought the Handbook through Denmark but owing to the financial difficulties of the firm originally sponsoring the idea, new methods of financing the work have been found necessary and it is for that reason that a new organization has been formed in Germany to be known as the "Friends of the Kohl Handbook" and the support of our members is urgently desired to make their plans successful.

A small group of men interested in seeing the work continued have purchased all of the rights to it and are now about ready to take up the work once again and carry it through to completion. Membership in the organization has been placed at 1000 marks, which amounts to about $250 at the present rate of exchange.

Membership has already been taken by the *Collectors Club* and by A. F. Lichtenstein who was approached on the subject on his recent visit to Germany. Other prominent collectors in this country have signified their willingness to lend their financial support to the undertaking to the extent of a membership and it is hoped that at least 20 of our members will take advantage of the opportunity to help this worthy cause.

In due time it will be desirable to translate many portions of this work for the benefit of the English speaking collectors and arrangements are now pending to secure these rights for the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

Collectors interested are requested to correspond with Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Times have changed * * * Not so many years ago everything philatelic was supposed to be dropped for the summer but this year activity seems to be increasing instead of diminishing * * * No doubt much of this activity is due to the approaching *International Exhibition* to be held in New York in 1926, the plans for which are rapidly rounding into shape * * * *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* who has just returned from Europe where he served as a Judge at the *Paris Exposition,* brings back some interesting news regarding the formation of an organization to be known as the *"Friends of the Kohl Handbook"* * * * Particular attention is called to the article on this new association in this issue as it deserves the support of every philatelist * * * *Norway* again comes into the philatelic limelight with an issue of *"Pole Stamps"* issued to assist in raising funds for the *Amundson Expedition* * * * The *Kristiania Filatelist Klub* has gone on record as condemning the issue but collectors are striving desperately to secure sets which are already difficult to secure in quantity * * * An almost identical situation exists with the *Norse American* issue just brought out by our own country * * * They are obtainable in but a few cities and it looks as if they would be good things to buy and keep. We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a first day cover with two fine blocks of four from *Olaf J. Olson* * * * In connection with this issue it is interesting to know that *Rev. Elias Rasmussen,* author of the excellent article on *Norway No.* 4 which appeared in our last issue, is the son of the *Rev. R. Rasmussen* who was one of the crew of twelve who sailed across the ocean from Norway to attend the *World's Fair* at *Chicago* in 1893. It is this trip that is depicted upon the *Norse Commemorative stamp* * * * Also while on the subject of *Norway* we want to mention the fact that a new discovery has been made in the *Norwegian Watermarks* and an exhaustive article on the subject has been written by *Dr. Justus Andersen,* a translation of which has been prepared by *A. Odfjell* for our magazine * * * Our good friend the *Hon. E. R. Ackerman* is again to the front as sponsor for a bill designed to put *United States Stamps* on the free list when reimported into this country * * * Our non-resident member *Saul Newbury* of Chicago visited the Club recently while on his way to *South Africa* where he will remain until October 1st * * * *Mr. Newbury* had some of the gems of his collection with him, including blocks of 17 and 9 of the 90 reis *Brazil Bullseyes,* a beautiful lot of *New Yorks* and 5c. and 10c. 1847's, some wonderful *Columbian Republics* and *Capes,* and various other similar items * * * The *Canadian Philatelic Exhibition* to be held at *Montreal* on October 5th to 9th will attract a number of exhibitors as well as visitors from the *Collectors Club* * * * Better plan to attend * * * *Edward S. Knapp* just advises that he has made his annual pilgrimage to his estate on Long Island where he will remain for the summer * * * Word also comes from *Franklin Coombs* of the *Metropolitan Stamp Co.* that the fishing in *Canada* is fine * * * *Herman Toaspern* (*Toasty*) is still pursuing gems for his next *Specialized Sale* in Europe * * * He promised an article for this issue but Europe has many distractions that no doubt prevent him from concentrating on such trivial matters and anyway he won't need

any publicity for his next sale until the Fall * * * Here's one on *Stephen G. Rich* * * * In *Mekeel's Weekly* of April 27th he wrote a fine article on *Extra-Illustrating the Collection* in the course of which he stated that "the idea came to me from one of the collections of U. S. Telegraphs that was exhibited at the 1913 Exhibition * * * (I don't at the moment recall the maker) * * * It happens that the "maker" in question is his own father, *Joseph S. Rich,* a *Governor* of the *C. C.* * * * *W. Ward, 37, Lorne St., Lytham, England,* has just brought out the 4th Edition of his check list on *The Provisional Issues of the Irish Free State* * * * The book sells at 9d and is illustrated with actual specimens of each issue * * * *Victor F. James* just announces his change of address to 15 Strand, London, W.C.2 * * * *George M. Lewin* is again located at his permanent address, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden * * * *Dr. C. W. Hennan,* president of the *Chicago Philatelic Society,* has sent us some fine photographs taken from his collection of *Holland* and the *Dutch Indies.* He is grooming his collection, we understand, for the coming exhibitions * * * An article recently syndicated in the press of the country announced the fact that *Charles Lathrop Pack* was decorated with the *Order of Commendatore of the Crown of Italy* by decree of the *King of Italy* in appreciation for his work in replenishing Italian forests devastated by war * * * *A. H. Wilhelm* of *San Francisco* has been nominated by the S. F. Branch for president of the *A. P. S.* * * * The closing exhibit of the season at the *Collectors Club* was a display by *J. A. Steinmetz* of *Philadelphia* * * * *Mr. Steinmetz* has assembled a collection with real *Human Interest* and we are sure that it would have just as strong an appeal to the non-collector as to the collector * * * *Burger Brothers* dug up an interesting variety of No. 1 *Norway* recently. It appears to be a *"Lion without a Crown".* The postmark makes it difficult to be positive of the variety but it is another item for the gum shoe squad to look for * * * In closing we want to call attention to the wonderful installment on *"Plating the 10c. 1847"* by *Elliott Perry* in this issue and to the plea for aid in preparing his monograph on *Moldavia* made on behalf of *Director Heinrich Birnbach* * * * With one more issue we complete our fourth year * * * Time flies.

H. L. L.

Philately in Literature

Harvey O'Higgins, who writes very readable mystery stories, may be a stamp collector, to judge from his reference to "1851, 3c." stamps in "The Forged Letter" which appeared in *The Red Book* for April. Here is what Mr. O'Malley writes:

> It appeared, from his replies and Allan's that there was no one whom Dunbar could suspect of having forged the letter; and there was no one whom his wife could definitely suspect of being the woman to whom it had been written. He had no special woman friends. He was evidently of that type of arrested development which is commonly called "a man's man"—shy with women, undoubtedly afraid of them, and consequently uncomfortable with them. He had been a good golfer and a better tennis-player until an automobile accident crushed his right wrist and ended his career as an athlete. He was now secretary-treasurer and general head of the Blue Hills Country Club, and his particular hobby was collecting the "three-cent '51," which is an American postage stamp issued from 1851 to 1856, when the plates were destroyed by a fire.
>
> Duff had never before heard of anyone collecting specimens of a single postage stamp. Allan explained how you could distinguish the issues of the various years by slight variations in the color of the stamps; how you identified a stamp as printed from one plate or another by microscopic differences in design or by little threadlike cracks that had developed in the plates; and how, in the end, if you were expert, you could say, for instance: "This stamp was printed in 1853 from plate number one, and it was the third stamp of the fourth row on the plate." Dunbar owned "one of the most complete collections in existence." There was only one larger collection, and that belonged to a man who had devoted his life to a study of the three-cent '51 and written a book about it.
>
> Dunbar listened to his friend's account of his stamps politely, but he did not speak. He listened to Duff's interested questions in the same silence; and if Duff had counted on a collector's enthusiasm to draw him out, Duff failed. Dunbar volunteered nothing.

(Submitted by H. M. KONWISER).

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME I. JULY, 1925. No. 2

REVIEW No. 3. Half-year Ending, July, 1925.

BUTLER (William): THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC YEAR BOOK. Copyright, Canada 1924. Canadian Philately in Review. Compiled by William Butler. Published by The Stamp Herald Publishing Co., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. 1925 Edition. Price 50 cents. 64 pp., 9⅜x6⅞ in., paper cover.

Canada in the past has given to the philatelic world considerable literature as the "Crawford Catalogue" shows (Column 72 & 850); "Phil. Lit. Bib. Index," page 56; "Canadian Philatelic Publications," a list started by me in the "Hobbyist" of Winnipeg, Canada, found in Vol. V (1912-13), but from 1908 or 1909 very little has appeared until the last two or three years when Mr. Edward E. Goodchild has given us the "Postage Stamps of Canada"; Mr. Fred. Jarrett, another "Postage Stamps of Canada"; Messrs. E. W. & S. N. Oughtred, "MacLean's Standard Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Canada," and Mr. Frank S. Thompson, "The Canadian Pre-cancelled Postage Stamp Catalogue." The work under review consists of cuts from Jarrett's "Postage Stamps of Canada" and "The Western Collector" as follows: Is Canadian Philately a Failure? by P. H. Johnson, Ed. of the Stamp Herald; Canadian Cancellations, by Edward E. Goodchild, pp. 12-17; The Law Stamps of Manitoba (by Senator J. A. Calder) 13; The Pence Issue on Canada (by Fred Jarrett) 15; The Precancelled Postage Stamps of Canada (by Frank S. Thompson) 18; Canadian Air Mail Flights 21; Canadian Revenue's Gain in Popularity 22; Notes on the Stamps of Canada as an Investment, by W. H. Golding, 23; Philatelic Experts 24; Advertising Cancellations of Canada (by Frank S. Thompson) 25+42; Who's Who in Canadian Philately. An Up-to-Date Directory of Canada's Foremost Dealers and Philatelists (Compiled by William Butler) 26; "Canadian Stamps Promise the Largest Returns," Charles J. Phillips 31; Some Well-Known Canadian Philatelists, portraits 32-33; Canadian Stamp Dealers. A revised and up-to-date list of the Dominion's Stamp Trade, compiled by William Butler 35; Johnson—The Melville of Canada is the Doyen of Canadian Philatelic Journalists, with portrait 37; PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADA 38; Canada's Officially Sealed" (by Edward E. Goodchild) 39; The Philatelic Societies of Canada 40; CANADIAN PHILATELIC JOURNALS 41; Canadian Precancels Come Into Their Own (by V. W. Rotnem) 45; Canadian Two and Three Cent Imperforate Stamps 45; Directory of Canadian Collectors, compiled by William Butler 47, together with 18 pages of advertisements and a paper cover make up a very interesting pamphlet and one I hope to see repeated next year.

ALBRECHT (J. R. M.), F.R.P.S.L.: NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAIPUR. London, 1924. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C. 2. 24 pp., 10¾x7¼ in., paper cover.

This India-Native State began issuing stamps in 1904 and has issued to this date four distinct issues, and Gibbons' 1925 Ed. catalogue list 37 var. in all (including color and errors) but this number can be increased very much if one includes the plate varieties of first issue and the different settings of the 1911 or third issue. Mr. Albrecht calls his brochure notes on, but it seems to me that it is really an exhaustive treatise on these stamps, as he describes the plate varieties of the 1904 issue in full, also the proofs and essays; 1911 issue, he gives 10 varieties of design, and describes fully the different settings, or plates; also lists the Postal Stationery, Postmarks, and Postmarks Used Previous to the Introduction of Postage Stamps. A fine handbook for the collector of these stamps.

HARRIS (Albert H.): WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY. The International Philatelic Directory. Edited by Albert H. Harris. Published by "The Philatelic Magazine" (Proprietors: Harris Publications, Ltd.), Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. xxxiv—128—pages lvi (including cover), 7¼x4⅞ in., linen-paper cover, price 3/6 net. SEVENTH EDITION, 1925.

This directory is entirely different from any other directory that has been published for philatelists (excepting the six previous editions and one other "Who's Who in American Philately," compiled and published by George V. Freethy of San Francisco in May, 1915), for it lists the celebrities of the stamp world in alphabetical order and is a very

valuable publication and indispensable to him who cares to know about those who are doing something for the benefit of the hobby. The FIRST EDITION was published in 1914; SECOND, 1915; THIRD, 1916; FOURTH, 1918; FIFTH, 1920-21, and SIXTH, 1923. Under each name is listed birth, specialties, clubs, writings, honors, etc.

PHILLIPS (Stanley): STAMP COLLECTING FOR ALL. London, 1924. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2. 64 pp. (including covers), 7¼x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 1/- net.

Mr. Phillips has compiled still another small handbook for the beginner. I say another, because England during the past four or five years has given us quite a lot of such books appealing to the beginner and medium collector, and the advanced collector will do well to have them at hand for ready reference, for none of us are so far advanced that we cannot learn a little from each one of these. The book is divided into chapters as follows: I. Stamps and Stamp Collecting; II. The Outfit; III. Getting Ready; IV. Identifying Stamps; V. The Anatomy of a Postage Stamp; VI. Overprints and Surcharges; VII. Errors and Varieties; VIII. Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps; IX. What the Postmark Tells; X. Arranging a Collection; XI. Eyes and No Eyes; Index and Glossary. Making a compact and valuable edition to this class of literature.

RAIFE (Raymond): (The) "B. O. P." (Boy's Own Paper) STAMP BOOK. A Concise and Comprehensive Guide to the Collecting of Adhesive Postage Stamps. By Raymond Raife ("Collector" of "The Boy's Own Paper" and "Specialist" of "Rovering"). With 20 full page plates and other illustrations. London: The "Boy's Own Paper" Office, 4, Bouverie St., E. C. 4. (n.d. 1924). (2)—236—(6) pp., 7⅜x4⅞ in., bound paperboards, price 2/6 net.

Still another beginners' guide and a fine one, too. First, there is a list of the Contents; second, a list of Plates; third, Foreword; then the chapter headings: I. The Advantages of Stamp Collecting, p. 14; II. How to Obtain Stamps, 21; III. Postage Stamp History and the Cult of Collecting, 36; IV. Stamp Albums—Mounting and Arranging a Collection, 47; V. Condition, 58; VI. Stamps of Great Britain, 65; VII. The British Colonies, 72; VIII. Other Favourite Countries, 82; IX. Rare Stamps, 92; X. New Issues, 101; XI. War Stamps, 110; XII. Air Stamps, 120; XIII. Commemorative Issues, 132; XIV. Parcel Post, Special Delivery, and Postage Due Stamps—Booklets and Coils, 140; XV. True Tales About Stamps, 149; XVI. "General" and "Specialised" Collections, 158; XVII. "Type" or "Group" Collecting and the Popular Pictorial, 164; XVIII. How to Identify Stamps—As to Stamp Colours, 175; XIX. Watermarks, 185; XX. Perforations, Plate Numbers, and Controls, 193; XXI. Forgeries, Fakes, Reprints, and Remainders, 203; XXII. Various Accessories, 213; List of Public Stamp Collections, 232; Index, 233. This book I recommend to all.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): (The) BOYS' FRIEND BOOK OF STAMPS. Presented free with the "Boys' Friend," week ending December 13th, 1924. 20 pp., 7x5¼ in.

The contents of this small pamphlet includes: The Sport of Stamp Collecting, p. 3; How Many Stamps Are There?, 3; The Album, 4; Stamps of the Aviators, 5; How to Mount Stamps, 6; Books to Read on Stamps, 6; Sport of the Postage Stamp, 7; Perforations Are a Puzzle!, 8; Stamps of the New Europe and the New Near East, 9; Stamp Clubs—Use Tweezers, 12; The Postage Stamp Zoo, 13; Use Your Eyes, 14; Stamps of the Peace, 15; The Junior Philatelic Society, 16; Engineering Wonders on Stamps, 17; "Stamps of the British Empire." Another Free Booklet Coming!, 17; Christopher Columbus' Stamps, 18; Stamps of the Great War, 19; Two Plates: Stamps of the New Nations, 2 and 20, 29 types illustrated. As this book was circulated with a copy of the "Boys' Friend," it will be scarce.

POOLE (Bertram W. H.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BELGIUM. By Bertram W. H. Poole. Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Publishers of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," Portland, Me., Beverly, Mass. Booklet Number Forty-Five. (1924.) 74 pp., 9¼x6⅛ in., paper cover.

In 1912 the Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., as the firm was then known, began the reprinting of some of the most important serial articles published in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" in pamphlet form, commonly known as the Mekeel Handbooks. "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEKEEL HANDBOOKS," being a list by No. with Name of Work, Author, pages, size and price of each:

No. 1. (The) Stamps of the Cook Islands, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 24 pp., 9¾x6½ in., price 25 cents. 1912.

No. 2. (The) Beginner's Guide, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 44 pp., 9¾x6½ in., price 25 cents. 1913. Second Edition, 1918. 54—(2) pp., 9¼x6 in.

No. 3. Goodwin's Specialized United States, by Frank E. Goodwin. 1914. 68 pp., 9¾x7⅝ in., price 50 cents. Second Edition, 192?, 64 pp., 9¼x6 in., price 75 cents.

No. 4. How to Deal in Stamps. Part I: How to Become a Stamp Dealer, by Washington Grant. Part II: Hints to Dealers, by Willard O. Wylie. Part III: How and Where to Buy, by Thorn Smith. 1914. 24 pp., do., price 10 cents. Second Edition, 19??, ? pp, do. Third Edition, 1923, 26 pp.—6 pp., price 15 cents.

No. 5. (The) United States Stamped Envelopes, 1853-1913, by Louis G. Barrett and J. Murray Bartels. 1914. 19—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 6. Stamps of the German States, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1914. Part I. Stamps of the German Empire. 106—(2) pp., price 35 cents.
No. 7. United States Parcel Post Stamps, 1912-1913. Stamp Booklets. Postal Savings Stamps. By H. L. Wiley. 36 pp., price 25 cents. 1914.
No. 8. (The) Postage Stamps of Gambia, by R. E. R. Dalwigk. 16 pp., price 10 cents.
No. 9. (The) U. S. 3c Green, 1870-1887, by H. L. Wiley. 20—(10) pp. (blank for stamps and notes. Price 12 cents. 1915.
No. 10. Postage Stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands, by John N. Luff, Clifton A. Howes and Charles F. Richards. 21—(3) pp., 10 cents. 1915.
No. 11. Egypt: A History of Its Stamps, by R. E. R. Dalwick. 1915. 31—(1) pp., price 12 cents.
No. 12. Germany and Its Colonies, by Bertram W. H. Poole. (This Part II of No. 6.) 65—(1) pp., price 25 cents. 1915.
No. 13. United States Department Stamps, by Frank E. Goodwin. 1916. 14—(2) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 14. Stamps of the Virgin Islands, written by R. E. R. Dalwick. 1916. 15—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 15. Range Tales, by Edwin B. Hill. (2)—38—(4) pp., price 15 cents. 1916.
No. 16. United States Grills, by William L. Stevenson. 15—(5) pp. (blank for stamps and notes). Price 10 cents. 1916.
No. 17. (The) Dealer and His Stock, by Bill Bloss. 1917. 29—(3) pp., 10 cents.
No. 18. (The) Stamps of Oaxaca, a State in Mexico, by Roderick Enfield. 1917. 11—(1) pp.—4 pp. (2 plates and explanations), price 10 cents.
No. 19. Stamps of the Canal Zone, by Wm. Evans, M.D. 1917. 35—(1) pp., 20 cents.
No. 20. (The) Stamps of Canada, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1917. 79—(1) pp., 25 cents.
No. 21. United States Virgin Islands, Formerly the Danish West Indies, by Bertram W. H. Poole and J. Murray Bartels. 1917. 27—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 22. (The) Postage Stamps of Great Britain, by Wm. Ward. 1917. 25—(5) pp., price 12 cents. Author's Autographed Edition, cloth, price 2/6.25 copies.
No. 23. (The) Revenue Stamps of the United States, by Christopher West. 1918. 52 pp., price 25 cents.
No. 24. Monaco and Its Foremost Specialist, Rev. George E. Barber, M.A., by Edwin B. Hill. 1918. 16 pp., price 10 cents.
No. 25. United States Postage Rates, by Joseph Waldo Sampson. 1918. 16 pp. 10 cents.
No. 26. Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes, by Fred. J. Melville. Part I: U. S. and Confederate States; Part II: Foreign. 19??. 21—(3) pp., price 15 cents.
No. 27. (The) Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Islands, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1920. 16 pp., price 15 cents.
No. 28. Postage Stamps of New Brunswick, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192?. 16 pp., price 15 cents.
No. 29. United States Five Cents Red Error, by R. McP. Cabeen. 192?. 10—(2) pp., price 10 cents
No. 30. (The) First United States Postage Stamp otherwise known as the United States City Despatch Post, by Elliott Perry. 192?. 14—(2) pp., price 15 cents.
No. 31. (The) Postage Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 14—(2) pp., price
No. 32. United States Three Cent Violet War and Victory, by L. G. Barrett. 192 . 14—(2) pp., price
No. 33. Postage Stamps of the Cayman Islands, by Fred. J. Melville. 192 . 22—(2) pp., price
No. 34. Postage Stamps of Nova Scotia, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 20 pp., price
No. 35. Postage Stamps of Crete, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 32 pp., price cents. 192 .
No. 36. Ship Stamps of the World, by Joseph Ward. 15—(1) pp., price cents.
No. 37. (The) Stamps of Denmark, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 34 pp.—1 pl., price
No. 38. Postage Stamps of Newfoundland, by Bertram W. H. Poole and Harry E. Huber. 192. 65 pp.—1 pl. and map, price cents.
No. 39.
No. 40.
No. 41. Stamps of the Union of South Africa, by Stephen G. Rich. 192 . 16 pp. price
No. 42. (The) Seven Cent Vermilion U. S., 1871-1873 Issue, by J. W. Sampson. 192 . 16 pp., price
No. 43. United States First Class Mail Permits, by A. H. Pike. 192 . 22 pp., price cents
ADDENDA, 8 pp., price
No. 44. (The) Postage Stamps of Panama. A Specialized Study of the Stamps of a Most Interesting Country, by F. E. Heydon, 1924. 62—(2) pp., price cents.

POOLE (Bertram W. H.)—No. 45—(The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BELGIUM. The contents is as follows: Chapter I: Introduction, p. 3; II: Early Postal History, 4; III: The First

Issue, 5; IV: The Second Issue, 10; V: The Third Issue, 12; VI: The Unwatermarked Stamps, 13; VII: The Introduction of Perforation, 17; VIII: De La Rue Designs, 19; IX: The Arms Issue, 24; X: The 1869-81 Series, 26; XI: The 1883 Issue, 31; XII: The 1884-89 Issue, 33; XIII: The First 35 Centimes Value, 36; XIV: The Sunday Label Stamps, 37; XV: Antwerp Exhibition Stamps, 40; XVI: The Brussels Exhibition Stamps, 42; XVII: Some Color Changes, 43; XVIII: The Last of the Leopold Stamps, 44; XIX: The 1907 Issue, 45; XX: King Albert Stamps, 46; XXI: The Re-drawn Type of Albert Stamps, 47; XXII: The War Issues of 1915, 48; XXIII: Helmet Stamps, 49; XXIV: Liege Commemorative Stamps, 51; XXV: Re-drawn 5 Francs, 52; XXVI: New 3c and 65c Stamps, 52; XXVII: Provisional of 1921, 53; XXVIII: Engraved Issue of 1921-2, 54; XXIX: Typographed Stamps of 1922, 54.—Part II: Charity and Red Cross Stamps. I: Brussels Exhibition Issue, 55; II: Antwerp Red Cross Stamps, 56; III: London Printed Red Cross Stamps, 56; IV: Last Red Cross Stamp, 57; V: Olympic Games Issue, 58; VI: Disabled Veterans Stamp, 59.—Part III: Postage Due Stamps. I: First Issue, 59; II: Second Issue, 61; III: Third Issue, 62; IV: New 30c Value, 62; V: Re-engraved Stamps of 1915, 62; VI: 1919-20 Issue, 63; VII: 1922 Issue, 64; VIII: Provisional Issues, 64.—Part IV: Parcel Post Stamps. I: First Issue, 64; II: Second Issue, 66; III: Third Issue, 67; IV: Fourth Issue, 69; V: Fifth Issue, 70; VI: Sixth Issue, 71; VII: Seventh Issue, 71; VIII: Eighth Issue, 72; IX: 1921 Issue, 73; X: Engraved Issue, 73; XI: Cancellations, 73.

MELVILLE (*Fred. J.*): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, by Fred. J. Melville. With Permission of the Author Re-published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., etc. Mekeel Handbook No. FORTY-SIX, 1924. 28 pp. 9¼x6⅛ in. price cents.

Contents: Foreword, 5; Chapt. I: Postal Arrangements, 5; II: Stamps of the British South Africa Co. Overprinted "B. C. A.," 12; III: British Central Africa Protectorate Issue, 16; IV: Nyasaland Protectorate Issue, 23; V: Nyasaland Field Force, 23; VI: Forgeries, 24; VII: Postmarks, 25; VIII: Proofs, Colour Trials, etc., 26; IX: *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, 26; X: Check List, 27.

ARLEEN (*Cecil*): Arleen's (Cecil) Priced Catalogue of Mint Georgian Controls. Cecil Arleen (Albert Ashby), Devoran, Cornwall, England. FIFTH EDITION, (1924). 12 pp. 7¼x4⅞ in., price 7d.

This small pamphlet lists and prices the Marginal Control Letters and Numbers Found on the George V. Stamps of Great Britain and is a valuable one for the collectors of of English stamps, as no collection is complete without these controls. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY."* The FIRST EDITION appeared in 1920, pp.; SECOND, 1921, 8 pp.; THIRD, 1922, 8 pp.; FOURTH, 1923, 12 pp.

MARSH (*Oswald*): Marsh's (Oswald Priced Catalogue of King George Control, including those overprinted for use abroad). Compiled and Published by Oswald Marsh, Norwood, London, S. E. 19. SEVENTH EDITION, Jan., 1925. 15—(1) pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover, price 7d.

Another pamphlet on English George V. Stamps, this includes those overprinted abroad. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY"*: FIRST EDITION, 8 pp., Dec., 1919; SECOND, 8 pp., May, 1920; THIRD, Jan., 1921, 8 pp.; FOURTH, Aug., 1921, 10 pp.; FIFTH, Apr., 1922, 12 pp.; SIXTH, May, 1923, 12 pp.

WATERHOUSE (*Sir Nicholas*), K.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.: CATALOGUE OF THE FINE COLLECTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES. Formed by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, K.B.E., F.R.P.S.L. To be sold at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 47, Leicester Sq., London, W. C. 2. Tuesday to Friday, Nov. 11th-14th, 1924. 60 pp., 10¼x8 in., paper cover. Supplement: Eight Plates of Stamps 10⅛x7¼ in.—(2) Prices Realized at the Sale, 4 pp., 9⅛x6½ in.

This collection, which has been well known for some years, was the foundation on which the "POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," by N. E. Waterhouse was written, published in 1916 by Mr. Frank Godden 359, Strand, London. There are 853 lots catalogued, to give some idea of the extent of this collection, I mention: 1845, New York Postmaster's Stamp, 5c black, lots 5 to 126, but only N. Y., Providence and St. Louis are included of other Postmaster's Stamps. 1847 Issue, lots 140-233; 1851-56 Imperf., 234-364; 1857 Perf., 365-532; 1861 (Aug.), 533-546; 1861-66, 550-613; 1869, 633-671; Department Stamps, 739-775; Carriers' Stamps, 787-853. A valuable reference work for any library.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS. YEAR BOOK 1925. 9x6, 52 pp., paper cover, free to members, others $1.00.

Officers, 1924-5; Attendants at the Convention; Proceedings 30th Annual Convention, 1924; By-Laws; Roll of Members. This was published by Mr. R. C. Bach, 82 Nassau St., New York City, for the Board of Governors.

NEW YORK: Collectors Club Year Book, 1925. (2)—47—(7) pp., 2 plates (Medal), 7⅞x5½ in., paper cover. To be had at the club, 120 W. 49th St., N. Y. City.

A model year book, congratulations to the compilers. It commences with Matter of Incorporation, then: Constitution; By-Laws; Officers and Comm., 1924; Record of

Achievement; Medal; Advantages of Membership; Publications; Growth of Membership; New York Exhibition; Library; "Collectors Club Philatelist"; Assets of the Club; Club Dinners; 1924-25 Program; Membership List.

GINN (*A. E. F.*): (A) SHORT HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE FROM EARLIEST TIMES. Published by "The Philatelic Magazine" (Harris Publications, Ltd.), Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. 16 pp., 7⅛x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 1/ net.

This book is just what the title implies, and gives the history of the English Post Office from James I. to 1840 and adds another little pamphlet on this subject to our libraries, for ready reference. It is very concise and well worth having, and certainly the price is moderate.

WARD (*W.*): (A) PHILATELIC TAM O' SHANTER. A Robert Burns' Quotation (with acknowledgments by W. Ward). 8 pp., 9x5⅝ in., paper cover.

From the foreword: "Many have been the drawings and sketches of various scenes of that night's adventures of Tam o' Shanter—but few can be more faithfully portrayed than in the Swedish Postal Jubilee Commemorative Stamp. Even the master poet himself would not have excelled in such a typical photo of Tam and his horse Maggie viewing with alarm the 'Unco sight'. Few postage stamps have been so aptly described as this example of Rabbie's verse." Printed in brown ink with a used specimen of the stamp mounted on page 3.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY: OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS OF THE WINNIPEG STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONVENTION to be held Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1924, at the Marlborough Hotel. Organized under the auspices of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., Second Annual Canadian Stamp Exhibition. 40 pp., 9x5⅞ in., paper cover.

Contents: Patrons, Officers and Committees; Foreword by F. W. Dey, Pres. of the W. P. Soc.; Rules and Regulations; Scheme of the Competitions; The Exhibition Awards; Welcome to Winnipeg; Winnipeg's Postal Service; Canadian Postal Cancellations by H. S. Seaman; Advertisements.

GELLI & TANI: CATALOGUE SPECIAL DE LA BELGIQUE ET DU CONGO BELGE. Ancienne Maison Gelli et Tanni, 70, Rue du Marche-Aux-Herbes, Bruxelles. (2)—(8) pp., 7½x4⅝ in., linen paper cover, price 12 fr. 50. EDITION, 1925.

A fine specialized catalogue of Belgium and Belgian Congo. This is a re-issue of an old catalogue brought up to date, for in 1910 this firm published a catalogue entitled: "Catalogue Illustre des Timbres-Poste, Telegraphes, Enveloppes et Cartes de Belgique et du Congo Belge." 80 pp. and in 1921 a Second Edition of 128 pp., cloth bound. For example of completeness: July, 1849 Issue, 3 color var. of 10c and 7 of 20c; paper 5 var.; pairs, strip of four, and block of four; var. of engraving, 16 of 10c and 8 of 20c; shifted die 2; retouches 3 of 10c, 2 of 20c; plating; reprints 12 var.; postmarks and so through the book. An indispensable for the collector of Belgium stamps.

FORBIN (*A.*): CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DES TIMBRES FISCAUX DE FRANCE ET DES COLONIES FRANCAISE. Avec les prix auxquels on peut se les procurer—chez l'auteur—24, Rue de Milan, Paris. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 37, Rue des Jacobins. Janvier 1925. (4)—192 pp., 7½x4½ in., paper cover, price 10 Francs.

A complete catalogue of France and French Colonies Revenue Stamps. The catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order beginning with Afrique Occidentale Francaise (French Equatorial Africa) and ending with Tunis. These revenue stamps would make a very interesting collection and on the whole seem to be cheap. The book is well illustrated in the text.

LANGLOIS (*M.*) *& FRANCOIS* (*L.*): (Les) OBLITERATIONS DES BUREAUX FRANCAIS A L'ETRANGER. Ouvrage publie sous le patronage de la Societe Francaise de Timbroligie a l'occasion de son cinquantenaire. Amien: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 1924. 149—(1) pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover, price 12 Francs.

Contents: Preface, p. 3; Introduction, 5; The Bureaux, 5; Stamps, 7; List of Stamps Used by the Bureaux, 9; Types 19 to 22; Forgeries, 23. Part I: Map of the Mediterranean District; List of Numbers of the Bureaux; Europe: Switzerland 29, Monaco 30, Andorra 37, Turkey 38, Moldo-Wallachia (Roumania) 65; Asia: Turkey 67, Syria-Palestine 88; Africa: Egypt 106, Tunis 116; Morocco 120, Barbary States 122; Asia: China 124, Japan 128; Part II: Europe: Crete 132; Asia: China 134; Africa: Tunis 136, Morocco 140, Abyssinia 144, Madigascar 145, Zanzibar 146; Index 147.

SERRANE (*Fernand*): (Les) TIMBRES-POSTE DE L'EMISSION DE BORDEAUX (1870). Ouvrage illustre de 176 figures dont 11 planches en couleurs. Bruxelles: Imprimerie Scientifique Charles Bulens & Cie., 75, Rue Terre-Neuve, 1925. FIRST EDITION. 6—189—(1) pp., 9⅛x6 in., paper cover, price

This 1870 issue of France is one of the most interesting ones of French issues and has been duly written up in the past, see "A. P. S. Index" page 431 for articles in the philatelic press, also in separate works they have not been neglected, but this work at once becomes the standard handbook on this issue. Contents: Preface, p. 5; Chapter I: History, p. 1 of work; II: Manufacture: Essays, Wood Engraving, Reports, Plates,

Essays, etc.; III: Manufacture (continued): Number Issued, Paper (controle), Colors, Secret Marks, Name of Engraver, Retouches, Shading of the Eyes, White Line, Notes, Last Printing, Fine Prints; IV: Miscellaneous: Varieties of Bordeaux, Distinction of the First Stamps, Prices, Varieties, Postmarks, Demonitisezed Use, Perforate (Imperforate), Stamp Cuts, Value of Entries, Forgeries, Note on Proportional Values, Note on the Colors; V: 20 Centimes, Type I, 75; VI: 1 Centime, 87; VII: 2 Centimes, 101; VIII: 4 Centimes, 111; IX: 5 Centimes, 119; X: 10 Centimes, 129; XI: 20 Centimes, Type II, 135; XII: 20 Centimes, Type III, 143; XIII: 30 Centimes, 159; XIV: 40 Centimes, 167; XV: 80 Centimes, 177; XVI: 15 Centimes-taxe, 183; Index, 189.

HEIJMANS (K. A., Jr.): NEDERLANDSCH PHILATELISTEN-ADRESBOEK (Dutch Philatelic Directory). K. A. Heijmans, Jr., Editor and Publisher, 161 Vijverhofstraat, Rotterdam, Holland. 148—LII (advertisements) distributed throughout, printed on colored papers, 9⅛x5¾ in., paper cover, price 4/8 net. THIRD YEAR, 1924.

Contents: Preface; Remarks re the Compiling; Key for the English Language and Abreviations; Philatelic Holland; Register of Addresses, First Part: Holland, pp. 33-99; Register of Addresses, Second Part: Dutch Colonies, 101-108; Do, Third Part: Abroad, 109-148. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY."* FIRST EDITION, 1917, 103—(1) pp., paper cover. SECOND EDITION, 1918, (2)—112—30 pp., paper cover.

KITCHOUKIS (Athanase): CATALOGUE SPECIAL DES TIMBRES-POSTE D'ANATOILE ET DE LA REPUBLIQUE TURQUE emis depuis l'annee 1336 (1920) jusqu'a l'annee 1340 (1924). Athanase Kitchoukis, Pera, Koule-Kapou No. 667, Constantinople, Turkey. SECOND EDITION, 1924. 38—(2) pp., 7½x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

The First Edition was published in 1921, 12 pp., 7x3¾ in., paper cover. Contents: Preface; General Notes; Postage and Fiscal Stamps; Advertisements.

BACHELET (Maurice): (Les) TIMBRES D'ALLEMAGNE DE 1914 A NOS JOURS. Par Maurice Bachelet. En Vente Chez M. Maurice Bachelet, 177, Rue d'Alesia, Paris (14e) et aux bureaux de l'Echangiste Universel, 25, Galerie Montpensier, Paris (1er). 78—(2) pp., 8½x5⅜ in., paper cover, price 7 fr. 50. FIRST EDITION, Oct., 1924.

A catalogue of German War and German Republic Stamps. Contents: Preface; Foreword; Empire D'Allemagne, 7; Republique Allemande, 11; Surcharges Locales, 46; Timbres de Service, 68; Emissions Officieuses, 76.

SPOHR (John): (Les) PREMIERES CARTES POSTALES DE SUEDE. Par John Spohr. Publie sous les auspices de l'Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux, Paris. L'Echangiste Universel, 25, Galerie Montpensier, Paris (1er). (2)—26 pp., 8½x5¼ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

Contents: Introduction, 4; Cartes Postales, 5; Cartes de Service, 19; *"BIBLIOGRAPHY,"* 26.

OTT (C.): (Die) POSTSTEMPEL VON SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Von C. Ott. Verlag: "Die Postmarke," Ges. M. B. H., Wien, VI, Mariahilferstrasse 73, 1924. 22—(2) pp. (inc. covers), 9x6 in., paper cover, price

Contents: I: Stempel ohne Ortsbezeichmung, 3; II: Ortesstempel, 6; III: Bahnhofstempel, 11; IV: Zugs-und Schiffsstempel, 13; V: Landpoststempel, 15; VI: Feldpoststempel, 16; VII: Ankunfts-und Sonderstempel; handschriftliche Entwertungen, 17; Anhang, 18; Sonstige Besonderheiten, 21.

REUTERSKIOLD (A. de): (Les) TIMBRES DU BUREAU FRANCAIS DE ZANZIBAR. Avec une etude des surcharges de l'emission de 1897. Lausanne: Imprimerie A. Marchino, Rue de Bourg, 25, 1925. 28 pp., 9⅞x6⅜ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Emission de 1894-96, 4; Emission Provisoire de 1894, 5; Emission de 1896, 11; Emission Provisoire de 1897, 12; Emission de 1898-1900, 21; Emission Provisoire de 1904, 22; Timbres-taxe, 25; Falsifications, 26.

STRANDELL (Nils): KATALOG OVER HANS LAGERLOFS FRIMARKSDONATIONER TILL POSTMUSEUM Aren 1922 och 1924. Enligt Kungl. Generalpoststyrelsens uppdrag utarbetad av Nils Strandell. Stockholm: Postverkets Tryckeri, 1924. 71—(1) pp., 9x6⅛ in., paper cover.

Contents: Hans Lagerlof: biography and portrait, 3; Explanation of Terms Used in the Catalogue, 7; Stamps (Notables Ones) by Countries, 9 to 69; Index, 70.

ASCHER (Dr. Siegfried): (Der) GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1924. Auf Veranlassung des Berliner Ganzsachesammler-Vereins zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. Ascher, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Schriftleitungsschluss Dezember, 1922. Nachdruck verboten Ubersetzungsrecht vorbehalten. Borna, etc. Verlag von Robert Noske in Borna (Bezirk Leipzig). Published in Parts, 8⅛x4¼ in., paper cover. Part I. (August, 1923), XIV—(2)—158 pp., Afghanistan-Canada; II. (1924), pp. 161 to 320, (Canada to Faridkot); III. (1924), pp. 323 to 494, (Fernando Poo-Heligoland).

This is a very fine catalogue of the Envelopes and Post Cards of all Nations and as it is the only late one of these is a very valuable one. I have always regretted that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., some years ago eliminated these interesting official issues from their catalogue, even if they did not stock and sell them, because many are issued each year and many varieties may be lost to the collector through not knowing about them.

The last catalogue of Stanley Gibbons to catalogue these issues was published in 1900, being Part IV of the 1899-1900 Twelfth Edition Catalogue and ran to 317 pages, and is one of the standard reference books today. This really is a Second Edition in part, for Dr. Ascher brought out in 1920: "Ganzsachen-Katalog 1913-1920," but this only dealt with the issues from 1913 to 1920, while this new one will be complete from the beginning. Good luck to Dr. Ascher as this work is wanted badly.

GIBBONS (*Stanley*), Limited: STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1925) S. G., Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W. C. 2. Part I: BRITISH EMPIRE. THIRTY-FIRST EDITION. (2)—xiv—(2)—xxxii pp. ("An Illustrated List of Albums, Accessories, Handbooks and Packets and Sets of Stamps Obtainable from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound red cloth, price 6/6 net. Also to be had interleaved.

This catalogue, called "Red Gibbons" to distinguish it from Part II, is naturally the standard catalogue of the world upon these issues: Great Britain and the British Colonies. 70 pages are required to catalogue Great Britain; India and India Native States, 62 pp.; this really is a specialist handbook on all these issues and is absolutely required by any serious minded collector, not only on account of the contents, but also for the values or prices of the different issues, for Stanley Gibbons has always stood as a standard of prices.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1925). TWENTY-NINTH EDITION: Part II: FOREIGN COUNTRIES. xiv—(2)—1,136 pp.—xxxii pp. ("An Illustrated List of Albums, etc.," same as Part I), bound green cloth, price 10/ net. Also an interleaved edition.

Spoken of as "Green Gibbons." The same care in compilation is here shown as in Part I, and is a handbook of the rest of the world. The catalogue of the United States portion is especially fine and consists of 52¼ pp., including Confederate States and Colonies. The same remarks applies to this catalogue as to Part I. As these catalogues are exhausted long before a new edition appears, I advise all to procure them as soon as possible. The whole number (edition) of these catalogues is a little misleading when compared to Scott's with its 81st Ed., for beginning in 1865 and issuing a new edition (some years two) each year up to 1879 when 21 editions had been issued, when with the 1879 ed. it began its numbering, this being the Fisrt Edition. Then again from 1st to 9th eds. (1893), the catalogue was not published annually but was kept up to date by issuing an Addendum, 36 of these appeared to the first nine editions also the later editions had from time to time an addenda.

MICHEL (*Hugo*): MICHEL'S (Hugo) BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG 1925. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, G. M. B. H., Feldstr. 18/20, Leipzig-R. BAND I: Europa. XII—512—12 pp. (adv.), 7¼x4¾ in., bound cloth, price .—BAND II: Ubersee, VI—566—16 (adv.), (6) (blank for notes, etc.), do, price

This catalogue has been before the philatelic world for some years and is a fine one in so far as the major varieties of stamps are concerned as these are fully dealt with and as a comparison of prices for stamps has great value.

SENF (*Gebruder*): SENF'S (Gebruder) ILLUSTRIERTER POSTWERTZEICHEN-KATALOG 1925. I BAND: Postmarken von Europa, etc., etc. Verlag von Gebruder Senf, Leipzig. 048—848—(2) pp., 8⅛x3⅝ in., bound cloth, price

This is one of the oldest European Catalogues, beginning in 1892 it has issued a yearly edition almost every year since. This catalogue carries the major issues a little further than "Michel's" as the total number of pages shows, 832 (of catalogue) to 512. Same remarks as above.

"Foreign Magazines" Received in Exchange with "C. C. P."

Thanks to the Publishers

BERLINER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, XXI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Jan. to April, 1925).

BERNER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG (Journal Philatelique de Berne), XVII (XI Year), Nos. 2, 3, 4 (Feb. to Apr., 1925).

(II) CORRIERE FILATELICO (Milan), VII, 73 to 77 (Jan. to May, 1925).

(Der) DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST (Berlin), XVIII, 12 (Dec.); XIX, 1 to 4 (Jan. to Apr., 1925).

DEUTSCHE SAMMLER ZEITUNG (Borna, Bez. Leipzig), V, 19 to 53 (Jan. to May, 1925).

GERMANIA-BERICHTE (Leipzig), XXI (XXVIII Year), 12 (280); XXII (XXIX Year), 281-284 (Jan. to Apr., 1925).

L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE (Amiens), 38th Year, Nos. 695, 696; 39th Year, 697 to 705 (Jan. to May 15th), issued twice a month.

L'ECHANGISTE UNIVERSEL, New Series, Nos. 66, 67, 68 (Feb. to Apr., 1925).

Le PHILATELISTE BELGE (Laeken-Brussels), V, Nos. 40, 41 (Jan. to Feb., 1925).

(Die) POSTMARKE (Vienna), Nos. 87 to 91, 93 to 95 (Jan. to 4th May), issued twice a month.

SACHISCHES BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG (Colditz), IX, Nos. 1 to 5 (Jan. to May, 1925).

SACHSISCHES BRIEFMARKEN-OFFERIENBLATT (Supp. to "S. B.-Zeit."), 1925, No. 2, (Mar. to May, 1925).
SAXON PHILATELIC JOURNAL (Supp. to "S. B.-Zeit."), VIII, No. 10 (Oct., 1924); Vol. IX, No. 2 (Feb.), 5 (May, 1925).
SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG (Bern), XXXVIII, Nos. 1, 2, (Jan.-Feb.-Apr.).
SAMMLER-WOCHE (Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung), (Munic), VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, (Jan. 2nd to Feb. 6th, 1925), published weekly.
(Le) TIMBRE-POSTE (Paris), XIX (2nd Series), Nos. 165 to 168 (Jan.-Apr., 1925).
NEDERLANDSCH MAANDBLAD voor PHILATELIE (Breda), IV, Nos. 37 to 41 (Jan.-May, 1925).

Not a very long list considering the number of publishers that receive each quarter copies of the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST" as shown by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden in the April No. of "C. C. P." Vol. IV, page 77. I hope this will be extended before the next report. Please take notice that anything sent me for review belongs to the Collectors Club Library and will be duly reviewed in this supplement, catalogued in the club's library and preserved as part of that library. A review in this supplement certainly has some advantages to both the author and publisher so please send copies for that purpose. To publishers of above magazines, will you please send copies missing in Vols. for 1925, so they will be complete.

Check List on Denmark Nos. 5 and 6

By HARRY M. KONWISER

8s Green, Dotted Spandrel

Issued July 24, 1857, and withdrawn June, 1863. Total issued, 1,336,600.

Scott No. 5, green; 5a, yellow green. Yvert & Tellier No. 5, and listed also as perforated 14 unofficially. Kohl No. 5, green; yellow green; blue green.

Issued imperforate, each stamp 18½ by 18½ mm. Engraved on rather thin yellowish white paper, very distinctly watermarked with crown. Cross on top of crown is very plain though small.

Wreath, in design, which follows the Number Four stamp, touches the lettered outer frame at top almost touches at bottom but is not near at sides. All letters of inscription are far apart. Top and bottom tongues of "*G*" in left hand inscription do not touch each other. "L" is well formed and has small period after it.

Royal emblems in centre; at left "K G L"—abbreviation for "Kongeligt"; at top "POST"; at right "FR.M." for "Frimaerke" with periods after "R" and "M". Triangular space between wreath and frame is dotted. In lower left corner, over posthorn, is numeral "2" and letter "S" is at right corner.

Plates made up of ten blocks, each consisting of ten electrotyped cliches.

Perforated unofficially, 10 to 14, also rouletted unofficially. Many perfs. are forgeries, also roulettes, according to the best authorities.

Reprinted officially in 1886 on white wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines, not watermarked, imperf. and without gum.

Forgeries of this stamp exist lithographed, minus watermark and are easily detected.

At the sale of remainders, held by the Danish Government, 1912, some of these stamps were sold.

Varieties: A—Spot over numeral value, due to printing defect; B—Very thin paper, green.

Cancellations: Three-ring concentric circles with numeral centres, also town and steamship cancellations.

Singles at half Scott prices, used and unused; pairs, cancelled, from $3.50 to $5; strips of three, cancelled, from $6.50 to $8; blocks of four, cancelled, estimated, $25; block of six, cancelled, owned by writer, estimated, $75.

16s Lilac, Dotted Spandrel

Issued July, 1857, and withdrawn June, 1864. Total issued 565,100.

Scott No. 6, lilac; 6a, violet. Yvert & Tellier No. 6, lilac gray; 6a, pink lilac, latter also being listed as rouletted and perforated 14 unofficially. Kohl No. 6, gray; gray violet; light violet; lilac.

Imperforate, stamp size as previous number, type and style as previous, plates as previous. Unofficial perforations and official reprints as previous stamp, likewise forgeries and sale at disposal of remainders.

Shades: Lilac, bright violet; bright reddish violet; violet; gray; lilac gray; pink lilac; gray violet; light violet.

Varieties: A—Lilac, no period after "s" in "16s"; B—White spot over numeral, a printing defect; C—Hanciau says with a little good-will one may admit there is a period between "16" and "s".

Cancellations. Numerals in centre of three rings; red town cancellations and blue grid cancellations.

Singles, at half Scott prices, used and unused; cancelled pairs, lilac, sold during past few months, from $7.50 to $16.50; cancelled pairs, bright violet, on cover sold $9.50; strip of four on piece, showing red Hamburg cancellation, sold 1924, to writer, for $45; strip of seven, cancelled, on piece, with 8s in collection of writer, estimated, $75.

An Outstanding Work on Austria

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

GROSSES HANDBUCH DER ABSTEMPELUNGEN VON *OESTERREICH* UND *LOMBARDEI-VENETIEN*. Compiled and edited by Ing. Edwin Muller in collaboration with Dr. Stephen Mayer, 1925. Published by "Die Postmarke" Ges. m. b. H. Wien VI., Mariahilferstrasse 73. Issued in parts, four of which have appeared at the date of this review, 8 in. part I, XXX pp., part II pp. 1-32, part III pp. 33-64, part IV pp. 65-96.

Part I contains the preface, history and classification of the cancellations adopted and an explanation of the symbols and observations used in the tables. Parts II-IV contain tables with data by means of which the student can determine all known facts concerning the postmarks and cancellations found on Austrian stamps of the first five issues, including a system by means of which the relative scarcity and approximate value may be determined. Employing the alphabetical system; parts II-IV describe these facts for all Austrian post-offices from A to Ma. How many parts will be needed to complete the work is therefore conjectural at this date, but enough surely to justify in the title the word "Grosses". Such a work as this was foreshadowed by the results of the labor of H. Kroff and especially by his volume "Die Abstempelungen der Merken von Oesterreich-Ungarn and Lombardei-Venetien" Prag 1899. In Kroff one finds an alphabetical list of the offices tabulated as a list of those using a similar class of cancellation. In this work of Herr Muller and Dr. Mayer the offices appear alphabetically and associated with each one finds all the different classes of cancellations used on the first five issues.

Herr Kroff combines with each class one or more plates illustrating the cancellations, and the tables indicate the relative scarcity by affording an indication of the number of offices using those forms of obliteration. Before a final edition of the completed work such illustrations should be and probably will be added to the present volume. In any event the student of Austrian cancellations will need both works. If his object is to illustrate all classes of cancellation Kroff will be very useful. On the other hand, if an effort is made to obtain everything, the work before us will be necessary. Especially will this be so if it is meant to illustrate all the varieties of cancellation used in the same office. Finally the present work is the first to give, by using a point system, an approximate value indicating relative scarcity of each cancellation. This form of specialization suggests an immense field for the philatelist of the future and emphasizes the value of collecting stamps on covers. Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland, also Scandinavia, afford delightful opportunities in this line with classic and finished works to guide the student.

As to the valuation of these postmarks of course our unhappy dealers and catalogers have seen the writing on the wall. The English dealer knows them well, as witness Stanley Gibbons in early English or our own S. S. & C. Co., see specialized catalog of the U. S. But my dear friend Clark would, I fear, resign if requested to indicate the relative value of a cancellation from Four Corners, Conn., with that of Butte, Mont. The early cancellations of the U. S. were not regulated with any degree of uniformity by Washington and the matter will doubtless develop by a series of hand books dealing with the different issues. As was the case with Mexico, we will at once be confronted with a new variety of counterfeiting, all the more dangerous as the Government is very little concerned as to the manner in which its stamps are, from its point of view, made valueless. A new phenomena will be emphasized in the valuation of certain cancelled stamps much higher than the now highly priced uncancelled specimen. What is the use of it all? Why, amusement, the first and primary use in all forms of collecting. Other uses might and have been deduced. For example the Counterfeiter dreads such a collection. Again, any Postmaster General would be advantageously enlightened by studying from such a specialized collection the obvious postal regulations of the country in question.

The wonderful application, analytic powers, patience and careful observation resulting in the work under review is quite awe inspiring. The numerous resources in the way of material available, the exhaustive researches among dusty archives, the expensive plates and careful proof reading involved: all these facts render this work a monumental achievement even when every allowance is made and credit given to preceding works.

The number system of Great Britain, Scandinavia and Baden are comparatively easy to understand though very many exceptional cancellations occur, but except perhaps in the case of France no country lends itself more interestingly to classification than does Austria. The interest in Austria and its cancellations is distinctly on the increase in the United States, but it is safe to say that few dealers or collectors will ever find time to master the notation and symbolism necessary to a proper use of Herr Muller's tables unless they have a fair knowledge of the German language.

Hoping to aid the sale of this work in America and be helpful to collectors of Austria the following explanations are given concerning the use of the tables.

The following main classification is adopted:

1. Cancellations of established Post Offices.
2. Railway Cancellations.
3. Ship Cancellations.
4. Field (Army Post) Cancellations.
5. Newspaper Cancellations.
6. Railroad Station Cancellations.
7. Cancellations in handwriting.
8. Frank Cancellations without Post Office.
9. Registered Cancellations.
10. Curios and exceptional.

Parts II-IV are concerned with 1 only, cancellations of established Post Offices. Section 1 classifies cancellations of this character as follows:

A. Long cancellations without frames.
B. With oval or polygon frame.
C. With special and distinctive cancellations.
D. Framed by a double circle.
E. Without inscription.
F. With circle as frame.
G. Registered letter cancellations.
H. Cancellations of R. R. Station Masters.
J. Cancellations of affiliated Post Masters and assembling stations.

"Filial-postamter" und "Briefsammlungen".

The following notes illustrating the use of the tables are useful examples having been taken for this purpose.

Laufende Nummer		Ortsbezeichnung	Symbol	Bewertung nach den Ausgaben: I 1850	II 58	III 61	IV 63	V 63/64	Farbe d. Stemp.	Type wie Abbildung Nr.:	Bestands-Daten des Postamtes	Anmerkungen:	Zugehörigkeit 1850	Zugehörigkeit 1924
1	a	Abanj Szanto	○	W	–	–	–	–	·	F 1	1.Okt.57	Stempel a: Irrtümliche Schreibweise des Ortsnamens.	U	U
	b	Abauj Szanto	○	60	30	25	40	20	·	F 1				
18	a	Agram	◎vj	20/3	–	–	–	–	·	D 110		Stempel a: nur mit Jahreszahl 1850. Stempel b und c: Ankunftsstempel. Stempel e: Stundenangabe mit Zusatz „F" oder „A." Stempel F: Expeditions-Nummer mit Zusatz „Ex.". Stempel Ra: manchmal als Zusatz zum Stempel d verwendet; mit Inschrift „Recomandirt." Stempel Rb: später ohne Datum als Zusatzstempel verwendet, mit Inschrift „Recommandirt."	Ks	S
	b		L	V	–	–	–	–	·	A 86				
	c		○z	50	25	25	40	20	·	F 31				
	d		○	2	4		–	–	·	F 1				
	e		○e		2	2	3	2	·	F 113				
	F		○e		3	2	3	2	·	F 101				
	Ra		○R 0	40/4	–	–	–	–	·	G 31				
	Rb		○R	6/2	4/2	4/2	5/2	4/2	·	G 1				

Section of Tables Showing the Arrangement

Col. (1) [See Ill. Table] gives the reference number according to an alphabetical arrangement of the names. No. 1 is divided in column (2) into *a* and *b*. a shown in (3) refers to the case when the name is spelt Abanj Szonto, whereas in (b) we have the correct spelling Abauj Szanto. On the other hand as in 18 Agram we have several letters corresponding to the different types of cancellations. In (3) we have the name and in (4) the symbol indicating the class of the cancellation.

These are interpreted as follows (*the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are illustrated in accompanying table):

1 L (1) Long cancellation without frame and with slanting letters.

2 *L* (2) Long cancellation without frame and with slanting letter.

3 *L* (3) Long cancellation with script lettering.

4 ○ (4) Cancellation in oval frame in one of the types indicated.

5 □ (5) Cancellation in rectangular frame in type indicated in which I infer are included those in polygone frame of more than four side.

6 B (6) Special and distinctive form.

7 ⌒ (7) Name written in circular form, uro.

8 ▬ (8) Negative cancellation white on black background.

9 ◎ (9) Double circle cancellation.

10 • (10) Blank cancellation or design without name.

11 ○ (11) Single circle cancellation.

The above primary set of symbols are frequently associated with letters used as subscriptis which serve to describe the cancellation more specifically. These are the following:

Z for cancellations with official ornaments.
S for cancellations with star ornaments.
I for cancellations with line ornaments.
V for cancellations with other ornaments.
E for cancellations with number or time of the mail; time of closing of the mail.
J for cancellations with year in date.
O for cancellations without date.
X for cancellations with date attached.
F for cancellations with "Franco".
R for cancellations with "Recommandirt" or equivalent.

Type (11) with 1, 2 or 3 inscribed indicate a double or triple circle in border, 01 denotes that the inscription is not parallel to the frame.

The several varieties of cancellations are denoted in the second column by letter a, b, c, etc. If the letter is accompanied by a black circle as an exponent this indicates a spelling of the name that would be out of order in the alphabetical arrangement but indicates the same Post Office.

To illustrate (see Table) 1a Abanj Szanto, 1b Abauj Szanto. Here the b is not written b* although the name is spelt differently, the alphabetical order is not disturbed. On the other hand note 18b* indicates that in the cancellation the words are spelt differently and out of the alphabetical order. The symbol column shows that 1 both a and b are single circle cancellations. 18a (11), the subscript v indicating a peculiar distinctive ornamentation and the j that the cancellation contains the year, 18b (2) H-1 a long cancellation with slanting letters spelling different from 18a, etc.

18c* (4) z—Single circle with official ornamentation.
18d (4)—Single circle no ornaments.
18e (4) e—Single circle with expedition number or time of closing of mail.
18f (4) e—Explained in column 13 as similar to 18e but with the addition of "Ex" expedition.
18Ra (4)—R-o—Oval cancellation for registered letter without date.
18Rb (4) R—Circle with date (not year) the inscription, if any, reading recommandert. In Column 13 a note states that later no date is written and the cancellation used in the vicinity of the stamp with the inscription "Recommandirt." Column (5) indicates the scarcity of the cancellation on the issue of 1850-58 that is the first I.

These numbers run from 1-10, then 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 85; for 100 the letter V is used, for 125 W, for 150 X, for 175 Y, and for 200 Z.

To illustrate: 1 a Abanj Szanto O.W reads name 1 variety a spelling Abonj Szanto, cancellation "single Circle" 150 times as scarce as cheapest stamp in the issue of 1850 1.e.3 kr. red. Since Scott notes this at 5 cents the true value given this base would be $5 \times 150 - 750 - \$7.50$. On the other hand if this cancellation occured on a variety rated higher, for example, the 1 kr. Scott $2.00, 2.00 would not be multiplied by 150 but added to 750 giving a valuation of 10.50 Gibbons 1921 rates 3 kr. red at 3 d slightly higher but Kohl 1912 at 5 pf. and 1 cent is to my mind a proper standard for the point system, issue 1850.

On this basis 1 a O W is worth $1.50 on the 3 kr. red., and $3.50 on the 1 kr. yellow. If the cancellation is on 1 kr. water marked the valuation is $12.50 for the stamp and $1.50 for the cancellation or 14.00.

If a dash — appears this indicates that the cancellation probably does not appear on the issue in question, whereas if the space is blank the occurance is probable but has never been seen by the author.

In the case of Agram 18 we read 18 a (9) v j, $2T0_3$ Reference number 18, variety a name Agram, cancellation two concentric circles, the subscript v denoting official cancellation, the subscript j that it carries the year, that its scarcity rating is $20 \times 3 = 60$, that its value is with the base 1 cent 60 cents. 18 b° (2) v reads: Reference number 18, variety b, the black circle, °, indicates a different spelling of the name out of the natural alphabetical order. This cancellation is long and composed of slanting letters, observed only on issue 1850-58, and the V stands for 100, that is the cancellation is 100 times as scarce as the standard. This cancellation on 3 kr. commonest paper and without water mark is therefore worth $1.00.

18 C Agram (11) z 50, 25, 25, 40, 20 to be interpreted like b except that the cancellation is a single circle with some official addition to the name. This is explained in the 13th column (Remarks) as the addition of the letter "F" or "A". These are abbreviations for "Früh" early or morning mail or "A" "abend" late or afternoon mail. With 1 cent as the base this cancellation is worth 50 cents on issue I (1850) 25 cents on issue II 1858, 25 cents on issue III 1861, 40 cents on issue IV 1863 and 20 cents on issue V 1863-64. The dot in the 10th column indicates a black cancellation F 31 in column 11 refers to an illustration presumably in a plate to be published later the F = Class, F, single circle class, the subscript = illustration number or like No. 31 in Class F. In column 12 headed "Bestands-Daten des Postamtes" = date of establishment of the Post Office, the space is blank after Agram indicating that a post office was there June 1, 1850.

Under remarks 18a we find "Stempel a" found only with the year number 1850, 18b° and 18C° we find Stempel b and C: "Ankunftsstempel" = Receiving cancellation. 18d is evidently the most common cancellation, in Agram, twice as scarce as the most common anywhere,

presumably some one of the cancellations in Vienna valued at 2 cents. 18e and 18f are circles with the hour of mailing indicated, and under "Anmerkungen"—Remarks, we find e, hour added in form "F" or "A" morning or afternoon and for f, number of the mail with abbreviation "Ex"=Expidition. 18 Ra (4) R-o reads no 18. Agram, an oval with word "Recommandent" or its equivalent, i. e., "registered" the subscript o indicating "without date." It has been found thus far only on the issue I (1850). Its scarcity is indicated by 40_4 = 160 and its value as $1.60 on the 3 Kr. red most common variety. It should be noted that at this early date it would probably be hand made paper and this variety is more valuable than machine made paper and may be found watermarked. The dashes under II, III, IV, V declare that this cancellation will not be found on these issues. The cancellation is or will be illustrated Type G (Registered letter cancellations) No. 31. Under Remarks we find Stamp Ra. Often found on the letter associated with 18d with inscription "Recommandirt."

18 R b Agram is a circle with date and is a registered letter cancellation. Evidently the most common value 12 cents. Under remarks: "Used later without date associated with the stamp on the cover with inscription "Recommandirt."

The last two columns furnish information as to the geographical location of the post office. The abbreviations employed are as follows:

B = Bohmen = Bohemia.
Bm. = Banatisch-serbische Militärgrenze = Serbian Banat under army control.
Bu. = Bukowina.
D. = Dalmatian = Dalmatia.
G. = Galizien.
K. = Karnten.
Km. = Kroatisch-Slawonische Militärgrenze.
Kr. = Kran.
Ks. = Kustenland.
M. = Mähren.
Mi. = Murinsel.
No. = Niederosterreich = Lower Austria.
O O = Oberösterreich = Upper Austria.
S. = Salzburg.
Sb. = Siebenburg.
Sch. = Schlesien.
St. = Steiermark.
Sy. = Syrmien.
T. = Tirol.
Tb. = Temeser Banat.
U. = Ungarn = Hungary.
V. = Voarlberg.
Ws. = Woiwodschaft Serbien.

The following are also used:

Pf—Prager Filialpostamt = Associated or substation in Prag.
Wf—Wiener Filialpostamt = Substation in Vienna.
Wv—Wiener Vorortepostamt = Substation near Vienna but not in the city limits.

Finally observe that in the last column the following observations are used to indicate the present location that is since the dismemberment of Austria, 1918:

C. = Tschechoslowakei.
I. = Italien.
O. = Oesterreich.
P. = Poland.
R. = Roumänien.
S. = Sudslawien.
U. = Ungarn.

To illustrate 1a and 1 b the same office in Hungary both before and after the war 18 Agram (Ks) in the Kwstenland before the war but now (S) in Sudslawien.

Only four standard colors in the cancellations are recognized other than black, namely, blue, green, red and violet. These appear in columns 10 headed F = Farbe or color. If the cancellation is black a dot only appears there, b = blue, g = green, r = red and v = violet.

Illustrations. 19 Agram Bahnhof. But one variety of cancellation, single circle, does not come on I (1850) naturally, as the office was established Dec. 30, 1862. It is worth 15.8.10. 75 cents on II, III, IV and V respectively. *Illustration* "45a*, A, Utsa, (8)X, X8 — C18, Stempel b Siehe." Also Utsa "sb R." *Translation:* Number 45, spelling out of order, the r of Ursa would place it before s of the preceding nos., placed here since Also Ursa, the same office came in natural order; No. 45* cancellation is "Negative," without name or date. Found only to date on I (1850) value 150x8—1200—$12.00 + value of stamp. Illustration C 18 Special cancellation No. 18. For rarity b see ALSO URSA Office in Siebenburg before the war but now Rumania. *Illustration:* "365 a 50_{10} — E_83 St a: als Entwertungsstempel mit beigesetzten St. b. verwendelt. Achtung vor Falschungen. B.C."

Translation: Number 365 variety a "blank cancellation, no name and no date. Value 50x10=500=$5.00 with base 1 cent, black cancellation illustrated under Class E. Stumme Stempel No. 3. This variety *a* employed as a receiving stamp associated with variety *b* on the cover. Beware of counterfeits. Office before the war Bohemia, afterwards in Czechoslovakia.

It is obvious that without observations and symbols compact tables like these covering such an exhaustive and extensive field would be impossible.

The danger is that some study is required before even a German scholar can master the nomenclature, and without a key, similar to that here attempted, the work will not be appreciated or used in English-speaking countries.

Finally it should be recalled that we have before us to date only the first of the ten primary classifications; namely, "Cancellations of Established Post Offices" only, and to the

letters MK only. In addition we have the promise of Lombardy, Venice and the Austrian Levant cancellations.

It is indeed a monumental undertaking, carried out by Herrn Ing. Edwin Muller and his associate, Dr. Stephan Mayer, in a scholarly manner, illustrating to the highest degree the famed German efficiency.

The work appears first in "Die Postmarke," edited by the author, Ing. Edwin Muller, the Journal of the Verbandes Oesterreicher Philatelisten Vereine. Wien, VI Mariahilferstrasse 73.

To obtain the handbook one must be a subscriber to this Journal, subscription 100.000 O.K. Only subscribers will be able to obtain the "Supplements," presumably the accompanying plates.

The Paris Exhibition

Reported by A. F. LICHTENSTEIN

AS one of the Judges at the recent Paris Exhibition there were several innovations as applied to the judging that impressed me very favorably. In the first place the judges were divided into four divisions, each in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents. Each division consisted of a Vice-President and four judges and the President of the Jury, Maurice Langlois, assigned to each the work that they were expected to do. When any serious division of opinion developed in any division

INTERNATIONAL JURY.

Reading from left to right: Nils Strandell (Sweden), Fred J. Melville (England), M. Bigwood (Belgium), Col. Eugene Bayer (Czecho-Slovakia), M. P. Costerus (Holland), M. Von der Schooren (Holland), Lt. Col. G. F. Napier (England), Paul de Smeth (Belgium), M. Francois (France), Dr. Emilio Diena (Italy), A. F. Lichtenstein (United States), Maurice Langlois, President of the Jury (France), G. Gilbert (France), M. Schoeller (France), Theodore Champion (France), Th. LeMaire (France), Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Switzerland), Manuel Galvez (Spain), R. Poncelet (Belgium). Absent from the group: Geo. Hamilton Smith (England).

as to who should receive an award, the President had the authority to assign additional members to the division so that a fair and impartial decision would result.

This system worked admirably and the Jury under this arrangement worked diligently for a full week to complete their work.

Another desirable innovation, from the standpoint of the Jury, and we believe of the exhibitors as well, was that the Jury had absolute carte blanche in the making

of awards. If two or more exhibits in any section were deemed worthy of special medals the Jury had full power to award them.

The committee in charge of the awards are entitled to considerable credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties. At the official banquet held on May 9th all of the awards were announced and the Gold Medals, all properly engraved, were presented by the President. The writer knows of no other exhibition where the same can be said.

As to the exhibition itself much has already appeared in the philatelic press and our readers are more or less familiar with the details. The opening was scheduled for Saturday, May 2nd, at 2:30, but owing to the huge crowd which had gathered to purchase the special stamps that were issued for the occasion, few of those really interested in gaining admission to the exhibition hall could get in until several hours later. The sale of these stamps, however, was of considerable value to the Exhibition Committee and to the Government as well. The full allotment was sold netting the Committee the handsome revenue of Fr. 250,000 while the government received a million francs as its share.

The attendance at the Exhibition was satisfactory and those that attended seemed to be very much interested. One thing that held down the attendance was the early closing hour of the exhibition (5 P. M.) made necessary by the restrictions governing the hall in which it was held.

Some really wonderful collections were on display but the one that impressed me as the most outstanding in the exhibition was that of Henri Kastler who won the Grand Gold Medal for his marvelous collection of Alsace and Lorraine.

For some time there has been a definite trend among many collectors to foresake the formation of highly specialized collections in favor of collections composed largely of fine individual specimens covering a wider field. The showing of "Superb" pieces in this exhibtion was notable and the collection of M. Van Gelder of Brussels was a joy to behold. From the standpoint of salability there can be little doubt but what such a collection offers more interest to the general visitors at an exhibition than one that is highly specialized.

A touching ceremony in which practically all of the members of the Jury and the delegates to the Exhibition took part, took place on Sunday, May 3rd, at 10 a. m., when they proceeded in a body to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier and paid their respects by laying some beautiful wreaths upon it.

As the complete list of awards has already appeared in both the English and American Press we refrain from reprinting this in full, but we congratulate our French Colleagues on a highly successful and pleasing Exhibition.

Four members of the *Collectors Club* to receive awards at the exhibition included John A. Klemann of New York City and Major Joseph A. Steinmetz, Eugene Klein and Philip H. Ward, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Klemann received a gold medal for his magnificent collection of the stamps of the Philippines. This is without doubt one of the finest collections of its kind in the world and it also won a gold medal at the Vienna Exhibition of last year.

Major Steinmetz secured his award for an unusual collection of airplane stamps and covers, including "first flights" in both this country and abroad. Members of the *Collectors Club* are familiar with the "Human Interest" appeal of all of Major Steinmetz' collections and will recall his splendid exhibit and talk at the last meeting of the past season.

(Mr. Lichtenstein exhibited *Hors Concours* and it goes without saying that his collection would have deserved high honor if it had been entered in the competition. Editor.)

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A. S. D. A.

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A. P. S.; Hartford P. S.

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A. P. S.; Garfield Perry St. C.

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Dealer; City of Lond. Phil. Soc.; Leeds; Bristol; Pres. Croyden Soc.

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A. P. S.

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Ex. Sec.; Ex. Gov.; Author.

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New Eng. Soc.

510 Underhill, Henry W.,* Jericho, L. I.

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B. P. S.; A. P. S.

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Dealer.

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132 Wurtele, Ernest F.,* Montreal, Can.
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439 Yardley, R. B.,* Surrey, England.
Author.
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205 Young, Earle A., *West Haven, Conn.
New Haven.

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114 J. W. Robitaille, Sacramento, Cal.
Proposed by E. E. Seebohm.
115 C. R. Morse, Knoxville, Tenn.
116 Dr. H. Baker, New York City.
Proposed by H. Lagerloef,
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
117 P. C. Davenport, New York City.
Proposed by I. W. Nicklin
Seconded by E. N. Costales
118 P. H. Thorp, New York City.
Proposed by E. N. Costales.
Seconded by J. W. Nicklin.
120 E. S. Paine, New York City.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips,
Seconded by A. Krassa.

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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor,
120 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Reported by Chas. J. Phillips

UNITED STATES 1894-1900

On March 4th, A. H. Lamborn, of Montclair, N. J., made a wondertul display of these issues. Mr. Lamborn told us that his wonderful twentieth century collection is now arranged in no less than 225 volumes, of which nearly 70 are devoted to plate numbers. These are all unused, collected in strips, and in the four positions (top, bottom, right and left) of every type, of every plate number. To give some idea of this huge undertaking he told us that plates No. 1 to No. 1800 were about 95% complete, and later numbers 2,000 to 4,500, were about 50% complete in every position.

Mr. Lamborn brought with him his specialized volumes of the Bureau issues, 1894-95 to 1898, and the 1898 Omaha Issue.

These were all shown in blocks of four, and in every possible shade. This block form is an ideal one for collecting shades, as the colors show up better than in singles and the contrasts are more pronounced.

1894

Imperf. blocks of 4 of the 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c, all without gum, as usual. 6c block of 4 imperf. horizontally.

$5 dark green, two blocks of 4, very rare.

1895

Set complete in imperf. blocks. $2.00 five blocks showing great vareity of shade, $5.00 two blocks perf. 4. 1c, the rare plate Nos. 24 and 35. The 6c and 8c wmk. U. S. I. R., were about the only used stamps I noted in this collection

1898-99

There was a really wonderful range of shades and colors, notably four blocks of the scarce 2c rose carmine and a vast range of shades in the 4c, 6c and 10c.

1898 Omaha

The plate numbers are complete on all values of this issue except the 2c plate No. 667, which was only in use one day.

Several blocks of the scarce $2.00 were shown.

After the shades of this issue, we have the plate numbers all beautifully arranged. Mr. Lamborn drew our attention to the fact that no two pages are arranged alike, a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Goldman, who has had charge of arranging this great collection and who has carried out his work in a most artistic and masterly manner.

I am sorry to say that in many of the fine exhibits we have at the Club we find too little attention paid to neat and artistic arrangement, and often the beauty of fine exhibits is not brought out as it might be if more attention was paid to the artistic side of arranging and displaying the stamps.

A very hearty vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Mr. Lamborn, and the hope was expressed that on some future occasion he would show us more of his wonderfully arranged twentieth century collection.

Charles Lathrop Pack Shows Victoria, Early Issues

Wednesday, March 18th, was a gala night at the Collectors Club with the biggest attendance of members of the season.

Prior to the meeting, the Governors of the Club invited Mr. Pack to dine with them at the Harvard Club. At this dinner we had with us in addition to the guest of honor and the Governors, The Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Admiral Fred Harris, G. W. Walcott, and other well known collectors.

After dinner we adjourned to 120 West 49th St., and Mr. Pack showed us selected volumes of his early Victoria and gave us a most interesting talk on how he had secured many of his finest items and then explained his methods of building up his settings and plates. Nothing was left to chance, the position of every stamp was absolutely proved, often several times over. This was done, largely, by means of horizontal and vertical pairs, strips and even large blocks of some of the settings.

Mr. Pack, in the course of his very instructive and interesting remarks referred to a criticism on his book by E. D. Bacon which he characterized as learned and very fair, on the few points where Mr. Bacon differed from him, Mr. Pack said he thought this was due to his not having the material before him, and he (Mr. Pack) thought that if it were possible to get together all the Victoria "half lengths" in his collection and that of King George and other British specialists it would be found that the truth of his settings and platings would almost certainly be established.

Mr. Pack then showed us a large number of "retouches" and substituted transfers and explained how many of these had occured. He also said that we were by no means at the end of our studies on these interesting varieties, as since his book had been published, several new varieties had been discovered in Australia.

Mr. Pack concluded his exhibit by showing some of the chief items of the 2d. "Queen enthroned". These included a large number of rare "substituted transfers" the "TVO" fault, and many other interesting varieties.

After the Exhibit a Presentation of the *Collectors Club Medal* was made to Mr. Pack by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, who pointed out that this medal was established as a Reward of Merit for outstanding achievements in philately. In a very interesting speech Dr. Chittenden spoke of the many philatelic problems that had been solved by Mr. Pack culminating

in his monumental work upon the early Victorian issues.

Mr. Pack, who was visibly affected, made a very sympathetic reply, and specially drew attention to the fact that very much "research" work remained to be done with low priced stamps which could easily be undertaken by the student of moderate means.

Mr. Pack also spoke about the International Exhibition of 1926 and urged us all to pull together for the good of the cause.

F. R. V. Williams Exhibits 20th Century British Colonials

On the evening of April 15 F. R. Vernon Williams of Baltimore, Md., exhibited his very fine and practically complete collection of twentieth century British Colonials. The collection is mounted in five large volumes and consists of approximately 12,000 varieties, unused.

All of the major varieties are complete with the exception of three stamps as follows:

Labuan No. 122. $10. Brown. Provisional surcharge on the 1893 issue of North Borneo. Scott's price it in italics at $200.

North West Pacific Islands. No. 14. 2½p. Dark blue on paper watermarked with Tudor Crown. Not priced by Scott.

Zanzibar No. 116. 40r orange brown and black. Priced at $45.

Mr. Williams has been actively forming this collection for 18 years, having started it in 1906, and when asked as to the rarest stamp in the collection, in his opinion, advised that it was the 5sh. North West Pacific Islands of 1915-16, which is not priced by Scott. Among those which he has had the most difficulty in obtaining are the New Hebrides and Bagdad issues.

Without an exception, that was noted, the stamps are all in superb condition and artistically mounted on blank pages without ornamentation of any kind. The higher values are all protected with glassine paper.

A large attendance greeted Mr. Williams and he was extended a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy. He was accompanied to the meeting by Dr. Fred Emerson, also of Baltimore, who specializes in early Brazil and who is plating the Bulls eyes. Dr. Emerson has done considerable work on the cancellations on the early Brazilian stamps and we are promised an illustrated article on the subject for an early issue.

Demonstration of Methods Used in Printing Confederate States Stamps

Probably the most instructive meeting held at the *Collectors Club* was that of Wednesday, May 6th, when Aug. Dietz came up from Richmond, Va., and gave an interesting talk and display of the different processes used in printing the Confederate States postage stamps.

Mr. Dietz brought with him various trial plates (including one used by Archer & Daly) lithographic stones, dies, proofs, and a large collection of tools with which he gave us actual demonstrations of the different processes that were used in those days. In the course of his talk he stated that he would divide the first 150 years of stamp collecting into three eras:

The first 50 years he termed the age of chivalry, or the classic era.

The second 50 years the era of study and research.

The coming 50 years he ventured to call the mercenary era.

He thought that the first era of Philately would always be the period for the student and for the man fond of original research work. Lost records are being found and methods by which the Confederate Stamps were produced are being discovered and made public by such students as Edward S. Knapp. Unfortunately, most of the official records of the stamps used in the Civil War period, were destroyed by the fire at the Evacuation of Richmond in 1865.

Mr. Dietz told us that for the past twenty years he has been collecting all the material he could find in connection with the production of stamps and the graphic art as it existed in 1861-1865. He compared the men who really study stamps to the archaeologist who loves to study the hieroglyphics of the past, and a knowledge of the processes then employed is comparable to the finding of the Rosetta stone.

When we begin to study the production of the Confederate States Stamps, Mr. Dietz said that we must try and visualise the printing plants that existed in the South in 1861-62. There were no large establishments, even New Orleans had only about two firms that did lithographic printing and Richmond had only one. This was the firm of Hoyer & Ludwig and they only did small local jobs. Then came the War of Secession and the necessity arose for finding firms capable of producing paper money and stamps. Attemps were made to get a firm in Montgomery, Ala., to do this work but all in vain, and after almost a year the offer of Hoyer & Ludwig to print the stamps was accepted. Their chief work was to print paper money and only during short intervals were they able to print stamps, and the designs had to be rubbed off the lithographic stones to prepare the surface for printing the stamps. These methods were primitive and much as when Senefelder invented them. In brief three processes were used during the War period.

1. Printing from an elevated surface called Typography.

2. Printing from a smooth surface called Lithography.

3. Printing from incised lines, called Steel (or Copper) plate Engraving.

In Lithography the important matter is to have the right stone and this has been found to be a lime stone of a special quality which is only found in one mine in Bavaria. Of late years science has substituted zinc plates for the old lithographic stone, but in 1861-62 the stone had to be used.

The processes used in those days were as follows and Mr. Dietz exemplified each one as he explained them.

First came the drawing in pen and ink or pencil of large size, this being submitted to the authorities for their approval. The stone had then to be ground perfectly smooth under running water and then fanned dry. The nature of the stone accepts grease or water, but the two do not mix and where grease goes water will not go.

The printer has to be careful not to touch the stone with his hand or anything greasy as this would make a spot which would reproduce on the stamps. The stone is first coated with lamp black whereupon the design is "scratched" (engraved) through this coating of black, the design showing clearly in the white of the stone. Next linseed oil is rubbed over the design so that it takes in the exposed scratched surfaces. The stone is then rolled up with lithographers ink and the entire surface subjected to a wash off with water. After the original design is finished on the stone it is an easy matter to multiply it by taking transfers and Hoyer & Ludwig made a "paste up" of fifty subjects. This group of fifty was repeated four times to form the printed sheets of 200 that were used. Sometimes one or other of these transfers did not take and it required a "re-insertion" by erasing defective impressions with a pumice stone and inserting another transfer. This gives us what students call "substituted transfers" and these rare varieties can only be found by those who "plate" these interesting lithographic issues.

Mr. Dietz then drew attention to the double early printings. These are what printers call a "kiss", which is a portion of a second impression caused by a sheet slipping down and picking up the parts of another impression. This is not recurrent and is not a "shift". A shift must be found on several copies to prove that it is recurrent.

Mr. Dietz then showed us the processes used in electrotyping and the cutting out of the design in reverse on boxwood. He also showed a trial plate of Archer & Daly with impressions of the 10c blue and 20c green. This showed where the die was tried time after time as it was further advanced. He also showed the impressions used in electrotypes, explained how they were coated with plumbago and then copper deposited upon them. Next he showed the methods of printing embossed stamps such as early Gambia and Sardinia. Finally he showed the old method of printing from brass rules, or rules combined with printer's type.

The large attendance at the meeting voted his talk one of the most instructive that they had heard and Mr. Dietz was invited to be one of the lecturers during the Great Exhibition in 1926.

Finland Exhibited by Hans Lagerloef

C. M. Ams, as Chairman of the House Committee, called a special meeting of the members on Wednesday, May 13th, to meet our new member, Hans Lagerloef, and see his large collection of Finnish stamps.

This meeting is the outcome of an idea to utilize the Club Rooms for special meetings of members in other than the regular fortnightly meetings as arranged at the beginning of the session.

Those who attended had a great treat not only in seeing the collection but in listening to a most interesting talk on Finland.

Mr. Lagerloef who was born in Sweden, established himself in this country over twenty years ago, and has become an American citizen.

He told us that for some 700 years, up to 1809, Finland had been connected with Sweden, and about that date it passed under Russian rule, and so remained until 1917 when it became a Republic. He pointed out that the origin of the Finns is considered rather doubtful, some authoritites consider they are from a portion of Hungary, while others think they came from the East.

Mr. Lagerloef said that they are a nation of the race of Vikings such as the Swedes and Norwegians.

Sweden and Finland were brother and sister for some seven hundred years, about 10% of the population of Finland speak Swedish, and this 10% holds some 60% of the wealth of the country. The population is now about 3,600,000. The official birthday of the Finnish Republic is December 6th, 1918, and the United States was the first of the great nations to recognize the Sovereignty of Finland. He further pointed out that in Finland Secretary Hoover is considered a demigod, as he practically saved the nation from starvation during the War. On one occasion when the bread of the people had become so bad as to consist of 90% wood pulp and only 10% of the poorest kind of corn, Hoover sent up eight large cargoes of corn and followed this with many other great gifts which practically saved the nation from starvation and has caused the people of Finland to look up to this great country with all love and respect.

He further stated that the prospects of Finland are very good as she has immense resources in her forests and water power. Only 1% of the people are illiterate and they are exceptionally hardy, which has been proved by the Wonderful Finnish athletes now in this country.

Mr. Lagerloef then passed his five large volumes of Finnish stamps around for examination and pointed out that members might note the absence of many of the rarities, as he had presented them to the Stockholm Philatelic Museum to which he has been such a large donor that the authorities have added another floor to the building. He also mentioned that his example has been followed by two other local philatelists who have given their collections to the same Museum.

The Lagerloef collection of Finland is too large and important to be described in a short article like this. Briefly I might mention that it is exceptionally strong in two ways, one in the very large number of entire unused sheets, and the other in the great mass of used stamps with interesting and rare cancellations. Throughout the collection I must draw attention to the superb condition of the stamps.

The hundreds of stamps of 1860-1871 are here with not a tooth of the perforation missing.

A few items I noted are:—

April 1856, Small pearls. 5kop. blue, 4 copies
10kop. rose, 28 copies
four being on laid paper.

April 1858, Larger pearls, 5kop. blue, four fine copies, two of which are on ribbed paper.

1866-67, 1 mark, brown, error in the right hand inscription "MARKK" for "MARK-KA"

1881. 5 pen. orange, two pairs tete-beche and a used pair imperf between.
20 pen. ultramarine, eight pairs tete-beche.
20 pen. horizontal pair, unused and imperf between.
20 pen. block of eight dark blue, all *imperf* and each block with one tete-beche.

Mr. Lagerloef drew our attention to the fact that these tete-beche varieties occur on different positions in the sheets and there were probably several "make ups" of at least two values.

"Wasa" Provisionals

In the temporary lithographed issue made at Wasa in 1918 Mr. Lagerloef has a wonderful lot with many varieties. He told us that three sheets of each value were imperf and he has blocks of four imperf and used of all values also a pair of the 30 p. imperf vertically.

1921-23 Issue

There are a grand lot of imperf blocks and sheets, all unused. I noted,

5 pen. full sheet imperf,
50 pen. full sheet imperf, all but six,
60 pen. full sheet imperf, all but five,
70 pen. full sheet imperf,
1 M. full sheet imperf,
2 M. block of 10 imperf,
3 M. full sheet imperf, all but six,
25 M. full sheet imperf, all but nine.

War Issues of the British Colonies

On May 20th, Robert Levis showed his fine collection of *The War Issues of the British Colonies and Possessions.*

In the course of his address on the history of these stamps, Mr. Levis gave us many interesting details of the different issues, numbers issued, and the rarity of many of the errors. He stated that he had nearly one hundred varieties and errors not in the Scott catalog.

Mr. Levis disclosed quite a romance in regard to one of his sets of rare War Issues.

He ascertained that a Captain Hail of New South Wales was the commanding British officer at the capture of New Guinea from the Germans in 1914, and he secured two sets of the rare surcharges G. R. I. on the German New Guinea stamps. The Captain was engaged to a Miss Macawber of Australia and after the war they were married and the money they received for the War Provisionals went to furnish their new home.

Mr. Levis showed complete sets of New Britain on German New Guinea with the two different spaces between the line of the surcharge, and he explained that one of these was printed at the coast town and the other at an inland town.

He also showed most of the errors in the surcharges.

In the Marshall Isles, Togo and Samoa, he showed the regular sets complete and many of the rare errors.

In Jamaica he showed an extraordinary lot of errors with a number of uncatalogued varieties.

Mr. Levis also brought with him his collection of 20th Century British Colonials, very complete and interesting with many of the rarities.

The Plates of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentina Republic

A REJOINDER

By F. J. Peplow

THE article which appeared in the number of this Journal for October, 1924, on the manufacture of the plates of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic, has received an extensive commentary from the pen of Captain C. J. S. Jewell, published in *The London Philatelist,* January to May, 1925. I am greatly indebted to Captain Jewell for the very thorough examination which he gives to my thesis, and for the critical elaboration accorded to its details, which treatment is of much value to the general investigator as well as to those particularly interested in the subject, for it gives *in extenso* an analysis which was not possible in the original article. I am gratified to know that this has been done by a philatelist whose knowledge of the stamps is indisputable, and it is also a source of satisfaction to me that Captain Jewell accepts in the main the conclusions arrived at. I propose to deal here

with a number of points raised by him in his examination of my article, and more particularly with the very important proposition which he raises, in which he differs very materially from certain of my views, and I shall take this opportunity of making, in reply to his criticism, some slight modification of my text. In writing this rejoinder I again wish to emphasise the fact, as I did in my former article, that my study has been based almost entirely on the material with which I have directly and explicitly referred; that I am not sufficiently familiar with the stamps *in their various printings* to use their evidence, even if it were pertinent to my subject; and that I have not referred to such printings except in a more or less casual remark which in due course I shall endeavour to substantiate. I am therefore on somewhat different ground from that of Captain Jewell and of others who have written on the subject, and though I have utilised the information provided by a number of issued stamps, I have derived almost the whole of my evidence from proofs, which, from their very nature, lead to much more conclusive results, and produce evidence which I hold to be definitive.

In a letter published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for November, 1924, Dr. Diena drew attention to the statement which I made in my article that "the process used was unique in the history of stamp production up to the date concerned," and instanced the case of the stamps of Sicily, the issue of which pre-dated that of the Rivadavias. I am bound to admit that the phrase I used may read perhaps too drastic, for the parallel of Sicily is remarkable from a certain point; nevertheless what I wrote can be accepted literally, for I know of no other stamps produced entirely by elextrotypy from an original engraved die, to be printed in intaglio; the use of electrotypy for surface printing was, of course, common. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath told me that the actual method has been adopted in recent times, as a quick and serviceable process to avoid recourse to rolling-in the plate, but I have no information of stamps printed from plates so made. I was, of course, familiar with the method of manufacture of the Sicily plates; in view of its unfortunate intrusion in Mr. Cochrane's monograph, and the subsequent comment in the philatelic press, (I believe Mr. Melville took up the matter in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,* about the time that work was appearing serially therein), it is not likely that the comparison should have escaped my attention. Captain Jewell deals with this matter in detail, and his treatment of it expresses my own views in its essentials.

The references which follow are to be taken as made to Captain Jewell's article, unless otherwise stated, and the pagination given is that of *The London Philatelist.* On page 4, giving a summary of the "technique of the process", paragraph (2), Captain Jewell comments upon the possibility of "mass production" of the first *clichés* to economise time, which I suggested as at least not impossible; I have recently come across a piece of evidence quite accidentally which seems to support this, a very minute variety recurring eight times, in varying positions, on Plate B of the 15 centavos, and although this is quite a minor point, as Captain Jewell says, the careful investigation of the proofs now available to collectors might determine whether there was a grouping of *clichés.* I have nothing but praise for the way in which Captain Jewell has marshalled his analysis of my article, and the table which he gives, showing the use of the plates for proofs and colour trials and for the stamps is very valuable. In connection with this he criticises, and incidentally misquotes, my suggestion that the results of the full investigation of the plates *may* necessitate a revision of the recorded use of the plates. Captain Jewell's table just referred to itself is an answer to his criticism, for the dual or queried use of Plates A and B, for example, could be determined by the examination of well-printed specimens, though in referring to this instance I am anticipating the issue between us. In furtherance of my argument I am inclined to go even still farther, and just as Captain Jewell has discarded the allocations to printings of Señor Loescher and Mr. Cochrane from lack or error of evidence, I state it is my considered opinion that the division into eight printings (or seven, if the provisional printing of 1872 be disregarded) for the 5 centavos appears to me of the nature of a generalisation rather than that of a detailed record such as modern philatelic research demands, and that these printings may undergo subdivision; the very conditions under which the stamps were printed, as recorded by Dr. Marcó del Pont, as well as the evidence of the stamps themselves, make me doubt a rigid division into only

seven printings in nearly four years, and it is quite possible that the use of the plates may have been erratic, and that knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of the plate from which a stamp was printed may assist in determining a definite printing. The seven (or eight) divisions now accepted as "printngs," on the authority of Dr. Marcó del Pont's monograph, may then be considered rather as deliveries, and the very considerable range of shade and impression may, with correct knowledge of plates used, prove capable of subdivision into what may be termed "printings" in the philatelic sense, that is typical impressions which were produced under identical circumstances of impression, colour, paper, etc. There is full evidence advanced in Dr. Marcó del Pont's monograph to prove that only one printing press was used, so that only one plate at a time could have served. It is worthy of note that the list of "printings" given by Dr. Marcó del Pont is based, so far as his work shows, upon the official records only, which could hardly be taken to have the philatelic meaning of the word "printing"; he made no attempt to differentiate the use of particular plates, and it can be surmised almost with certainty that he had no knowledge that the plates were otherwise than absolutely identical. On page 101 Captain Jewell recurs to this point, and in his phrase "doubt the validity of the present arrangements of the printings" I fancy a printer's error has crept in, for my word was not "validity" but "finality," the error giving quite another meaning to my reservation. At about the same place, Captain Jewell questions whether the frame lines to the design as they existed on the original die appear on the strip of proofs of the three values together on a small plate. He considers that these frame lines on the strip of proofs show signs of having been retouched. I do not agree with him, and I have made a very careful examination of the strip in green in the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall, and I find no evidence of retouching, nor do I consider it was necessary in the case. The extra frame lines, which only appear on this proof and which were undoubtedly drawn direct on the plate after it was made by electrotypy, differ in thickness from the lines of the design, which latter I believe to be as engraved on the dies. Failing the discovery of die-proofs, however, the matter must remain one of conjecture.

Before dealing with the important part of this article I will refer to sundry critical remarks scattered through Captain Jewell's article, so that I may give special place to the vital matter where I find myself at issue with his conclusions. He states his disagreement with my remark that the irregularities ("cap and tail flaws" he calls them) appearing slighter and fewer in number on the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos, suggests improvement in workmanship due to experience; his disagreement is justified and the suggestion was an error on my part, corrected by implication elsewhere in my text, for the character of the design and engraving of the original dies of the 10 and 15 centavos made rectification less necessary. I shall allude to this again. Towards the end of his article, page 121, Captain Jewell writes: "At that period experiments were going on with a view to eliminating the effect of chemical decomposition which was brought about by the contact of mercury inks with the copper plate," and "the raspberry coloured ink . . . had a most deleterious effect on the plates themselves." I know nothing of any experiments in the direction indicated, but in any case they would have been unnecessary, for no mercuric inks were used for printing the stamps, and the plates being steeled would not have been affected in any case. That the ink used deteriorated is undoubted, and is officially recorded, and it is evident that the printer was quite unskilled in its preparation for use and careless in its preservation; it is also probable that the steeling of the first two plates used, A and B, wore away, and that the softer copper surface soon began to suffer, especially by reason of the rough treatment received at the hands of the workmen. Had any one plate been carefully used, re-steeled when necessary, it would have served easily for the whole issue of the 5 centavos value.

One remark of Captain Jewell's (page 33), that "even though none of the four printing plates were produced by the roller-die process, yet it is, humanly speaking, possible that the master-plate itself might have been produced by a roller-die," surprises me, for if my study has any value at all such a possibility is absolutely excluded; no rolling-in was done in any part whatever of the manufacture of these plates, and

to admit even the slightest possibility of it is to vitiate the whole argument, for the printing plates are exact facsimiles of the master-plate, and what would apply to the latter applies equally to the former. On another point (page 102), where he pronounces on the resemblance of plates to the master-plate, Captain Jewell does not seem to recognize the effect of his observations upon the whole theory . I state here, as I shall state again *infra,* that all four plates were identical in their resemblance to the master-plate in all the tests applicable; that the flaws are always the same, that no "improving" or "elimination" (Captain Jewell's terms) whatever was done to them, and that the magnitude and clearness or otherwise of the flaws is due entirely to the quality of the impression. In his consequent remarks that with the aid of Plate C he could reconstruct Plate D, but that "the reverse does *not* apply," he records an experience foreign to my own, and the "subtle alteration in character" of the flaws on Plates A and B does not exist, to my knowledge, except for the reservation above mentioned. When the proofs in black from the re-discovered plates were printed, this was done under my supervision, and some of the trial proofs were printed with the plate very carefully wiped; on these trials the flaws in some cases vanished almost entirely, and others showed greatly diminished, and for this reason I ordered a fairly full printing so that their nature should be evident on the published proofs.

I now come to that part of my exposition of the manufacture of the plates of the Rivadavia stamps with which Captain Jewell does not agree, and for which he supplies an alternative. I stated that two printing plates were made from a master-plate, prepared by the process described, for each value, and that before any reparation was done these printing plates were in every respect identical. I stated further that the other two plates of the 5 centavos, C and D, delivered two years later, were also identical in every respect with the Plates A and B before reparation; put shortly, had the four plates been made at the same time, they would, immediately after being taken from the elctrotype bath, have been indistinguishable. They could only be differentiated by the retouching and improvement of the frame lines described in my article. Captain Jewell's theory is that one of the plates, A or B, was not made from the master-plate, but that "B having been produced from the master-plate, was finished off with the customary re-cutting of all the *frame lines, circles,* and other portions which received such 'improving.' Thus complete, B in its turn became the master-plate for producing A." He qualifies this statement by continuing: "As stated, I cannot say more than that this is a possibility, but there is in existence some rather pretty evidence in its support." The possibility to which he also refers, that "B might have been taken off A," does not materially affect the matter. In support of this theory, Captain Jewell advances the statement: "Conclusive evidence of this would be, of course, identicality of re-cutting throughout both plates. While absolute identicality does not exist, I can say that there are a very considerable number of identical re-cuttings on the fifteen pairs of impressions which I have been able to compare—and that the exceptions seem to me to be, in most cases, a *subsequent* re-cutting; in other words, a sort of final re-checking. Incidentally, in one or two rather peculiar cases, I cannot reasonably suppose certain marks to be mere defects of printing, due to careless wiping, and I have reason to suspect that the one or two remaining cases are really *retouches, executed in Buenos Aires.*"

When I wrote the account of the manufacture of these plates I thought it sufficiently complicated, but the modification suggested by Captain Jewell would render it much more so. I have no hesitation at all in stating that I adhere entirely to the account I gave, and that the possibility suggested by Captain Jewell becomes, in my opinion, an impossibility. Nothing but absolutely final and completely consistent evidence, evidence which could not be construed but one way, would convince me to the contrary, and I have—and gave—definite evidence in proof of my conclusions. I have seen three pairs of proofs from Plate B and one single, the positions of which on the plate are unquestionable (two are corner stamps), and these differ from the same positions on the proof sheet of Plate A so markedly in the retouches that it is impossible that they could be of identical origin, as Captain Jewell's theory would require. In my article I illustrated a pair from the same position on each of the plates,

with differences in the retouching (but identical in the irregularities derived from the master-plate), which I am prepared to vouch for. My illustrations, unfortunately, were not successful in the reproduction, and proofs or good impressions of stamps are necessary for proper verification. Every proof of Plate B I have seen so far I have been able to assign to its position on the plate, and this by using the proof sheet of Plate C. All the irregularities—"cap and tail flaws" in Captain Jewell's term—are discernible on all the *proofs* I have seen, and I say again, in contradistinction to what Captain Jewell states, that given a proof of any plate, A, B, C or D, the position of proofs from the three others can be detected almost invariably. I say *almost* invariably, and I wish it to be understood clearly that these irregularities, which lead to the position on any plate, though constant, vary greatly in clearness, for they are due *entirely* to the actual impression, and it would be possible with infinite care in wiping to eliminate them all; a lightly inked or carefully wiped plate shows some of the minor flaws hardly at all, as I have already mentioned, while a proof pulled in black, with wiping adapted so as to leave the flaws showing, will reveal them round nearly every design to a greater or lesser degree, the major flaws generally appearing as heavy blotches. On the actual stamps, particularly those printed in pale shades of red, they are often extremely difficult to detect, except in the marked cases, and it requires a good deal of experience before facility of recognition is acquired. The retouches, too, and the variation in the frame lines, present similar difficulties, and I fancy that the deceptive nature of some of these, or perhaps the actual absence (for quite a number of the designs do not seem to have been retouched at all), will prove to account for the evidence which Captain Jewell calls in support of his contention. With regard to his suspicion that some retouching was done in Buenos Aires, I hold this to be quite impossible; apart from other reasons it is most unlikely that the printer of the Rivadania stamps ever showed the slightest concern for the minor details of the design, such as would be affected by retouching, at any stage of the printing of the stamps.

This is a summary of my objection to Captain Jewell's supposition, but there are other reasons against it, the chief of which is that of analogy. Captain Jewell apparently accepts my theory in its application to the 10 and 15 centavos; yet the two plates of each value were prepared under exactly similar conditions. He also raises no question as to the two plates, C and D, of the 5 centavos, though there is no reason to suppose that the process of manufacture was changed for these in the few months which elapsed between their preparation and that of A and B. There is also a technical objection. It is most probable that when the electrotypes were made the whole were made together, and that two moulds were taken from each of the three master-plates and were put into the electrotype bath together to receive the deposit of copper, as would be the usual custom. (This was a fact which I overlooked when I wrote about the probable experience of the workmen rendering the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos superior to those of the 5 centavos, an error to which I have referred above.) Finally, it is always reasonable to assume, failing positive contradictory evidence, that the process of manufacture adopted for any article of value will be that most natural: there is nothing inherently objectionable to Captain Jewell's supposition, it is true, but the alternative is more natural, for it accords better with the customary methods of electrotypy.

Although I am unable to accept Captain Jewell's theory of the origin of one of the two plates, A or B, of the 5 centavos, I nevertheless do not consider his partial schism to be without value to my own thesis, for by critical investigation on such lines lies the road to a full solution. I believe that further inquiry will lead him to accept my views, particularly as he offers his own tentatively. The discovery of proofs from Plates A and B, particularly pieces of some size, such as exist for the other two plates, would quickly settle the matter; unfortunately, proofs of both these plates are very rare, those of Plate A being almost unknown, while such colour trials as are met with are all very distinct. From the stamps themselves much less is to be expected, though with extended research with certain of the printings I still think that the inherent differences of the two plates could be detected without great difficulty.

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VOL. IV OCTOBER 1925 No. 4

Margin-Numbers and Inscriptions on the Hanover Stamps

By DIRECTOR HEINRICH BIRNBACH, Berlin

A Study Based Upon My Special Collection

Work of reference: Handbuch der Postfreimarkenkunde by HUGO KROETSCH

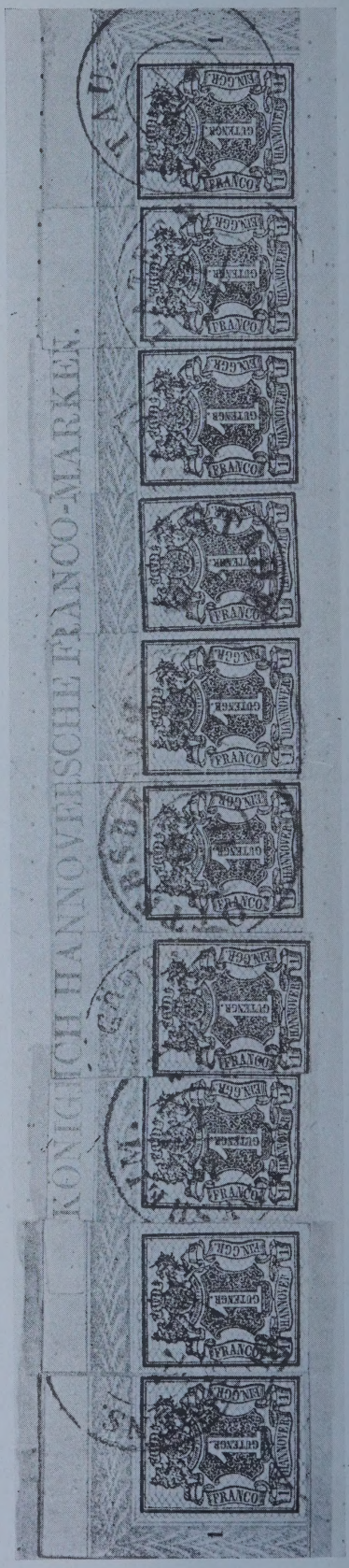
COLLECTING margin stamps has been very popular among philatelists for years, and this form of collecting "ausgefallener Sachen" has steadily increased, since the big collectors have started to build up specialized collections of classical countries. Stamps with numbers and inscriptions in the margins have always been tid bits for the epicure. Of the old German states as well as the other European countries, Hanover is especially desirable for such a special collection. The old Hanover stamps are always popular because of their neat design and besides Hanover is about the only old German state, which is free from fakes. Fake cancellations on the Hanover stamps are nearly unkown, due largely to the fact, that the mint stamps are much more valuable than the cancelled ones. The stamps are not counterfeited because there are no high priced rarities among the Hanover stamps. After considering all of these facts, I decided about 20 years ago to build up a special collection of Hanover, and in my collection there is not a single copy without numbers or inscriptions of margin. Of the 25 different Hanover stamps cataloged the numbers 2 to 25 were always provided with margin numbers in the same color as the stamp, partly at the upper and lower or partly at the left or right margin. Only Number 1 (1 Gutengroschen blue) was printed without margin numbers. The issue of 1855-56, with network, had in addition to the margin numbers, a very attractive border around the whole sheet and over the upper edge of this border the inscription:

"KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN."

In addition to this the sheets were marked in the lower left corner with the number of printing and in the lower right corner with the year of printing; all these inscriptions and printings in the same color as the network. The sheets of Nos. 13 to 25 had only the year of printing in the lower left corner, in the same color as the stamps. The main object is to reconstruct all numbers of margin at the upper, lower, left and right sides, as well as the borders, the corners, the different printings with their dates and the upper inscription. This method was followed for each of the 24 different stamps together with their varieties including Nos. 3a, 3b, 8a, 8b, etc., and not from mint remainders but from cancelled copies in singles, blocks or strips. To secure these stamps has been both difficult and expensive for they are not listed or priced in any catalog. Moreover, the dealers usually charge unreasonable prices when

1
30
MGR
FRANCO
HANNOVER

No. 1.


KÖNIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN.
FRANCO
HANNOVER

No. 8.

they think that the collector requires just this stamp to complete a border or an inscription. Such copies at auctions often bring fabulous prices. The collection, therefore, very simple at its beginning, has increased steadily and to-day contains several thousands of copies. It has been rewarded at several exhibitions, the latest at Munich in 1924, where it received the first honorary prize as the most interesting object at the exhibition. It is to be exhibited at the *International Exhibition in New York City,* in 1926.

As to the place of the margin numbers, their size and distance from the stamps, I will give the following information, based upon my collection:

Stamp No. 2, 1 Gutengroschen green, issued July 21st, 1851.

The sheets contain 120 stamps in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each with the margin numbers 1 to 12 to the right and 1 to 12 to the left, reading downwards. The distance between the stamp and the number of margin is 4 mm in 50% and 2½ mm in 40%. In some instances the distance is 4½ or 3 mm, but it occurs very seldom. The dark-green shade has nearly always the distance of 2½ mm.

Stamp No. 3a, 1/30 Thaler Salmon, issued July 21st, 1851.

These stamps have the margin numbers only at the upper and lower margins of the sheets, numbered from 1 to 10. The distance between the margin number and the stamp is 4.8 mm for the upper margin and 4 mm for the lower.

Stamp No. 3b, 1/30 Thaler crimson, issued February, 1855.

These stamps have the margin numbers horizontally at the upper and lower margins of the sheets, from 1 to 10 in the following way:

For the upper margin the distance is 3.2 mm and for the lower 2.8 mm. See illustration No. 1 of fully reconstructed sheet margin.

As a curiosity I have in my collection one copy each of Nos. 3a and 3b with small margin numbers to the right and left at a distance of 1.8 mm from the stamp. As it has not been possible for me to learn whether sheets of these two stamps were really issued with additional margin numbers to the left and to the right, I should be much obliged to receive for inspection other copies with such numbers.

Stamp No. 4, 1/15 Thaler gray blue.

The margin numbers of these stamps are only at the upper and lower margin but there are 2 different types, viz.:

Upper margin 4.8 mm and 1.8 mm distance; 1.3 mm distance is found but rarely.
Lower margin 2.5 mm and 4 mm.

The size of the numerals on this stamp is not always the same. I have in my collection a strip of three, on which all the numerals are of different sizes.

Stamp No. 5, 1/10 Thaler yellow or orange.

As before the margin numbers are only found at the upper and lower margin, reading horizontally from 1 to 10. The distance betweeen the numbers and the stamp is 4.8 mm as a rule, more seldom 4.6 mm at the upper margin, and 4 mm at the lower. See complete row with margin numbers. (Illustration No. 2.)

Stamp No. 6, 3 Pfennig rose or dull rose with watermark Wreath of Oak Leaves in a rectangle, issued April 15th, 1853.

The sheets contain 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The margin numbers are found to the right and to the left from 1 to 12. The distance between the numbers and the stamps was very irregular on this issue, which was used for prepayment of printed matter. I have found the following varieties as to the distance in my collection:

To the right: 2.2—2.4—2.8—and 5.2 mm. To the left: 2.2—2.5—4 and 5 mm. Perhaps there are more varieties and therefore I should be very glad to either receive information about such copies or have them sent me for inspection.

1/10 THALER
FRANCO
HANNOVER

No. 2.

KONIGLICH HANNOVER CHEF FRANCO-MARKEN
FRANCO
HANNOVER

No. 9.

Stamp No. 7, 1855 1/10 Thaler orange with fine network, black and colored print.

Within the borders of each stamp are found 9 x 34 meshes in either orange yellow or lemon yellow network. There is a third variety with olive network, but this was never officially issued. Each sheet of this stamp has on the left margin a wavy ornament in the same color as the network, and in the upper margin at 1.8 mm distance from this ornament there is an inscription in the same color, viz.: KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN. (As to the ornament and other details please note under stamp No. 8).

The margin numbers are found at the upper and lower margin, counting from 1 to 10 and printed in black. The distance is:

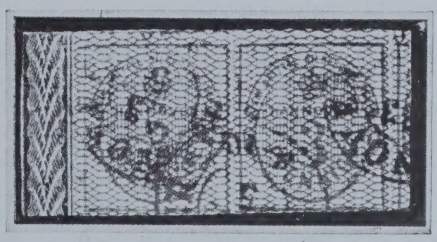
On the upper margin 1.8 and 2.5 mm and on the lower 2.5 and 3.2 mm.

The distance on the unofficial issue with olive network is always 1.5 mm.

No. 3

Stamp No. 8, issued January 1st, 1856, 3 Pfenning dark rose with black or gray large network without watermark.

There is some uncertainty as to the first date of issue. Among the older students Mr. Hermann Decker was generally considered the best informed expert as to the date of issue of the Hanover stamps. Mr. Decker said that September, 1857, was the earliest date of issue for this stamp. (See Kroetsch's Handbuch). But I have in my collection a pair with lower corner margin (No. 10) with the printed date of issue 1856. (See illustration No. 3). Because of this fact we can state that this 3 Pfg. stamp was issued in 1856. The engraving of the whole of this issue (Nos. 8-12) was done by FICKENSCHER in Hannover. The plates were made by SENATOR CULEMANNSCHEN BUCHDRUCKEREI, which firm printed the stamps by hand. At the same printing house nearly all Hanover stamps were printed at this time. The guilloche network consists of single pieces of the same size as the stamp, making it necessary to put together 120 such pieces for the plate. This was not always successfully accomplished, the network often being broken between the stamps; in which case this little interstace is often filled up by the brighter color. The broken and combined network is most common on the 3 Pfg. with black network. (See illustration No. 5). A border, 6½ mm wide, was placed around these 120 copies, which border also consisted of single pieces. This border in an ornamental way ressembled the undulations of the sea. The undulations are on both sides finished in one fine line. In the upper part of this ornamental design there is the same inscription as on No. 7:



No. 5

"KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN"

in capital letters, 3½ mm in height and 1.8 mm from the outer line of ornamental design. (See illustration 8 and 9).

At the left on the lower margin of the sheet the number of the printing is given in numerals measuring 2 mm in height and with the year to the right. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). This was quite separate and had nothing to do with the stereotype plates and their margin numbers. Because of this these details were printed separately, either before or after the printing of the stamps, and by this process the network was created. The stamp No. 8 had been printed, when the details as to

No. 4

the number of printing and the year were added. The issue with gray network, however, was printed both before and after the details. The plate of the meshes was set up before printing a new issue and this is the reason why we find that the ornamental border, in some printings, is reverse to the undulations. (See illustrations Nos. 3 to 10). The date of the year also has changed place. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). However, some sheets exist without date of year as well as without the margin numbers, which were printed at the same time as the stamps. The margin numbers are always printed in red on stamp No. 8 (as the stamp), but in black on the stamps 8 to 12.

According to all existing catalogs and handbooks the 3 Pfg. stamp with black network was issued before the same stamp with gray network. But this supposition does not agree with my opinion. I have in my collection two copies of the 3 Pfg. stamp *with gray network,* one cancelled 1856 and the other 1858. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). As both issues (with black and with gray network) were in use from 1856 (as to Kroetsch 1857?) until January 1st, 1859, we can be convinced that the issues with different networks were put in use at the same time.

The stamp No. 8 has the margin numerals on the right and left sides of the sheet, numbered from 1 to 12 downwards.

The distance is on stamps with the black network on the right side 2.2 mm and on the left 2—2.2—2.5 and 2.8 mm, and on stamps with the gray network on the right side 2.2 and 2.5 mm.

Stamp No. 9, Gutengroschen, black with large network as No. 8.

This stamp was in use from January 1st, 1856, to the end of 1858, for prepayment of letters within Hanover and to such cities as the Government of Hanover had their own post offices, viz.: BREMEN, BREMERHAVEN, HAMBURG, HAGENBURG, RITZENBUETTEL and VEGESACK. October 1st, 1858, the inland postage was lowered from 1 Gutengroschen to 1 Groschen, and on account of this fact a new series of stamps in Groschen was put into use in 1859. (Stamps with King George). The stamps No. 9 as the stamps No. 2 are in sheets of 120 in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each, with the margin numbers running from 1 to 12 on the right and left sides, printed in black as the stamps. The make up of the plates, the printing, the network, the ornamental design, the inscriptions, the numbers of printing and the year on the lower margin are quite the same as No. 8, with only the difference, that the network and the ornamental design were printed in green (from light green to dark green). The printing, especially of the network, the ornamental design and the margin numbers of these stamps was not printed as carefully as the other stamps of this issue. On account of worn plates, the network and especially the ornaments did not appear very clear. The ornaments are often so blurred that it is impossible to discern the undulations. The ornaments appear only as a heavy dash.

No. 6

(See illustration No. 6). The network and the border seem to be displaced in relation to the stamps; because of this fact the margin numerals do not appear on the undulation as usual, but, instead, between them and the stamp. (See illustration No. 7). The size of the margin numerals is often irregular. The distance between the numerals and the stamps is on the right side mostly 2.5 mm, but a distance of 2.2 or 2.8 is also occasionally found. On the left side the distance is always 2.5 mm. It is of course understood that on stamps with displaced print, this latter distance will vary.

No. 7

The inscription "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERISCHE FRANCO-MARKEN" has three different varieties, viz.:

a. The inscription starts at the third stamp from the left. This stamp has the inscription "KONIGL". (See illustration No. 8).

b. The inscription starts at the second stamp from the left. This stamp has scantily got the initial letter "K". (See illustration No. 9).

This stamp has got the two initial letters, viz, "KO". (See illustration No. 10).

No. 10

c. The inscription starts over the second stamp from the left. I have succeeded in reconstructing two parts of sheet of the above varieties A and B. (See illustrations Nos. 8 and 9). The third variety, starting with "KO", is in course of reconstruction. Also the other Hanover stamps with network are to be reconstructed according to the inscriptions. To complete such a "set" will often take 10 years or more. But when one has succeeded in completing a "set", there is a feeling of satisfaction.

I solicit collectors, who may have some single Hanover stamps with inscriptions in their collections, especially with date of year, etc., to send me such copies for inspection in order to make it possible for me to complete my study and .....finally, my collection.

To be continued.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to John Walters for the translation of this article.)

The Mayfair Find—And Another

The days of romantic philatelic finds are still with us and we believe all of our readers will be interested in the sale of H. R. Harmer as described below, and elsewhere in this issue.

The sale of the whole of the stamps comprised in the now celebrated Mayfair find has been fixed by Mr. H. R. Harmer of 6, 7, 8, Old Bond Street, W.I., for Monday, November 9th.

By a happy coincidence the results of another extraordinary find, scarcely less romantic than the Mayfair Find will be sold at the same time. This consists of some wonderful sheets and part sheets of the rare numeral issue of Uruguay (1866-67) which will be recalled were lithographed in Britain by the old established Glasgow firm of Maclure, Macdonald & Co.

Mr. Harmer has also succeeded in securing some other unique items which have never been offered at auction before, including such remarkable pieces as a block of 18 Malta 4d. brown imperforate a complete sheet of the 1d. lithographed Trinidad (1860), a unique mint corner block of 25 Ceylon 10c. on 64c. red-brown, perf. 14 x 12½, a superb lower half sheet of 50 (two panes) of the 15 cents orange-yellow first issue of Holland, in glorious colour, a mint block of the 1½d. rose-red Great Britain including the OP-PC error, and many other notable items.

Mr. Harmer's claim that at no sale in the history of stamp auctions have so many unique items been offered, bids well to be substantiated on Lord Mayors Show Day this year.

The illustrated catalogue of the sale is now in active preparation and may be obtained free.

In addition Mr. Harmer is issuing a souvenir photo-album containing a descriptive account of the two great finds, together with full size collotype reproductions of the unique sheets. This will be published in a strictly limited edition at one guinea, post free.

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

NEARLY every Confederate States town, used either a regulation town postmark with which to cancel stamps, or when there was no canceller, they used a pen. It is decidedly unusual to find a "killer" of any distinct design, and equally unusual to find a town postmark in anything but the regulation style: this is, the name of the town in the upper part of the circle, the state abbreviation at the bottom, and the date in the center.

I have chosen a few cancellations to illustrate here, that are decidedly out of the ordinary, and there are perhaps as many more again, that I hope to illustrate in a later number of this magazine.

These two lots will represent practically every distinctive and odd cancellation that I have ever seen used on Confederate States mail.

If Confederate collectors have any examples of postal markings that they consider unusual and which are not illustrated in this installment, I wish they would tell me about them, or, better still, send them to me to illustrate in the next section of this article. Address all such to me at 158 East 64th St., New York City.

Two marks here illustrated (Nos. 6 and 8), I know nothing whatever about, and if anyone can tell me what they are and where they were used, I would very much like to know.

A brief description of the marks illustrated is as follows: (all illustrations are actual size):

No. 1—Used in Jackson, Miss. Color, Black.

Note the very peculiarly shaped letter J. This is generally indistinct.

Have seen possibly 10 of these, none of which were used before August 1862. Nearly all on late issue 10c. (210 & 211).

No. 2—Used in Chicamauga, Tenn. Color, Black.

Name of the town in circular shape, but no circle around it, and no state abbreviation at bottom. Also the month, day, and year (in three lines) stamped separately and unframed.

Have seen 4 examples of this.

Looking over Mr. Sam Richey's Confederates, in Cincinnati, some five years ago, we came to a page with a cover of the late 10c., cancelled merely with the month, day and year.

Sam said, "Ned, there's a cancel, I'll bet you dont know" I said, "Let me unhinge the cover, and I think I can tell you the answer." We unhinged the cover, and, sure enough, there was the "Chicamauga" part of the cancellation, ON THE BACK OF THE COVER.

The space in the center of the "Chicamauga" part, was not large enough to take the dating part, so they stamped them seperately.

No. 3—Used in Montgomery, Ala. Color usually black, but have seen one example in red. About 6 noted in black.

This was used on U. S. mail in late 1860. Have never seen a used one on Confederates later than 1862.

(The one example in red referred to, was used to obliterate a Montgomery, Ala., "Paid 5 Cents, T. Welsh" Provisional, and is in the Walcott Collection.

No. 4—Used in Caseyville, Miss.

White four-pointed star, on a black circular background.

Have seen possibly half a dozen examples.

No. 5—Used in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Color, Black.

Known to Confederate collectors as the "Tuscalcosa Cogwheel."

An old U. S. canceller, used as early as 1859. It may be found on all the lithographs of the Confederacy, but have never seen a use later than 1862.

Have seen possibly 25 examples.

No. 6—Used————?

Looks like a frying-pan, but Mr. Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., tells me it is a flower (a daisy) and that he has seen another example.

This one is on a 10c. Carmine Rose (off cover) and the only one I have noted, to date.

No. 7—Used in Abington, Va. Color, Black.
Apparently a flower with eight petals.
Have seen possibly a half dozen.

No. 8—Used————? Color, Black.
The only example of this that I have seen. It is apparently a fancy design of some kind. Who can tell me what it is?

No. 9—Used in Goodson, Va. Color, Black.
Generally comes with town name only. This example is one of two that I have seen with month abbreviation ("OCT") in a line below. Have seen possibly a dozen.

No. 10—"ARMY OF TENN" (in three lines). Color, Black.
Used in 1863 and 1864.

Have seen possibly a dozen copies, but most of these have been indistinct.

No. 11—

An unusual arrangement in the town cancellation of Guyton, Ga. The month date is at the bottom of the circle and the center space is blank.

No. 12—Used in Big Shanty, Ga. Color, Black.

Have seen less than 10 examples.

No. 13—Used in Mount Crawford, Va. Color Black.

Have seen only this one example, used in 1862, on cover with a pair of the small 5c. typographed.

The Last Word on Danes

By Harry M. Konwiser

THE *Copenhagen Philatelic Club* has just issued a work upon the stamps of Denmark entitled "*Danmarks Frimaerker* 1851-1924" which is practically the "last word" on the stamps of Denmark and their cancellations.

The study of this very excellent book in connection with the Kohl Catalog will develop a Danish specialist out of any collector who fancies the postal emissions of Denmark.

The beautifully made book of the Copenhagen Club, nicely illustrated, begins with a short survey of the postal issues, then deals with philatelic matters in general, showing the various watermarks, explaining the inverted frames, the printing methods, the retouches, paper varieties, errors, and also shows a list of the post offices which employed the three-ring cancellations. These numeral cancellations were written up in the January, 1925, issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

The Danish Club book gives prices and shows the relative values of the early numeral cancellations. In this connection it is interesting to know that A. E. Pade of New York, recently purchased a Danish collection and found "Number 142" therein on the 4s brown of 1853-57. This stamp is cataloged at 15 cents but the "142" cancellation is so scarce that he was offered 2000 Kroner for it by a Danish specialist.

In this well-prepared Danish book the 4 R.B.S. and 2 Rbsk. stamps are discussed in their different printings and peculiarities and the shades are correctly described and cataloged for the first time.

The book can be had at 20 Kroner from Vald, Nielsen, 9 Hollaendervej, Copenhagen. A special edition de-luxe, limited to 250 copies, was also produced. These contain reprints of the 4 and 8 sk. of the 1854 issue.

The stamps of Denmark have joined "the popular class" and when students of stamps interest themselves in the stamps of a country that has produced but few unnecessary issues, the reasons are obvious.

In recent years a great deal has been written in the United States and England on the stamps of Denmark but very little has come from Denmark. This magnificent work makes up for all previous apparent neglect and it is to be hoped that we will eventually have an English translation.

Mr. John Spohr of Paris, recognized as one of the leading students of the Danish stamps, will some day write a Monograph on these stamps. This will probably be published in English because Mr. Spohr realizes that the biggest public is made possible in this way. This work, when issued, will undoubtedly correct some of the minor errors still being made by the various writers on Danish stamps and will perforce become the very last word on the stamps of Denmark. Until that happy event, the Danish clubmen can retain their honors as having produced a book that presents the subjejct in an exhaustive manner.

(Editor's Note: Charles J. Phillips is just publishing a book on Danish stamps, based upon the Kranhold Collection which he purchased. We expect announcement of this fact in the near future.)

Uruguay: The Numeral Issue

A Remarkable Find of Original Plates, Proofs and Sheets

By Fred. J. Melville

PHILATELIC history has a knack of repeating itself. Thirteen years ago two original stamp plates were discovered, one providing a first class sensation seeing that it was nothing less than the original copper plate of the two famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps. That turned up in London, but about the same time the Pacific Philatelic Society in San Francisco acquired another historic stamp plate, the original of the 15 centesimos yellow stamp of the "numeral" series of Uruguay, first issued in 1866.

By one of those lucky chances that add zest to the pursuit of stamps a new find of plates and stamps supplements the San Francisco discovery of 1912. A parcel of stamps, proofs and two plates of the 1866 issue of Uruguay has been brought to light in a provincial city in England this year, the plates being the original engravings of the 5 and 10 centesimos values. The last recorded printings of these 5, 10 and 15 centesimos stamps were made in Montevideo about March, 1876, yet the plate of the 15 centesimos is found in San Francisco in 1912 and the other two plates are found 6,000 miles away in an English port in 1925.

The numeral issue of Uruguay is a peculiarly interesting one and has attracted the attention of the great "platers" like Griebert, Pack and Ahrens. Its origin was unusual, as it was produced by a firm renowned for high class lithography, but which only produced one other series of Government postage stamps,* the lithographed Sarawaks of 1860-75. The firm was Maclure, Macdonald and Co., of London, and Glasgow, the work being done in Scotland, and it is curious that philatelic historians during many years denied the firm the credit for the work. In the case of the Sarawaks, the catalogers attributed them to Mr. Charles Whiting of London, and the Uruguays were attributed by such authorities as Dr. Wonner and Robert Ehrenbach to Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

Dr. Wonner was no doubt misled by local tradition and possibly by documents showing that the Montevideo authorities had invited Messrs. De la Rue and Co., to do the work at some period during the currency of the numeral series. In this connection there is a letter preserved with the stamps just found, which deserves to be placed upon record.

110 Bunhill Row,
London, E. C., 22 Mar. 1872.

Dear Sir,

We do not gather from your letter whether you have a printing plate for the Monte Video Stamps, or only a die. As the die is evidently very roughly engraved, we could not, for the credit of our House undertake such inferior work as that shown by the specimen you sent us.

Unless you are prepared to order a die and plate from us, whilst thanking you for the offer we must beg to decline tendering for printing the Stamps. We shall be happy, if you can entertain our proposal, to quote a price for engraving a die in the best style, and making a plate from the same.

We herewith return you the specimen sheet of Monte Video stamps, and are

Yours truly,
THOS DE LA RUE & CO.
pp. GEO. E.

Post Office, Manchester.
W. Gill Esq.,

The find of the plates confirms Mr. Griebert's and Mr. Pack's analysis of their original composition, the 5 centesimos being a plate of 100 subjects, and the 10

*The firm also printed the little-known "stamps" of the National Telephone Company, Ltd, in 1884. F. J. M.

centesimos of 50 subjects; the 15 centesimos as confirmed by the San Francisco find was of 35 subjects. Mr. Pack has shown that the 20 centesimos was obtained from a plate of 25; from his superb collection he reconstructed two panes of 25, forming the upper half of a sheet, a task which was impossible to Mr. Griebert owing to the scarcity of the stamp in blocks and even pairs.

The recent find, in addition to the two original plates of steel surfaced on copper, includes the following original plate proofs on card:

5c. Complete setting of 100 in black.
10c. Complete setting of 50 in black.
10c. Complete setting of 50 in green.
15c. A block of 34 (one subject having been removed from the original block of 35) in yellow.
20c. Complete setting of 25 in black.
20c. Complete setting of 25 in red.

The original plates were used to make up the lithographic stones by transferring, the sheets as printed comprising multiples of the original settings, but as the present find shows there are numerous "substituted transfers." The complete list of the stamps found in the parcel is as follows:

5c. pale blue, imperforate, complete sheet of 200, on machine-made wove paper, no watermark. The setting corresponds exactly with the original plate.
5c. blue, imperforate, complete sheet of 200 on hand-made paper. Watermarked, "T. H. SAUNDERS."
5c. blue (another shade) imperforate, complete sheet of 200 on hand-made paper. Watermarked. "T. H. SAUNDERS."
5c. blue, mixed perfs. Complete sheet of 200, on machine-made wove paper. No watermark.
5c. blue, block of 85 on machine-made wove paper, no watermark.

Such sheets of 200 stamps for the imperforate 5 centesimos conflict with Mr. Griebert's assertion that the sheets contained 100 stamps. He states (Uruguay p. 30), "I have seen statements that the sheet of this 5 centesimos, imperforate, contained 190 or 200 stamps; this however, I am able to disprove by means of a large unused block of this stamp in my collection."

10c. yellow-green, imperforate, complete sheet of ? on hand-made wove paper, watermarked "T. H. SAUNDERS."
10c. blue-green, imperforate, complete sheet on hand-made paper, watermarked as before.
10c. blue-green, mixed perforations, on machine-made paper, no watermark.
10c. green, mixed perforations, complete sheet on machine-made wove paper, no watermark.
10c. green, mixed perforations, complete sheet on hand-made paper, watermarked "T. H. SAUNDERS."
15c. yellow, imperforate, block of 29, with MS. note on margin reading "450 sheets printed in yellow. Pr. M. M. & M., JG. 24 Nov. '65."

The lot comprising settings of the transfers not hitherto known, one of the settings of the 5 centesimos showing no fewer than 28 substituted transfers and one retouch. The others have not yet been examined in detail, but the find should add substantially to the specialist's knowledge of this interesting issue.

A number of the above items are being included in Mr. H. R. Harmer's auction sale on November 9th when the remarkable collection of entire sheets and large blocks comprised in the extraordinary find of old stamps in an attic in Mayfair will also be sold. An illustrated catalog is in preparation and can be obtained from the auctioneer, Mr. H. R. Harmer, 6, 7, 8 Old Bond St., London, W. I. An illustrated souvenir photo-album is also being issued at $5.00 post free, giving full size collotype reproductions of the many unique items in both the Mayfair and the Uruguay lots.

I should add that the newly-found original plates of the 5c. and 10c. Uruguay, 1866, which are not included in the sale, are in safe and reliable custody of Mr. Charles Nissen of London, and there will be no improper reprinting.

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry.

THE section of the plate described below contains the upper eight stamps in the eighth, ninth and tenth vertical rows of the right pane. Of these twenty-four positions ten are marginal copies, one being the upper right corner stamp on the pane and plate, two others being from the top row and seven others being from the outside right end row of the pane and plate.

Among these positions are several of the more interesting varieties found on the plate; No. 28 R being an excellent example of an upward extension of the left frame line; No. 68 R being the position in which the second "F" of "OFFICE" may show an extra line, and Nos. 29 R and 30 R being examples of careless recutting producing doubling of the right frame line. Nos. 19 R, 29 R, 39 R, 49 R and 59 R are somewhat comparable to stamps from the ninth vertical row of one of the panes of the first 5c. plate. On those 5c. stamps there is a strong dot in the upper part of the "S" of "U S" which is believed to have been caused by a bit of metal adhering to the transfer roll. On the five 10c. stamps noted a similar result was probably produced in a similar way, but in the case of these 10c. stamps the mark occurs in the margin between certain stamps and not in any part of the stamp design. Quite probably the mark was not noticed until No. 59 R had been rocked into the plate, but then the workman discovered the mark and removed the cause of it from the transfer roll so that no trace of it is found in the ninth row below No. 59 R. No. 70 R is one of the most remarkable varieties on the entire plate. No other position shows so pronounced a defect in the design, unless the most marked "short transfers" are considered such. The damage in the lower right corner of No. 70 R certainly could not have come from any kind of "short transferring" for it consists of both partial or complete erasure of lines of the design and the addition of lines or blurs which were not on the original die.

No. 8 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed diagonally with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is strongly recut but tapers off at the left end and is weak for the last half millimeter at the right end. The right frame was irregularly recut and is not very straight; it is particularly weak opposite a point just below the middle of the right "X" and noticeably strong opposite the foot of the right "X". At this point there are several noticeable vertical scratches; one of these, about 1 mm long closely parallels the frame line on the inside, its lower end being opposite the shading at the foot of "X"; another scratch about 1 mm long parallels the lower end of the right frame close to its outer side. Two fine scratches very close together and paralleling each other extend from the lower right corner of the frame downward across the bottom margin toward or to the upper right corner of No. 18 R. The bottom frame is quite even as usual. The left frame is quite straight but is irregular, being noticeably weak for several millimeters in its middle section and again from opposite the middle of "X" down almost to where it joins the bottom line to form the lower left corner of the frame; the last ¼ mm at the bottom is noticeably stronger. This position is most easily identified by the scratches at the lower right corner and the long narrow position dot. A small lighter area resembling the so-called "short tranfer" in the upper left corner of the background between the upper end of the left arm of "U" and the corner of the frame is also a useful clue.

No. 9 R: The position dot is roughly wedge shaped with its pointed end downward and its outer corner even with the edge of the background. It is placed rather high, with its upper end level with the tip of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but tapers off somewhat from over the "I" of "OFFICE" to the upper right corner. The right frame line is fairly straight but not very even, tapering off at its lower end. The bottom frame is quite even as usual. The left frame is quite straight but very irregular in strength. There is a noticeably weak section commencing opposite the top of "U" and extending downward for 1 mm and from the top of "X" to the lower corner it has a decided dot and dash effect, the strongest dot being slightly higher than the middle of "X." Copies on which the left side is complete are readily identified by the irregular left frame line and the high position dot. Copies which show the right frame can be identified by a strong dot or short dash

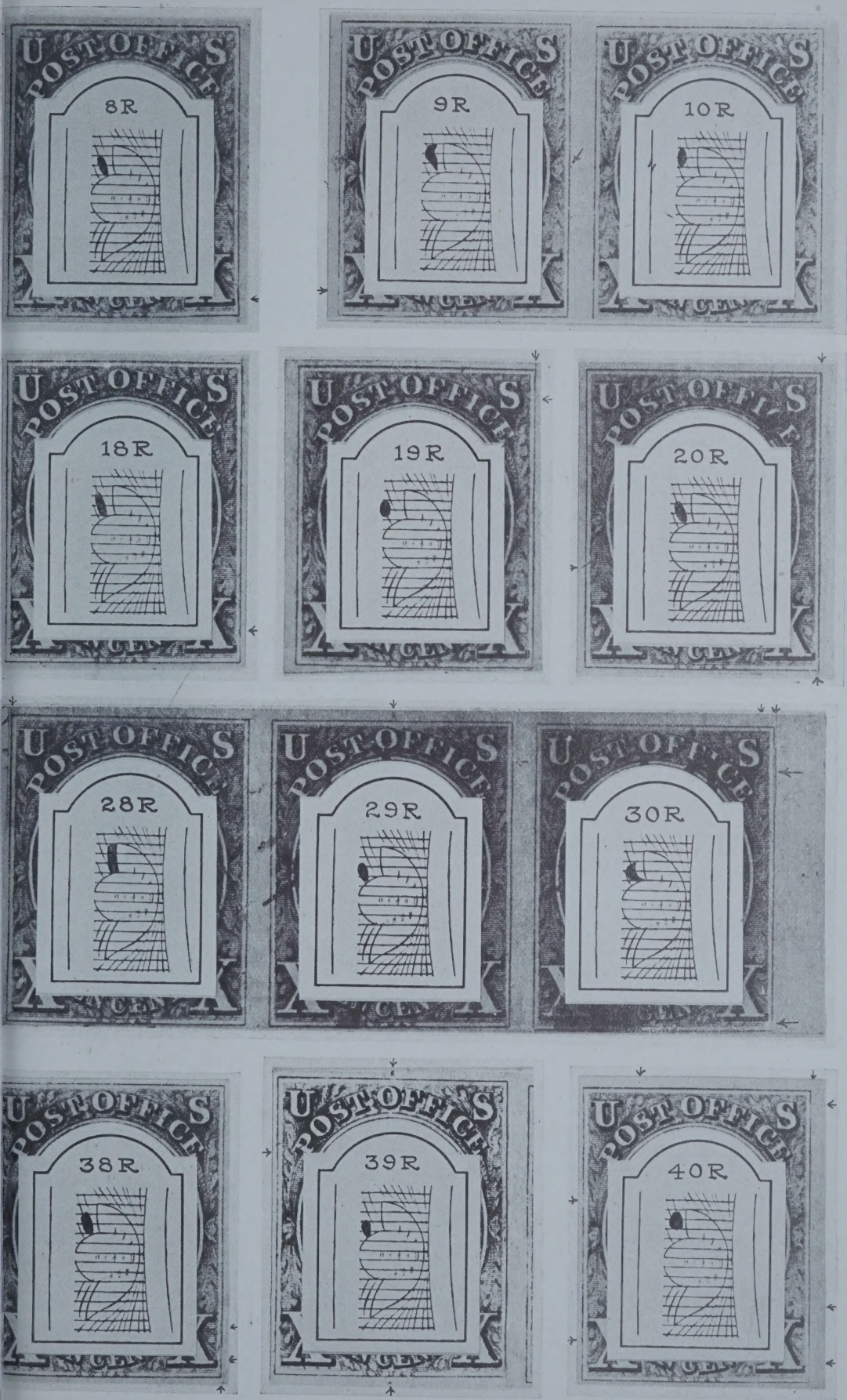
touching or very close to the outer side of the right frame at a point slightly higher than directly opposite the point of the middle segment of the right trifoliate.

No. 10 R: The position dot is roughly oval shaped with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background; it is placed a bit higher than usual and its upper end is as high, or a triffle higher than the upper tip of the left trifoliate. The top frame is quite heavily recut, especially from over the "I" of "OFFICE" to the left corner. The right frame is fairly straight but is usually quite uneven. The bottom frame was carefully recut and shows no marked peculiarities. The left frame is characteristic although it resembles other positions in the same vertical row, particularly No. 30 R. It is apt to be weak from the upper left corner down nearly to a point opposite the "O" of "POST." This position is very likely to cause trouble. The sheets of paper when piled up after being dampened for printing would retain moisture better toward the middle than around the edges. If left for any length of time they would tend to dry out at the edges and the outer edges of stamps in the outside rows are sometimes imperfectly printed because the paper was drier and did not pull the ink out of the lines in the plate perfectly. For this reason the right frame of No. 10 R often varies considerably in impression and many of the copies examined by the writer did not check very well with carefully printed impressions. Copies of No. 10 R which show even a small part of the right frame of No. 9 R are at once identified by the strong dot noted beside the right frame of No. 9 R. Copies of No. 10 R which do not have sufficient margins at the top or right to give a clue to its position may be identified by a peculiarity of the left frame which shows distinctly on some impressions. This peculiarity resembles a poor joint and makes a slight dot, hump or thickening of the left frame line opposite the lower end of the position dot.

No. 18 R: The position dot is oval in shape and placed diagonally about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the trifoliate. The top frame is quite evenly recut and is rather strong tapering off slightly for several millimeters at the right end. The right frame is fairly straight but is very uneven. The two fine scratches which extend downward across the margin from the lower right corner of No. 8 R extend downward along the upper right corner of No. 18 R but instead of being two very fine but distinct lines they appear as a slight blur. The frame line is noticeably thicker for about 5 mm opposite the right trifoliate but is very weak opposite the foot of the right "X" and may be entirely missing for about 1 mm at this point. Very slightly above the broken section there is a strong vertical dash about ¼ mm long close to the inner side of the right frame. This dash greatly resembles a similar dash on No. 78 R, located in almost the same position. On No. 18 R, however, the dash is placed slightly higher. There is usually a very noticeable scratch or blur outside the right frame commencing opposite the lower part of "S" and extending downward and slightly outward for about 2 mm. The bottom frame was very carefully recut and is very even. The left frame was carefully recut, is quite straight and has no very marked peculiarities, except that it is very weak downward from opposite the middle of "X" and almost missing from the foot of "X" to the lower left corner. This position is not difficult to identify. The short dash inside the right frame opposite the lower part of "X" readily distinguishes it from all other positions except No. 78 R and on No. 78 R there is no break in the right frame line below this dash and the left frame is not weak at its lower end. It might be well to state, however, that this position gave the writer a great deal of trouble which statement, no doubt, will seem puzzling to the reader. The difficulty arose from the fact that a copy loaned by a kind friend in the early stages of the work had a very large margin at the top. This margin was several millimeters deep and seemingly placed the variety in the top row. It so happened that for a long time very little material which would definitely locate several positions in this section of the plate was forthcoming and there was no definite evidence to show that "DLW," as the variety now known to be No. 18 R was then called, did not belong in the top row. When undisputable evidence that "DLW" occupied position No. 18 R did become available only one conclusion regarding the copy which had caused the difficulty remained. The stamp must have been tampered with and had acquired a sheet margin at top which it did not possess when Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson printed it.

No. 19 R: The position dot is oval in shape and extends into the white border opposite the middle of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is very strong and even. The right frame is both crooked and irregular, being especially weak opposite the middle of "S" and at the lower right end where it tapers off to a thin line. There is a noticeably heavy section from opposite the top of "X" upward for fully 10 mm and about midway between the top of "X" and the trifoliate there is a decided bulge on the inner side. Very clearly printed copies may show that this bulge is caused by a short line about 1 mm long very close to or merging into the inner side of the right frame at this point. The bottom frame is quite even and not heavy. The left frame is quite straight but rather uneven. It is weaker from the upper left corner down to the top of "P" and a bit ragged from the middle of the trifoliate downward nearly to the top of "X." This position is not difficult to identify. In addition to the unusual location of the position dot and the peculiarities of the right frame there are several scratches at the upper right corner. One of these commences in a blur near the lower right corner of No. 9 R and extending downward bends slightly to the left and

UNITED STATES 10c. 1847



Showing Positions 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 38, 39 and 40 of the Right Pane

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UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

Showing Positions 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79 and 80 of the Right Pane

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passing through the upper right corner of No. 19 R crosses the white margin toward the lower bend of "S." Two other very faint scratches extend for several millimeters parallel to each other, and to the right frame about ¼ mm outside it, opposite the lower curve of "S". Very faint vertical scratches may be found in the border between No. 19 R and No. 20 R extending downward for several millimeters from a point opposite the lower part of "S." Another mark is a dot of color in the white oval between the upper segment of the left trifoliate and the background of the medallion. Still another mark at once identifies this stamp as belonging in the ninth vertical row of the right pane. This is a dot in the top margin midway between No. 9 R and No. 19 R under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." on No. 9 R and over the "O" of "OFFICE" on No. 19 R. Copies having sufficient margin at the bottom will show a similar dot in the bottom margin between No. 19 R and No. 29 R. The dot between No. 9 R and No. 19 R is smaller than the dots between other positions below it in the same vertical row.

No. 20 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed diagonally about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut and is heavier at the left end. The right frame was recut and is irregular, being quite heavy for 1 mm at the extreme upper end and rather weak for over a millimeter at the lower end. A fine continuous guide line extends parallel and very close to the outer edge of the right frame, commencing in the top margin near the lower right corner of No. 10 R and continuing downward parallels the right frame of No. 20 R very close to its outer side as far as the "E" of "OFFICE." It merges with the frame line from that point until very close to the bottom frame where it again appears on the inner side of the frame line and crosses the bottom margin toward and along the upper right corner of No. 30 R. The bottom frame is quite straight and even. The left frame was recut and is noticeably irregular, especially toward the lower end. It is quite thin for 1 mm above the foot of "X" and noticeably heavier for 1 mm below this point nearly to the lower corner of the frame. There is a small dot in the margin between No. 20 R and No. 30 R slightly more than ½ mm below the lower frame of No. 20 R and slightly more than 1 mm inside the fine guide line at the right edge of the stamps. No. 20 R may be very easily identified by a plain diagonal scratch about 1 mm long in the left border. This starts at the lower outside tip of the topmost segment of the oak leaf below the trifoliate and crosses the white border and the left frame line 8 mm above the lower left corner. This position has a slight "short transfer" over "OF" of "OFFICE."

No. 28 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut, especially at the left two-thirds. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even, but is noticeably strong for about 1 mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is quite evenly recut as usual. The left frame was partially recut and is quite straight but decidedly irregular. It is very weak from the middle of "X" to the lower left corner and much stronger from opposite the upper part of the trifoliate to opposite the top of "U." It extends upward a fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame and this very noticeable characteristic, together with the peculiarities of the left frame render this position distinguishable at once.

No. 29 R: The position dot is medium size with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower end close to, or resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite evenly recut and is not specially strong. The right frame was also recut and is fairly even, though not very straight. It is decidedly weak from opposite the bottom of "X" to the lower right corner and is doubled for about 3 mm, commencing opposite the outer corner of "E" up to nearly opposite the middle of "S." The loop here, however, is seldom distinct, usually being considerably blurred. Both inside and outside the frame there may be a wide vertical blur paralleling the frame line on the outside downward from opposite the upper corner of the stamp to opposite the middle of "S." Another blur or scratch is found in the white margin at the right extending for 2 or 3 mm upward from a point about 1 mm higher than the top of the right trifoliate. The bottom frame is even and not heavy. The left frame is a fine line quite straight and fairly even. Parallel to it for about 1 mm opposite the lower segment of the left trifoliate is a fine scratch along its outer side. A strong dot is found in the top margin over the "O" of "OFFICE" between this position and No. 19 R and a similar dot under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." between this position and No. 39 R. These dots, or either of them, immediately identify the stamp as belonging in the ninth row of the right pane and the split right frame line identifies its position in that row. There is indication of a very slight "short tranfer" over the first "F" of "OFFICE."

No. 30 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and located about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower corner close to the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate, The top frame line was recut and is quite heavy, especially toward the left end. The right frame was recut and is characteristic. For I mm at the lower end it is extremely faint or entirely missing. It appears as distinctly doubled from opposite the lower part of "E" of "OFFICE" to the upper corner, but the section below the "E" of "OFFICE" does not exactly join either of the upper sections; it terminates just between their lower ends. The outer of the upper sections is a bit the heavier and indicates the possibility that in recutting the upper section of the frame line the workman

either accidentally missed that part of the original frame line or else mistook the faint guide line for the true frame and recut the wrong line. The bottom frame is straight and even except at the extreme right end, the last half millimeter being weak and crooked. The left frame line was recut irregularly and is noticeably heavy for 4 mm opposite the upper part of "X." This position is readily identified by the weak lower right corner and by the doubling of the right frame at the upper right corner. The background above and at either side of the upper part of "O" of "OFFICE" is a trifle weak indicating a very slight "short transfer."

No. 38 R: The position dot is oval and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower side close to or touching the trifoliate. The top frame was quite evenly recut and is not strong. The right frame was recut and is fairly straight but is somewhat irregular. There is a short weak or broken place opposite the middle of "S" and for 2 mm at its lower end it is very faint, weak or broken. The bottom frame is quite even and rather heavy. The left frame is quite straight and was carefully recut. It is somewhat thicker for about 3 mm opposite the top of the left "X" and noticeably weak for about ½ mm just above this heavier section. This position may give trouble. It resembles No. 27 R in several particulars but has several marks that distinguish it from the latter. A dot, or cluster of small dots may be found in the "I" of "OFFICE" about midway between the top and bottom of that letter. There are a number of scratches or blurs near the right frame line. One of these extends downward and crosses the frame diagonally opposite the middle of "S"; another appears as a succession of blurs or scratches in the white border between the right "X" and the frame line; another parallels the right frame line about ¼ mm outside extending upward 2 mm or 3 mm from a point opposite the lower right corner. Two other scratches parallel the right frame for 2 or 3 mm opposite the upper part of "X" between No. 38 R and No. 39 R.

No. 39 R: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background. Its lower side is near to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was lightly recut and is not heavy anywhere except about 2 mm at its extreme left end. It is often weakened over the "F" of "OFFICE" by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was entirely recut and is not very even though fairly straight. It is fairly strong from opposite the trifoliate to a point opposite the middle of "X" particularly opposite the upper arm of "X" and is very weak for 3 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is not heavy and may be less even than usual. The left frame is straight but very irregular. A blur or scratch closely parallels it or merges into it for several millimeters from opposite the middle of "U" down to opposite the lower corner of "P" and it is very thin and weak from this point down to opposite the trifoliate, then stronger for about 3 mm and then weak again for about 2 mm. For 3 mm opposite the upper arm of "X" it is quite strong and the 3 mm at the lower end are weak. This position is readily identified by the peculiarities of the left frame, by a diagonal dash or blur of color which crosses the upper section of the "P" of "POST" and extending from the shading under the upper serif of "P," crosses the colorless stem of "P" from lower left to upper right. Over the "O" of "OFFICE" in the top margin and below the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." in the bottom margin there is a strong dot of color, as on other positions in the same vertical row.

No. 40 R: The position dot is roughly triangular and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its upper corner nearly level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame line is heavily recut from left end to over the "I" of "OFFICE" and not so heavily to the right corner. The right frame was partially recut. It is quite straight but weak and uneven. It is very weak for 1 mm opposite the upper curve of "S" and for 2 mm at the lower end. Traces of a very fine vertical scratch or guide line may be found ¼ mm outside the upper right corner extending downward to opposite the top of "S." There is a faint dot outside and close to the right frame line 1 mm above the top of the right "X." A much stronger dot is found in the top margin between No. 40 R and No. 30 R. This dot is ½ mm above the top frame of No. 40 R directly above the "S" of "POST." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame line was recut in a somewhat "happy-go-lucky" or "go-as-you-please" manner. It is thin here, heavy there and broken elsewhere. The strongest section is about 3 mm long and located opposite the upper arm of "X." The line is usually continuous for 9 mm downward from the upper corner and usually broken for about 1 mm just below this section. A noticeably heavy section ¼ mm long will be found opposite the middle of "X," and the lower corner is complete and well formed. Copies of this position with sufficient margin at the top to show the dot above the "S" of "POST" are readily identified. Copies too short at the top are more difficult to identify but may be located by careful study of the right and left frame lines and the position dot.

No. 48 R: The position dot is medium size and rests against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is somewhat heavier in the middle, tapering off slightly at each end. The right frame is a fine straight line showing little decided variation though slightly thicker for about 1 mm below the lower part of the right trifoliate and for about 5 mm opposite the upper arm of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The

left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and even. It is slightly thinner from opposite the top of "P" to the upper left corner. This position is very likely to give considerable trouble. There are no very marked characteristics but careful comparison with copies of other positions which also lack marked characteristics will identify it. The best clue perhaps is the location of the position dot as few other positions on the plate have the dot resting snugly against the trifoliate.

No. 49 R: The position dot is oval shaped and placed vertically close to the edge of the background with its upper end opposite the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is quite even but not especially heavy. The right frame is fairly straight but is noticeably irregular. It is heavier opposite "S" and bends outward slightly opposite the upper edge of the background. This heavier section is joined to the upper frame by a lighter section which extends upward slightly to the left so that the upper right corner of the frame is not a perfect right angle. Another stronger section of the line extends from opposite the lower corner of "E" to the lower part of the trifoliate. For about 1 mm opposite the upper arm of "X" the line is very weak and the lower end of the line from opposite the foot of "X" to the lower right corner is also very weak or entirely missing. The bottom frame is quite straight and even except for ½ mm at its right end where it is weak and forms a poor corner with the right frame. The left frame is quite strong and fairly even. A weak section may be found extending about 1 mm opposite the foot of the left "X," and the line is rather thin for about 2 mm at its upper end. Several scratches near the right frame will be helpful in identifying this position. One of them extends upward in the white border close to the background from opposite the lower curve of "S" to opposite the top of "S" and may be extended as a blur across the top frame and into the top margin. Another fine scratch or blur is found outside the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S." Another scratch extends upward in the white margin from the lower part of the right trifoliate for about 3 mm. There are several small scratches or blurs in the white border near the right "X" and another may appear as two fine lines in the lower right corner of the frame; the inner may cross the bottom frame and extend into the bottom margin. This position may be identified as belonging in the ninth vertical row of the right pane by one or two strong dots of color. If the top margin is wide enough there will be a dot over the right edge of the "O" of "OFFICE" about midway between No. 49 R and No. 39 R, and if the bottom margin is wide enough there will be a strong dot of color in the bottom margin under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E.," about midway between No. 49 R and No. 59 R.

No. 50 R: The position dot is oval shaped and placed diagonally between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is rather heavy. The right frame shows careful recutting, being quite straight and fairly even, but is very weak for 1 mm at the lower end. 2 mm above the lower end there is a thick section about ¼ mm long, which on some copies appears like a short dash merged into the inner side of the frame line. The bottom frame is straight and even but the recutting stopped ¼ mm from the right end and the lower right corner was formed by the original lines of the die. The left frame is fairly straight but not even. It is noticeably heavy for 4 mm opposite the upper part of "X" and is apt to be quite weak for about 3 mm at the upper end. A very faint tiny scratch less than 1 mm long extends upward diagonally from the outer side of the left frame commencing 3½ mm above the lower left corner of the frame. In the margin at the right opposite the upper part of "S" is a series of faint dots in a vertical row ¼ mm outside the right frame. There is indication of a slight "short transfer" above the "OF" of "OFFICE." This position is likely to give trouble; the best clues are the dots outside the upper right corner and the short dash on the left frame opposite the upper part of "X."

No. 58 R: The position dot resembles a wedge or crescent, point downwards, and is placed diagonally with its top a bit higher than the upper tip of the trifoliate. The lower end is close to or touching the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is quite straight. The right half is heavier than the left half. There is a noticeable "short transfer" which weakens the background above the "T" of "POST" and "O" of "OFFICE," but does not weaken the top frame. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even. There is a short break opposite the middle of "S" and it is somewhat heavier for about 4 mm opposite the right trifoliate and again about 2 mm opposite the upper part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. It is thinner for about 2 or 3 mm at its upper end. This position may be identified by the peculiar shape and location of the position dot and by blurs and scratches near the right frame line. There are several faint scratches or blurs which may be found in the upper right corner of the frame which may extend upward across the top margin and sometimes into the lower right corner of No. 48 R. There are several vertical scratches in the white border at the right commencing about 1 mm above the top of "X" and extending upward for about 3 mm. Another very faint scratch parallels the frame line about ¼ mm outside at this point. The most noticeable mark, however, is a strong blur in the white border at the right which commences opposite the upper part of "S" and extends downward below the bottom of "S."

No. 59 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval which extends downward diagonally to the right and into the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is fairly heavy and does not quite meet the right frame at the upper right corner. The right frame is fairly straight but is not even, being faint, broken or missing for 2 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is quite heavy and fairly even. The left frame is a fine and nearly continuous line showing little variation, the heaviest section extends from opposite the lower arm of "X" to the lower right corner. A very short weak or broken place in the line may be found 5 mm below the top. There are several scratches in the border at the right. Some of these are found opposite the lower part of "S" paralleling a thick section of the frame line at that point. Another scratch or cluster of fine scratches crosses the white border diagonally from upper right to lower left between the right trifoliate and the right frame. There is a large dot in the top margin over the right side of the "O" of "OFFICE" about midway between No. 59 R and No. 49 R. This position is immediately identified by the very unusual size, shape and location of the position dot which usually shows clearly as a black gash cutting into the trifoliate.

No. 60 R: The position dot is a short oval located between the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on or in the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame line was entirely recut and is heavy especially toward the right end. The right frame was partially recut and is very weak for 3 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame line was recut and is fairly straight though somewhat irregular. It is rather weak for 4 mm at its upper end. One scratch 6 mm long and more or less continuous parallels the left frame about 1/3 mm outside commencing below a point opposite the bottom of "U." Another scratch 2 mm long extends upward and slightly outward from the left frame commencing about 6½ mm above the lower left corner. The scratches close to and outside the right frame opposite the right "X" are not parallel to the frame line but extend inward and outward at angles and several of them meet and form "V" shaped points. Copies of No. 60 R showing the right margin are at once identified by these scratches, which, excepting only the very extensive scratches in the vertical valley between No. 44 R and No. 45 R, form the most noticeable cluster of such marks on the plate.

No. 68 R: The position dot is a small oval placed vertically with its lower end extending into the middle segment of the trifoliate and its right side close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is quite straight and even but is not heavy. The right frame is a fine continuous line nearly straight and showing little variation in thickness. The strongest section is about 3 mm long opposite the upper part of "X." The bottom frame is straight, even and not heavy. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly strong but somewhat uneven. A section of the line commencing opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and extending upward for 2 mm or 3 mm is somewhat heavier and appears as if bent outward slightly. This appearance may be due to the line having been strengthened a little too much along its outer side. The background at the top along the upper part of the letters "T-OF" of "POST OFFICE" is a trifle faint, due perhaps to a slight "short transfer." There are two distinct varieties of this position. These varieties presumably were produced by and indicate separate states of the plate. One variety has a clearly defined line of color in the second "F" of "OFFICE" which extends from the top to the bottom of the letter parallel to its vertical axis and almost in the center of the main stem. As all copies of this position seen either show the line very distinctly or else do not show it at all, it is believed to have been produced by a scratch or similar mark which was made in the plate accidentally after an unknown number of sheets had been printed. Copies showing the line in "F" are at once identified as being from position No. 68 R because no such mark is known to occur elsewhere on the plate; but copies without the mark which—in the writer's experience—are somewhat scarcer, require careful examination. The unusual location of the position dot is perhaps the best clue. Perhaps it would also be well to state that very careful examination and comparison of a number of copies, both with and without the line in "F," was made before arriving at the conclusion that they certainly came from the same position. Copies of each variety when superimposed so that the frame lines are parallel and very close together showed identical variations in the frame lines and other details.

No. 69 R: The position dot is oval in shape and is placed close against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was rather strongly recut and is somewhat heavier from the "F" of "OFFICE" to the right end. It is tapered off to form a sharp point at the left end. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat heavier than usual. Quite frequently it is blurry especially for about 4 mm at the upper end. It is noticeably heavy from about opposite the upper arm of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even and not heavy and may appear to be a trifle short at the right end, where clearly printed copies do not show a well formed corner. The left frame is straight but quite irregular. It is very weak from the corner where it joins the top frame down to the upper part of "P." This position is not especially difficult to identify. The left frame line offers an excellent clue and there are many vertical scratches around the upper right corner which is apt to be somewhat blurry. A long blur or scratch extends downward in the right border from the top frame to opposite the outer corner of "E" and there is a fine scratch which commences in a thick place in the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S" and extends upward and

slightly outward beyond the upper corner of the stamp in the right margin. Several fainter scratches may be found outside the upper right corner parallelling the one mentioned.

No. 70 R: The position dot is of medium size and located between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. It usually appears in a small white area roughly oval shaped which makes it stand out clearly. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut and is irregular. The bottom frame is straight and fairly even. The left frame line was also recut quite evenly. It is rather heavy. A faint diagonal scratch 1 mm long, starting opposite the middle of "U," extends outward and downward from the left frame line. The prominent characteristic of this position is in the lower right corner where the impression in the plate was damaged, partially erasing portions of the design. Two curved scratches extend vertically upward from the right foot of "X"—the outer scratch terminating close to the top of "X." The left hand scratch continues upward for several millimeters through the oak leaf and at its right the horizontal lines of the background and ribs of the large outside lower segment of the oak leaf between the scratch and the edge of the background are almost entirely obliterated. This is the only position on the plate where the stamp design shows serious damage other than the traces of "short transfers" so called.

No. 78 R: The position dot is roughly oval and is placed against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is fairly even but appears slightly curved, being a trifle heavier and appearing slightly further away from the background over the "O" of "OFFICE." A very slight indication of "short transfer" may be found in the background over both "F"s of "OFFICE." The right frame is fairly straight but quite uneven. It is noticeably weak from opposite the bottom of "S" to opposite the lower part of "E" and noticeably strong for about 2 mm opposite the middle of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut; it is quite even and rather stronger than usual. This position may be at once identified by a very short vertical dash close to and inside the right frame 2 mm above the lower right corner of the stamp. The size and position of the dash are very similar to the dash noted on No. 18 R but on No. 78 R the dash is placed about ¼ mm lower and the right frame opposite the "X" is continuous with a noticeably heavy section opposite the middle of "X," whereas on No. 18 R there is no such heavy section, and the line is very weak or broken just above the foot of "X." Further identification of this position is found in several scratches near the right frame line. One of these is ¼ mm outside the right frame and commences 10 mm above the lower corner of the stamp. It continues downward parallelling the right frame nearly to a point below the top of "X." Another fainter scratch is found in the white border commencing opposite the upper tip of the trifoliate and extending downward to or toward the upper arm of "X."

No. 79 R: The position dot is oval and placed closely against the upper segment of the trifoliate; its upper end is about level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite heavy, particularly over the "FFI" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut but is irregular and characteristic. It is quite strong from the upper end down to opposite the middle of "X" and decidedly weak from that point to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and quite even, though not heavy. The left frame is quite irregular. It is fairly strong from the upper corner down to the trifoliate but weak or broken throughout most of its lower half. There is a noticeably strong place extending downward for 1 mm or 2 mm below a point opposite the upper part of "X." There are several scratches or blurs near the right frame line. One of these is found very close to and just outside the upper right corner of the stamp. It commences opposite the middle of "S" and extends upward about ½ mm beyond the upper right corner. Extending upward for about ½ mm as if it were an extension of the frame line there is another very faint scratch close to and parallelling the one first mentioned. This position may be identified without much trouble. The peculiarities of the left frame and the scratches at the upper right corner give good clues, but a better clue may be found in a dot of color in the white border at the top of the stamp, not quite 4 mm from the upper left corner, which is to say, almost directly over the middle of "O" of "POST."

No. 80 R: The position dot is a narrow oval placed vertically near the edge of the background with its lower end close to the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut. The right frame line was partially recut down to the top of "X" and is usually a thin and fairly even line down to opposite the middle of "X." 3 mm at the lower end are very weak if not missing. The bottom frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. The left frame line was recut quite evenly. It bends outward slightly for 3 mm, the top of the bend being opposite the middle point of the trifoliate. There are several faint scratches between the right "X" and the right frame line and a succession of dashes extends upward and slightly outward, commencing with a short dash close to the outer side of the frame line 4 mm above the lower corner of the frame. There is a strong dot in the lower margin 1 mm below the letter "H" of "R.W.H.&E." This position may be identified by the bend in the left frame line, by the very weak section at the lower end of the right frame and by the scratches inside and outside the right frame near the right "X." Copies may also show a dot or blur in the white border between the foot of "X" and the right frame 1½ mm above the lower corner—exactly opposite the line which defines the upper side of the foot of the right "X."

(To be continued)

Some Varieties of the Royal Cypher Watermark of Great Britain

By Gordon Ward, M. D., Sevenoaks, Kent, England

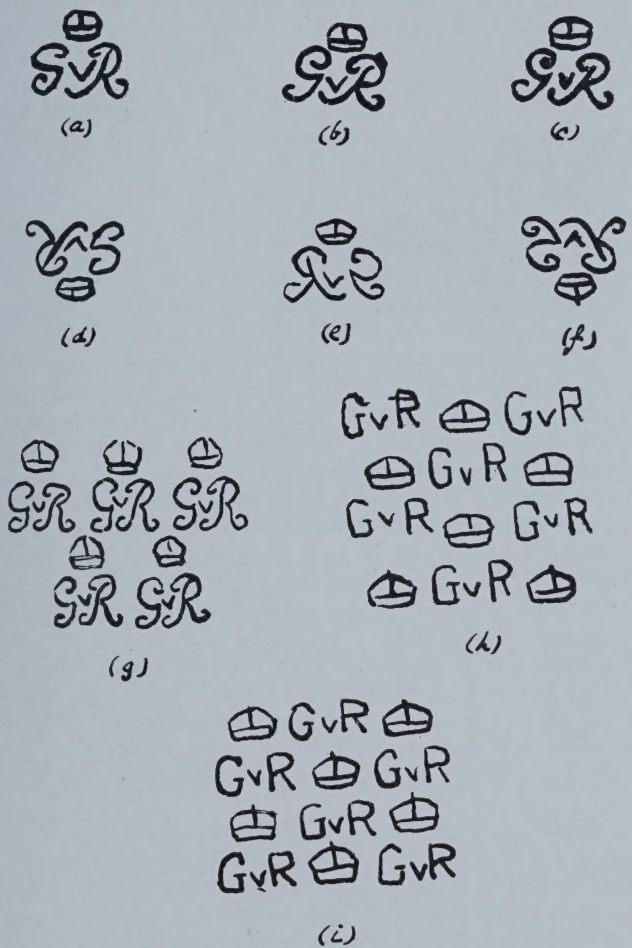
ABNORMALITIES of watermark are not very often collected and, when they are traceable to broken "bits" or other trivial causes, have little philatelic interest. Although such varieties are common enough with the cypher watermark, there are others of greater interest so that it is perhaps worth while to bring together a few notes on the subject. Some of these are culled from published works (not always accurate) and others from sources which are none the less reliable because they cannot conveniently be specified.

The Cypher watermark occurs in three main types each sufficiently characteristic to constitute a new issue. These are (1) The Simple Cypher or Cypher in Columns depicted in Fig. (a), (2) The Multiple Cypher, Fig. (g), and (3) The Block Cypher of Fig. (h). Each of these may be found inverted or reversed or inverted and reversed. Each exhibits, no doubt, varieties due to broken "bits" on the dandy roll although these have only been studied on number one at present. The writer has noted a broken "R" on number three but has not sought to ascertain anything further about it. Sheets of stamps are occasionally found in the first two main types on which the stamps on one margin have escaped the watermark or are watermarked with the word POSTAGE which occurred midway on each margin. This does not occur with the Block Cypher which covers the whole of the paper. The Simple Cypher has three sub-varieties which are illustrated in (a), (b) and (c), Figures (d), (e) and (f) show the inverted, reversed, and inverted and reversed varieties respectively and none of these fall further within the scope of these notes, except type (c).

About this type, or possibly about this type, there is a tale to be told. A few years ago the writer fell into conversation with a paper maker who had apparently held a Government stamp contract. The subject of official watchfulness came up, for every scrap of paper made for the postal authorities has to be carefully accounted for and officials are always present at the works lest any go astray. The paper maker stated that at one time they were getting poor results from the cyphers on the dandy roll because the two horizontal bars of the crown were too close together and tended to print as one. They therefore made a slight alteration in the "bits", moving the upper bar a fraction of a millimetre upwards. As proof of official watchfulness he instanced the fact that this change was immediately detected on the sheets and he was reproved for not obtaining authority to make it. It was difficult to pursue the subject further but it may be this change accounts for at least one of the types of the simple cypher and most probably the last type or type (c).

Another curious variety is the "Simple Cypher double". It is a real double in the sense that two watermarks can be clearly distinguished and it occurs on a rather odd issue. This is the One Penny Postage Due with controls B 24 and C 25. It was issued towards the end of 1924 and is now obsolete. The following comments may be made on this issue: (a) The paper is chalk surfaced and such paper has never before been used for one penny values. (b) This paper is characteristic of De la Rue and Somerset House printings, the watermark belongs to the period of the Harrison prints and the controls are those of Waterlow—the present printers. (c) The watermark is always double, it is not the variety of a single sheet. The explanation of the double watermark is simple. These sheets have been plate glazed, i.e., submitted to very strong pressure between zinc plates. This is so strong that the paper of one sheet is pressed into the thinner spaces caused by the watermark on the next. Thus it acquires a second watermark which is not however thinner but thicker than

the rest of the paper, when the paper is held up to the light the second watermark shows as a dark instead of a light cypher. It can only be identified with ease upon the margins of the paper, the double of the word POSTAGE showing up especially well. How this paper came to be handed over to Waterlow is unknown but it may be suggested that some urge to economy brought to light bundles of paper at Somerset House (the Government stamp printing office) which had been condemned as spoilt in the more spacious years before the War but now were found sufficiently good for use.



A sheet of the 1½d. value has been recorded on which there was stated to be no watermark and similar discoveries have been made with regard to what should have been block cypher paper. These must be accepted cum grano salis since a very slight maladjustment of the dandy roll might account for a very nearly imperceptible watermark, especially of a watermark so elusive as the simple cypher. It might even be that the dandy roll was raised for a moment and the paper passed on, its nude state being unnoticed by the examiners. This indeed is the official explanation in the case of the 2½d. value of the current series.

It is an open question whether the simple cypher occurs sideways on the stamp. The Multiple and Block Cyphers certainly do and in the latter case this variety is constant in rolls of stamps joined side to side. Such continuous rolls would be printed along the length of the paper as it left the machine and for rolls in which the stamps were joined end to end the watermark would fall in the correct position. But unless special dandy rolls were made this would not be the correct position for rolls with

the stamps joined side to side. Accordingly the watermark sideways variety of the Block Cypher is found on such rolls. Now the simple cypher watermark is also found in continuous rolls but the writer has so far only been able to obtain the end to end variety. Was this the only one printed or shall we presently find the side to side variety with watermark sideways?

Some remark is perhaps due on the subject of inverted watermarks. Until booklets of stamps were issued at the end of King Edward's reign, inverted watermarks were freaks but in the booklets they are normal on half the stamps, the booklets sheets being made up with half the stamps tête-bêche to the rest.

The Multiple Cypher is shown in figure (g) and it may be noted that it is incorrectly illustrated in The Stamps of Great Britain and in Gibbon's Catalogue. The cypher is in fact a new one and not a mere re-arrangement of the old, as these authorities make it. There are two or three points of interest about this watermark. The first is that it was issued sideways on about four sheets. The complete sheet as printed upon is twice the size of the sheets issued from post offices and is square in shape. It is therefore possible for it to be put into the press sideways first and we must assume that this was what happened. One might even expect the accident to be more frequent and perhaps the truth is that such sheets are not in themselves so very uncommon but are usually thrown out by those responsible for the impeccability of the supply delivered for public use.

Still fewer copies, namely two half sheets or 240 stamps, have been discovered in sheet form of the current design of the 1d. value with this watermark. This issue was very restricted and was intended for use in rolls or, at least, most of it was so used. It is therefore found in vertical strips if the collector applies at the right place but in horizontal strips or blocks is exceedingly difficult to obtain.

It may perhaps be noted here that certain sheets of this paper were known to exist not printed upon and in private hands within the last year. These may find their way into collector's hands and it may be well to put their origin on record. All persons concerned are now beyond reproof. On a certain day the workman at the paper machine noticed as he supposed some fault in the texture of the paper. He reported to the manager of the factory who told him to tear off some pieces and bring them to the office for inspection. This was done and during this time the officials on duty seem not to have been fully conscious since they did not note what was technically a breach of the contract. These sheets were never accounted for and were still in the office safe several years later. The writer does not know their present habitat. It is possible that they have been destroyed. It is equally possible that they have not.

Of the Block Cypher only one variety merits particular mention. It is illustrated from actual copies in Fig. (i). This occurs on a few sheets of the 1d. value of the current issue. The control is B 24 and the extreme bottom right corner of the sheet is always cut off. No further issue of this watermark has been seen and the 1d. issue was evidently very small. This will certainly be a rarity and probably represents a trial of some new paper which has either been discarded or has now been used with the normal watermark. The cypher is apparently the same but much more crowded together.

A reasonably comprehensive list of the varieties of the small cypher watermarks is as follows:

1. Simple Cypher.
- (a) Three minor varieties in shape, one possibly deliberate.
- (b) Inverted.
- (c) Reversed.
- (d) Inverted and Reversed.
- (e) Sideways (not yet recorded).
- (f) No watermark and watermark POSTAGE.
- (g) Minor varieties due to broken "bits" on dandy roll.
- (h) Double on chalky paper.

2. Multiple Cypher.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Reversed.
- (c) Inverted and Reversed.
- (d) Sideways.
- (e) On unprinted paper.

3. Block Cypher.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Sideways.
- (c) Crowded cyphers variety.

The Cradle of the Postage Stamp

PHILATELY is a comparatively new hobby, as hobbies go, and there are many active collectors living who still remember the first attempts in many of the now familiar practices. In this connection it is interesting to recall the origin of the present Stamp Auctions.

It is said that in 1888 a brother of Walter Bull, then connected with the firm of Ventom, Bull and Cooper, was approached by Douglas Garth, secretary of the *London Philatelic Society,* with the request to hold an auction sale of stamps. A fee of 25 guineas plus expenses was offered and after considerable hesitancy this was accepted. The initial sale was a success and was the forerunner of the many important sales that have been held by that firm regularly since then. Many of the finest collections that have ever been dispersed at auction have passed through their hands and all of the traditions and important connections that have been established during this long period of activity have now passed into the hands of Harmer Rooke & Co., Ltd., of 69 Fleet St., London who took over the interest of Walter Bull slightly over one year ago.

Mr. Ernest Harmer, F.R.G.S., who purchased the business with which he is identified just 20 years ago has also established a name that is well qualified to carry on the combined enterprise in a highly satisfactory manner.

He has done much to popularize stamp collecting throughout the world and he is particularly well known in the United Kingdom due to the fact that his firm's announcements have appeared in over 30 million of the Post Office Stamp Booklets. Prior to the War the front cover of these booklets was sacred to the Post Office and it is said that an offer from Lipton of £1000 for one issue of one million was declined. Later when revenue became a consideration, Harmer Rooke & Co., were given an opportunity to bid for the privilege and their offer of 100 guineas per insertion for three consecutive issues was accepted. An expenditure of £305 for three inches of space seems a high appropriation for a stamp dealer and required considerable faith in the future of philately.

More recently the advertisements were printed on a watermarked paper and the firm was again approached to take space. Through an oversight one of the advertisements was inverted and Mr. Harmer was quick to seize the opportunity and offered to take both spaces if this error would be repeated. The tete-beche advertisement that resulted is shown herewith.

Harmer Rooke & Co. confine themselves exclusively to a commission business and from September to July two sales are held weekly. In 1920 and 1921 over 47,000 lots were offered each year, and to date nearly 700,000 lots have been knocked down personally by E. G. Harmer.

There have been a number of "finds" that have found their way to their office. On one occasion a parcel of "Sydney Views" in pairs and strips was placed in their hands for disposal. They had been discovered amongst some old correspondence. Again a magistrate from Australia brought in a parcel of strips and one or two blocks of the first issue Victorian stamps, quite ignorant of their value. He was surprised and delighted to receive £80 as a result of their sale and today they would be

worth nearer £500. On another occasion some complete mint sheets of Cape Triangulars were secured and sold at private sale.

Even in recent times similar "finds" continue to bob up. A bank manager who had spent 30 years in the Cape had returned to London and sent in for Mr. Harmer's inspection a beautiful copy of the error "Woodblock". It brought £250, a record price as it listed at but £150. In the same lot there were used and unused woodblocks in pairs, a block of four and many large blocks and strips of the 1855-58 issues.

Still more recently a gentleman brought in a collection of no apparent value which was valued at £15 and left for sale. Upon careful examination a blue error was found and the owner received just ten times his original expectations.

A business of this kind is constantly filled with interesting transactions and our readers will no doubt be glad to receive a copy of the booklet issued by the firm "The Cradle of the Postage Stamp" written by Fred J. Melville which gives much additional information. Their auction room is the same room in which Perkins Bacon designed and printed the first penny black of Great Britain and for that reason, as well as for making the acquaintance of one of the leading firms in the philatelic world, readers are urged to call there when in London, and can be assured of a cordial welcome.

Heard About Town

Reported by GEORGE B. SLOANE

TOASPERN is to hold another Specialist's Sale Novemer 27th and 28th, and it has been suggested that a better date two days before Thanksgiving might have been selected in order that the buyers might be thankful for what they got and thankful otherwise.

In connection with the Canadian exhibition we might report that several club members were in attendance, among them Walter S. Scott, Charles Curie, J. C. Morgenthau, Theodore Steinway, Alfred Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, John Klemann, K. N. Woodward, Herman Toaspern and Charles M. Ams.

The American Stamp Dealers Association held its annual convention on the 28th of September in the rooms of the club, at which twenty-four members were in attendance. A flash-light photograph was taken of the group and the resulting discharge brought up the proprietor of the restaurant downstairs who thought the place was on fire. Previous to the convention the members of the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Association were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Belmont, through the kindness of Charles Phillips who deftly reached for the check and caught it on the first bounce, the rest of us being poor fielders.

Next Year the Dealers Convention will be held about the time of the exhibition. The Convention of the American Philatelic Society will also be held about this time, hence there should be some big doings around New York in the fall.

The recent A. P. S. Convention at Los Angeles was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Undoubtedly the Scott catalog achieved greater popularity on the Pacific Coast. We have no report that Sidney Bird and Hughie met, but as we have heard from both of them recently we assume they did not.

Harry Lewy was spotted strolling down Nassau Street for the first time in some months and we notice he was given a wide berth by his fellow pedestrians, such is the visible effect recognized by brains and the dashing style of hat effected by Harry.

The coming season bids fair to be a very busy one, especially among the auction dealers. A very important property, the collection of John Bister is to be disposed of by J. C. Morgenthau & Co., and we understand it will take a number of sales before this collection is completely dispersed.

Two Very Rare Books

By WILLIAM R. RICKETTS

THE formation of a Philatelic Library today is quite different from what it was a few years ago. When I began my library in the early nineties there were many dealers who advertised literature for sale and collectors with duplicates for exchange or sale, also many auction sales were held of the literature alone, and in this way many rare pieces were added to my library. But now anyone interested must buy at an auction sale of some library that comes on the market, for these early publications can be gotten in no other way.

The Anderson Galleries, 489 Park Ave. and 59th St., New York City, held their 1893rd sale, December 17th and 18th, 1924, consisting of: "The Library of the late Walton White Evans, New Rochelle, N. Y., and The Library of the late John Harper, Bennington, Vt. With a few additions. Lot 562 STAMP COLLECTOR'S PERIODICALS. A collection of rare early periodicals devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors. Bound in 2 vols., small 4to, old half morocco. V. p., 1865-76." Then a description of the contents. Theodore E. Steinway, through whom the C. C. Library acquired *"The Suppantschitsch Library,"* bought and presented to the library the two books which contain the following early (very rare) United States and Canada periodicals:

They are entitled "Miscellanies. A." and "Miscellanies. B." The first book contains:

"The Coin and Stamp Journal," pub. by The National Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (Jan.-Mar., 1868), complete except Supp. to No. 3; "C. & S. J. Advertiser," 1p., 4pp. each; the contents consists of notes (some valuable), an article on coins and a story entitled "Lost" not completed; *"Coin and Stamp Journal,"* Vol. I, No. 7 (wrongly No. 4), Nov., 1865, 4pp. 12 Nos. were issued, May, 1865-Apr., 1866; *"The Collector,"* David W. Jagger, Newburgh, N. Y. I, Nos. 1 to 6 (Nov., 1871-Apr., 1872), Nos. 2, 4, 6 have a supp. of 2pp., each No. 4 pp.—Mostly notes and short articles: Stamp Dealers (Zaria Topan), Humbugs (do), Origin of Posts & P. O. (do); *"Collector's Guide,"* Gould & Canfield, Newport, R. I., Nos. 1-6 (May-Oct., 1866), wanting 7 and 8 (Nov.-Dec.), 1p. supp. to 5, 24pp. (4 each).—Notes and arts.: Postal History, 2-Table of Comp. Prices p. 3, 7, 15; *"Collectors' Review,"* Ed. M. Wheeler & Co., Toledo, O., I, 1-2 (Jan.-Feb., 1873), No. 3 (Apr.) wanting, notes only; *"Curiosity Hunter,"* D. A. K. Andrus, Rockford, Ill., Vos. I, 1-12 (Sept., 1872-Dec., 1873), 160pp., and index, contents from Index: About Postage S. 43; Alabama Rev. 58; Belgian P. C. 58; Est. of P. System in U. S. 8; Eng. Proprietary S. 9; Franco-Am. Postal Treaty 42; Fast Mail 66; Iceland S. 58; List of German Rev. 35; List of Proprietary S. (U. S.) 112; "Mason's Coin-Coll. Mag." 7; Newspaper Wrap. 4; New-issued S. 16; Natal First Iss. 57; New S. from W. H. Wernick & Co. 57; Our P. C. 4-30-77; Origin of P. C. 84; Philatelist: Derivation of Word 9; P. C. System of Canada 75; Pres. Grant & P. S. 77; Sale of S. 3; S. Issued in 1872 40; S. Coll. 42; II, Nos. (1-2) (J.-F), 3 (M. 4-5), (A.-M.), (6-7), (J.-J.), 8 (wrongly no. 7) (July, 1874), complete, 110pp., contents: Balloon P. Ser. during Siege of Paris, 16; "Ill. Briet.-Journal" (Leipzig), 17; *"Philatelic Catalogue"* (Pemberton), 38; New Issues, 23-39; Philately, 13; Resume of Iss. of 1873, 14; *"Stamp Collectors Handbook,"* 70; Stamps of the U. S.-Postmaster's, 37; "Tiffany's *Philatelical Library,"* 24.—Wanting Vols. IV & V (there is no Vol. III) to complete;—*"J. Allan Mason & Co., Circular"* No. 2. June, 1875, 8pp., (wanting No. 1, Dec., 1874),)Cont.-Reduction in For. Pos., 2; National P. Soc., 3; News. S. of the U. S. (Panately), 4; sets &c., 6-8.—*"New England Journal of Philately,"* W. W. Learned & Co. & C. A. Lyford, Boston, Mass., 1, 1-3 (Jan.-Mar.), 1869, 4pp. each, contents: Chronicle and notes, art.; Bolivia, p. 3, No. 3;—*"Philatelic Herald and Review,"* Horace L. Wood & Co., Cincinnati, O., I, 1-4 (June, July, Aug.-Nov., 1874 and Jan., 1875), 64pp.: and covers, contents: Berford's Exp. S., 33, (Casey) 53; Clippings (Notes), 8-27; Editorial Notes, 42-56; Engraving and Printing, 9; Newly Inedited S., 3-25-40-52; (Reviews): Our Am. Cont., 4-17, Phil. Press (June) 20, (July) 34, (Aug.) 37, (S.-O.-Nov.) 49; Phil. Society, 2-26; Periodical Postage, 12; Personal, 12-44; Reprints (Recent), 11; *"Philatelical Library"* (Tiffany), 7;—*"Southern Curiosity Cabinet,"* Wm. Wilder & Co., New Orleans, La., I, 1-3 (Feb.-Apr., 1873), 4pp. each, centents: Adventures of a S. Col., or Preseverance Rewarded at Last, M. 1, A. 1; Newly Iss. S., F. 1, M. 2, A. 2; Poems (Rep. from "S. C. Mag.," Bath): Nellyes Collection, F. 3-Stamp Collecting, F. 1; Postage S. and Their Origin, F. 2; Reviews, M. 2, A. 3; Table for Ascertaining the Nationality of S., F. 4, M. 3, A. 3; —*"Stamp and Coin Trader,"* Globe S. Co., Rockford, Ill., I, 1-2 (Dec., 1873-Jan., 1874) (wanting 3-6 (F.- Jun.), 4pp. each, contents: Notes—arts.: What is Coll., D. 4; Rev. S. of Brazil, J. 1; Novelties, J. 4;—*"Stamp Buyer,"* American S. Co., Middletown, Conn., I, 1-3

(Jan.-Mar., 1868), 4pp. each, cont.: Notes only;—*"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle,"* Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, New Brunswick, New Series, I, 1-3 (Mar., Jun., Sept., 1873), (1) 16pp., (2 and 3) 20pp. each, contents: Abolition of the Franking Sys. (U. S.), J. 17; Arr. of a Coll., Hints on, (Fritz-Wilhelm), S. 12; Bolivia, Rev. S. of, J. 14; Brazil, Rev. of, (Petrie), M. 13; Coin and S. of Prince Ed. Is., M. 7; Confederate Locals, J. 3, S. 3; Editorials, M. 6, J. 8, S. 6; English Postal & Tel. Systems, S. 4; Dominion P. Service, J. 18; New Brunswick; Connell Essay and 1/- Adh., S. 14; New Issue, M. 9, J. 9, S. 7; Obituary: Hon. C. Connell, J. 14; Origin and Prog. of Philately, J. 14; Our Black List, J. 7, S. 16; Postal Cards, Utility, Coll. and Arr. (Durbin), M. 5; Reviews, M. 13, J. 15-18; S. 15-18; Some P. O. Rules, J. 6; U. S., Off. P. S., (Hub), S. 5; To Young Collectors (Durbin), J. 5;—*"Stamp Collector's Guide,"* American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., I, Nos. 1-5 (Dec., 1870-Apr., 1871), Pub. N. Y. 6 (May), (Sold to Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (7-8-9) (J.-J.-A.), 10-12 (S.-N.); II, 1-7 (Dec., 1871-Jun., 1872), (8-9) (J.-A.), (wanting 10, Sept.), (See next vol. for III); Vol. I, 4opp., II, each 4pp. (6, 7), (8-9) have supp. 1 and 2pp.; Contents: (Vol. I-II)—Album: Franklin Stamp, 7; Coll.: American School (Kelsey) 6-25—Cleanliness, 29—Carelessness, II (J-A) 3—Common Sense, 10—How and What to Col., 1—Will It Last? 18; Coll. Stamps, 28; Confederate Locals, 23, II, (D) 1, (J) 1, (F) 1, (M) 1, (A 1 May) 1; Dealers, 33; England, Success of ½d. Postal Rate, 26; Engraving and Printing of P. S., II, (May) 3, (J.) 3; Editorial, 2-22-38; Forgeries, 6-11-14-19-22-27-35-39, II, (D) 3, (J) 3, (F) 2, (M) 3, (A) 3, (J) 3; Hint to Eds. of Amateur Journals, II, (J) 2; Mounting S., 5; New Issues, 26-30-34-38, II, (D) 3, (J) 2, (F) 1, (M) 2, (A) 2, (May) 2, (J) 1, (J-A); Obituary: Edward A. Craig, 2; Philately vs. Timbrophily, 14; Post Cards, How to Arr., II, (J) 2; Reviews, 30. II, (M) 3, (Jun.) 2, (J-A) 3; Stamp Business, How it is Done, 21; Table for Finding Nationality of Stamps, 6-9-13-17; U. S. Int. M. Order, II (D) 3; U. S. Local, West Town S., 15; U. S., New York P. O., 37; U. S., Postage Currency, 11;—*"Stamp Collector's Magazine,"* W. L. Terhune, Boston, Mass., I, 1 (Jan., 1871), 4pp., notes;—*"Stamp Collector's Monthly,"* F. H. Pinkham, New Market, N. H., I, Nos. 1-12 (Jan.-Dec., 1872), II, 1 (May, 1876), (wanting, II, 2 to 5 (Jun.-Sep., 1876), I, 48pp., II, 1, 4pp., Contents: Album, On the Selection of (From Am. J. P.), 15-18-23-27; Collect, How Shall We, (Ward, O. N.) 25-29, II, 1; Collecting (Stamp), (Ward) 9, (Philatelist) II, 1; Collecting (S.), What I Know About, (Ward) 13; Collectors, Plea For, (Tara Topan) 17; Designs of P. S. of World, 1-5; Editorial, 3-7-11-47-48, II, 3; First Iss. of P. S., 6; Forgeries, (Ward) 21; Granite St. Amateur Press Ass., (Ward) 42; New Iss., 2- 6- 10-14-19-22-26-30-34-37-41-45, II, 2; Notes, 31-35-39-43-46; Prince Edward Is. Forgery of 4d. Green, 38; Poem, "By Our Own Versying Machine," II, 3; Rev. 10-18; Transvaal Rep. S., (Tara Topan) 33;—*"Postman's Knock,"* Excelsior Stamp Association, St. John, N. B., I, 1-12 (May, 1866-Apr., 1867) (Wanting 6 and 7) (O. and N.) 4pp. each (12, 8pp.); II, 13-18 (May-Nov., 1867) 8pp. each, Contents: Biography: "Juarez," II (A-S) 2; Editorials (Gen. Notes), 1st p. each no.; English Mail, I (Aug.) 2; English Telegraph S., II (O) 3; Forgeries I (July) 2; Little Dealers, II (N) 3; Mauritius S., II (M) 2; New Brunswick: Connell, II (June) 3; N. B.: One Penny, II (July) 3; N. B.: Postal Matters, I, (S) 2, (Apr.) 3; New Issues, 1st or 2nd p. each no.; Penny Postage, Who Originated, II (May) 3; Poems: "New Dominion," II (July) 3—Reflections on a 15c. U. S., I (Aug.) 1; Postmarks, II (N) 2; Reviews, I, (Aug.) 3, (Mar.) 2, II. (July) 2, (A-S) 2; U. S.: Local, Adams & Co. Exp. (San Francisco), I (May) 2;—*"Vermont Philatelist,"* Chas. E. Foster, I, 2 (Feb., 1875) (wanting, Nos. 1, 3 to 7 and "Crescent," 8-10 (Jan.-Nov.), Cont.: Few Words to Revenue S. Coll., (Sam Duoux) 2; Newly Iss. S., 3;—*"Western Stamp Collector,"* Eagle Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill., I, 1 (May, 1873), (wanting: 1) (Apr.), 2 (June), 3 (S) and "Western S. C. & Amateur's Bulletin," 4 (Oct.), Contents: Collector, How I Became a Stamp, I, 3; Hamburg Local S., 2; Newly Iss. S., 1; Philippine Is., Forgery, 2.

The second book contains:

"American Coin and Stamp Review," Keystone Stamp Association, Allentown, Pa., I, 1-4, (May-Aug., 1871), 14pp., Contents: *Bibliography, Short Review of the Philatelic Press (World)*, 9-13, Add. 14; Editorial, 1; Honduras S., 2; Newly Iss. S., 2-6-11-14; Notes, "Timbrophilets," 3-7-11-14; Poetry: "Nelly's Coll. (from "SCM," Bath) 6—"Lament of the P. S." (from Postman's Knock) 14; Reviews, 7-11-14; U. S.: Profits of the S. Trade in, 1-5; *"American Philatelist,"* Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., I, 1 (July, 1871), Contents: Forgeries, 2; Newly Iss. S., 1; *"American Stamp Collector's Guide,"* Columbian Stamp Co., Middletown, Conn., I, 5 (Aug., 1870), (wanting 1-4) (Apr.-July), Contents: New S., 3; Review, 2; *"Canadian Philatelist"* (I), Birt, Williams & Co., Quebec, I, 1-3 (Jan.-Mar., 1872), 14pp. and 2pp. Sup. to No. 3, Contents: Canada, Philately in, 1; Canadian Post, (N—, F.) 7-11-14; Collect, What to, 5; Editorial, 2; List of S. Issued in 1871, 2; Newly Iss. S., 6-10; Reviews, 4-6-10 Revenue and Telegraph S., 9; *"Canadian Philatelist"* (Second), International Stamp Co., Quebec, I, 1 (Sept.), 2 (O.), 3 (Dec., 1872), 4 (Jan. 1873), 32pp., Contents: Austria Locals, 10; Beginners, Chat with, 29; Bavaria Locals, 10; British Columbia Locals, 10; Canada Locals, 17; Collecting, Extended System, 21; Collecting (S.) and Its Advantages, (Lindsay) 5; Confederate S. Locals, 18; Envelopes, On the Coll. of, 1; Denmark Locals, 25; Editorials, 2-13; Egypt Locals, 26; Fiji Is. Locals, 26; Finland Locals, 26; Local Stamps (On), 9-17-25; Newly Iss. S., 4-11-19-27; Philately, Progress 1872, 3; Prince Ed. Is. Forgery, 4c. green, 22; Reviews, 6-28; Russian Locals (Orthography) 12; *"Stamp Collector's Guide,"* American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., III, 1-3 (Jan.-Feb.-M. A. May, 1873), 24pp., Contents: Collecting, Schools, 2c; Collecting, What is S., 3-14-22; Confederate 1c. S., 19; Confed. S. Locals-Golidad, 21; Editorial, 4-12; Forgeries and Their Makers, 20; Hobbies, 20; Mounting S., Suggestions, 3-21;

Manufacturing S., 6; New Iss., 5-13; Philately, 19; Post Off., Amusing Incidents, 6; Poetry, "Postman's Ring," (Whitney) 11; Review (Phil.), 1872, (Coster) 11;—*"Stamp Argus,"* Craig & Melvin, St. John, N. B., I, 1-5 (July, A., S., N., Dec., 1865), 1-3, 4pp. 4-5, 8pp. Contents: Editorial, (J) 1-3, (A) 1, (N) 2-3; Hussey's "Time Postal Label (S) 3; Locals (New), (N) 5; New Brunswick, Notes on Stamps, (S) 1; New B. Shilling (Stamp Story) 1st instalment, (D) 4; New Iss. each no.; Poetry: "Christmas" (D) 1- "Jeff Davis" (Abby) (N) 5- "Stamps" (Abby) (A) 1- "Ye Connelle" (S) 2; Postal Items, (N) 3-4; Reviews, (J) 2, (A) 2, (S) 1, (N) 3, (D) 1; "Star of Panama" A Phil. Paper? (N) 3; U. S., Essays, (N) 3; U. S., Soldier's Fair, Boston, (N) 6; Wenden S., (N) 5;—*"Postage Stamp Reporter,"* Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass., I, 1 (Sept., 1871), 2pp., Packet and Price List only.—*"Postage Stamp Reporter"* (New Series), Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass., I, 1-6 (Jan.- May, Oct., 1872), (Wanting No. 7, Jan., 1873), 28 pp., Contents: *"American P. S. Journal,"* 10; Confederate S. Locals, 5—Pleasant Shade, 18; Editorials, 1-5; Egyptian Off. S., 13; Envelope (Coll.), Cut or Entire, 13; Forgeries: Boston, 6—Fakes, 17; Honduras (1st Iss.) 2; Hayti, 7; Japan, New Currency, 23; New Iss., 2-9-14-17-21; Obituary *"Canadian Philatelist,"* 18—*"Collector (Newburgh),"* 24; Onontometric, 23; Poetry: "To Chapman," 24—"To A. H. Wheeler," 23; Philo-Phrenological, 24; Prince Edward Is., 10—Forgery, 4c. green, 22; Reviews, 7-14; Surchargism, 9;—*"Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette,"* George Stewart, Jr., St. John, N. B., I, 1-12 (June, 1865-May, 1866), 80pp.; II, 13-24 (June, 1866-May, 1867), 144pp.—(2 Supp.) pp., Contents: Album, Blank, I, 27; Argentine R., Forgery, I, 19; Baden, Forgery, II, 39; Bavaria, Forgery, I, 19; *"Bibliography: English and Continental Philatelic Literature,"* II, 139, Supp. (June, 1867) 1; Bogus S., I, 42-57-65, II, 4; Brazil, Forgery, 39; British N. Am., Postal Rates, I, 53; Canada: Bogus S., Baldwin's Railway Postage, I, 57; II, 4—Envelope, I, 42—Forgery, II, 51—P. Off.: Montreal, II, 40—12d., 1, 13; Collecting (S.), I, 25; II, 15-16—Use of, I, 5; Columbian R., Forgery, I, 20; Confederate S. 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Notes on First Two Issues of Esthonia

By W. Ward

SO far our catalogues do not give the collector or the specialist of the Esthonian stamps very much idea as to their various varieties, doubtless because in the multiplicity of post war European issues they have been "judged in the ruck." Certainly the first two issues, 1919, and 1919-21, will give plenty of scope for the speciailst in classifying the several papers and types of each issue, and I think that, though generally the stamps may be obtained very cheaply, that some varieties he will discover are by no means represented by their catalogue value—especially in used. In the space of a short article it would be impossible to enumerate and give a check-list of all the varieties, but perhaps the following few notes will prove of interest.

I would give warning that it would be better to leave the "Eesti Post" provisionals on Russian stamps alone, unless obviously bonafide used covers can be secured.

The first issue are fairly regular in paper, but in addition to the many shades, sets can be made of early printings, and from very worn conditions of the plates. Many of this issue will be found pen-marked; these are postally used, and emanated from small post offices not yet possessing cancelling stamps. Actually they are rarer than the postmarked.

The second issue will be responsible for many pages in the specialist's album. There are white wove, thick, thin, and tissue papers, blue Silurian (on the 1 Mark Viking Ship), and in the mark values, on what might be called "G.C." paper, resembling the "newsprint" used for the French war issues, in both ordinary texture and very thick, almost carton paper. The 10 and 35p. exist perforated 11½, while the 15 and 25 Marks were issued perforated 13½. And on the lower values, ribbed papers.

In the Mark (Viking Ship type many varieties of defective or partly missing ornaments under the "Es" and final "T" of EESTIPOST exist, and it may be possible to plate them. Mainly the right hand ornament does not show, or only partly the scroll under the crown-like shape.

While hardly a catalogable variety, though of interest, I might mention that many examples will be found of the first issue showing a clear offset on the back, due to running the printing machine without paper, so that the ink is taken off on to the "blanket" of the platten, the next serving of course, through the impression re-taking the ink on the reverse as well as being printed on the front; called by some "through-prints"—but are just off-sets. These will only be found clear and distinct on unused stamps, being naturally ON the gummed surface—though often penetrating enough to show on a used stamp after soaking.

Up to the 1921 issues, Esthonia will have to be very much revised in our catalogues. While not rare, they are not sufficiently common to be readily found, and are therefore of more than ordinary interest to the collector who wants to take up a study that has not become hackneyed.

I might add that the rouletted varieties were made by a firm having a large trade with Liverpool and Hull, and stamps so found used can be classed with the famous French "Susse" perforations.

The Counterfeits and Reprints of Hayti

By Arthur O. Litt

IN 1881 the first issue of this Republic appeared depicting the Haytian peasant woman, called the Malatresse. These originals were printed in sheets of 200 divisable in panes of 50. Each stamp of the 50 is totally different, as no engraver is capable of making 50 different cliches, and in consequence the adhesive is platable without great difficulty.

It has not been definitely decided when the counterfeit of the first issue appeared, but I have seen cancellations as early as 1882. The bogus stamps have been turned out by a process which makes each stamp an exact copy of the other in the sheet of 50. This can be best seen by a pair of the 2 centime counterfeits illustrated herewith as plate 1.

Plate No. 1,
Counterfeits.

Plate No. 2,
Original.

To further illustrate the difference, plate 2 shows a pair of the original stamps, and if both the counterfeit and original are gone over carefully, it will be seen that each stamp of the original is not the same.

Examine, preferably with a glass, though the naked eye will catch the difference, the pair shown in Plate 1 and it will be noted that the lobe of the ear of the peasant woman is larger than on the original stamps as shown in Plate 2. The "L" of "Republique" also is totally different, being a sans serif letter, I believe, instead of a regular one. The face in counterfeit is, of course, that of another person and the physiogonomy is stouter. Under the figure of value there is a constant line which curves from left to right invariably. The "Q" of "Republique" always touches the curved line at the top. I have seen these imperforate counterfeits in singles, pairs and in blocks of four. They are found used and unused, though used copies are scarce. Have seen them on pieces of paper but not on entires. Port au Prince and Cape Haytian as well as steamship and Le Havre cancellations are known. The paper of these counterfeits show shiny and sometimes granite, and recently I noted a block of four ribbed.

About two years ago a certain person was arrested in Paris for counterfeiting stamps of many countries. Among others it was stated that Hayti 1881 and 1904 were fraudulently made. In spite of many inquiries, I have been unable to learn whether justice was meted out to the offender, but at all events these dangerous stamps are on the market. It seems to me that the counterfeits of the first issue were the ones made by this man in Paris. Recently I noted a beautiful block of 4 in New York unused and doubtless this also came from the city of fashions. This block was purchased by a dealer as the genuine article, and I was pleased to be able to advise him of its character before the sale became cold.

No difficulty should be found in distinguishing the true from the false of this first imperforate issue, if comparison is made carefully. I have also seen a used copy of the counterfeit with a saw-tooth perforation, if such is the correct term. The only copy used or unused I have come across.

THE PERFORATE STAMPS OF 1882

This same type issue has also been counterfeited. The bogus from the real can be distinguished first by the different faces thereon. The peasant shown on the counterfeit is stouter; the imprint is clearer cut and is a better production of the engravers art. The perforation on the counterfeits run 14 and 16 and on the original 13½. This issue was made to defraud the Government and was used mainly at Cape Haytian, with cancellations in blue or black. The majority of the used copies viewed show a postmark of 1887, and as the stamps were issued in 1882, they probably had a life of six years. Whether this was with a connivance of the postal officials cannot be definitely learned. A fine cover was shown me recently on which two 7 centime perforated 14 counterfeits, cancelled Cape Haytian were in their pristine glory. Another cover was also noted with another 7 centime counterfeit with two singles of the Solomon issue of 1887, values being the 1 centime and the 2 centimes.

Plate No. 3. Counterfeit,

Plate No. 4. Original,

Plate 3 shows the counterfeit and plate 4 the original.

Yvert et Tellier lists these counterfeits and some of them are quite rare. The 3c. is the best, being cataloged as 9a, but is not priced. I should judge that this is worth from ten to fifteen dollars unused, and used about the same. This relates to the perf. 14. Yvert further prices used copies at 125 francs but this in my opinion is below its real value. This catalog continues that copies in an unused state are almost unfindable. This to my knowledge on all the values, with the exception of the 3c., shows a proportion of about 10 to 1 in favor of the used copies.

The stamps of the 1886 shaded face peasant woman issue have not been counterfeited to the best of my knowledge.

(To be continued)

Heard About Town

Reported by GEORGE B. SLOANE

The Economist Stamp Co. has purchased the famous collection of United States Revenue stamps formed by William S. White, and John Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Co. has purchased H. H. Wilson's splendid collection of United States proofs and essays which he adds to a stock already acknowledged to be the best in existence in these lines.

Another member of the club, J. R. Taylor, has bought out the stock of the Monopol Stamp Co. and has taken over the Uptown office of the J. M. Bartels Co.

We hear that Vahan Mozian, Inc., intend to move from their present quarters and locate on Forty-Second Street.

The new edition of the Scott catalog is expected momentarily, having beeen promised for the 10th of October. A new edition of the Specialized catalog, entirely revised and rewritten is to appear about a month later.

Gus and Arthur Burger recently took a fishing trip, and we hear that Arthur's vast holdings have lately been augmented by the addition of an estate in Florida.

J. M. Bartels recently returned from an extended tour of Europe. We understand he was a heavy buyer of stamped envelopes at the Ferrary sale, which it is rumored he succeeded in disposing of to his great satisfaction, and we learn that he located a 90c. August on an approval sheet while abroad, and which he has also sold.

A new member to join the Benedicts has been ye scribe. He has not had occasion as yet to consult the laws on dis-union as well as of union, but while there's life, there's hope.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

With this issue we complete our *Fourth Volume* and our fourth year of publication. Apparently the *C. C. P.* has found a niche in the philatelic world which it is filling to the satisfaction of its chosen clientele for the editor is constantly receiving letters of encouragement which are very much appreciated * * * Orders for back numbers have been increasing from those who wish to preserve complete files of the issues. We have assisted many in their quest for missing numbers but our supply of *Volume I, Number* 1 has long been exhausted. We have been authorized to offer $2.00 *each* for copies and any of our readers who do not intend to preserve them will confer a favor by returning this one issue to us * * * Of paramount interest to members of the *Collectors Club* is the fact that arrangements have finally been completed for a *permanent home* * * * A 50-year lease has been taken on the building at 51 *West* 48*th St.* which will be entirely remodeled for the use of the club * * * One entire floor will be rented to stamp dealers and this space has been taken by *J. C. Morgenthau,* the *Economist Stamp Co., Herman Toaspern* and *George E. Sloane* * * * It will probably be ready for occupancy early in the Spring and a complete illustrated description of the new quarters will appear in our next issue * * * It would have been ready for this issue except for the fact that many of the leading members interested in the project are now in *Montreal* attending the *Canadian Philatelic Exhibition* which is so ably presented in this issue by our *Mr. Toaspern* * * * The editor had also planned to attend but it was a case of this issue of the *C. C. P.* or the *Exhibition* and the *C. C. P.* won * * * *The Prospectus* for the *International Exhibition* to be held in New York in October, 1926, is now ready for distribution and reflects the immense amount of labor that the committees in charge have put in upon it * * * There are many innovations that experience has taught to be desirable and copies are obtainable from the Club or from most of the leading dealers * * * 20,000 copies of this first edition have been printed, and further editions are to follow, so that there are plenty to go around * * * *C. J. Phillips* reports the serious loss recently suffered by our member *Abraham Hatfield, Jr.* * * * On September 23rd his mansion at *New Canaan, Conn.,* was completely destroyed by fire and the occupants of the house just managed to escape with their lives * * * Fortunately the stamp collection was saved due to the fact that two of the employees braved the smoke to carry it out. Practically everything else including a fine collection of antique furniture, was destroyed * * * Almost as soon as this issue is mailed collectors will receive the 1926 edition of the *Scott Catalog.* Many changes will be noted but the chief improvement is the wonderful new illustrations of the watermarks * * * There have been just complaints about this feature of the *Catalog* with which the publishers have been frank to agree, but the present series should meet with the approval of everyone * * * that is, almost everyone * * * The *Gibbons Catalog* has also recently been published and can now be obtained complete in one volume as well as in two parts as formerly * * * A new *Fortnightly Bulletin* was launched by the English dealers, *Marsh and Fletcher* in April * * * Each issue is de-

voted to some special subject as for instance, *"Complete Priced Check List of the Hejaz* 1925 *Provisionals," "Special Offers of Georgian Rhodesians," "An Official Account of the Overland Mail Service to Baghdad,* etc. * * * It will be sent upon request * * * Many of our readers no doubt have seen the *"Philatelistische Mitteilungen"* published by *Briefmarkenhaus Karl Hennig* of Weimar * * * The stamps are all beautifully shown in colors * * * Echos from the *Los Angeles Convention* of the *American Philatelic Society* indicate a successful but not particularly eventful convention * * * The principal news is that A. H. Wilhelm was elected president; our own *J. Brace* was reelected a director; *J. E. Guest* was properly reappointed Sales Superintendent and *New York* was selected for the next convention which is to be held either directly before or directly after the *Exhibition* * * * And the last is not the least * * * Death has taken heavy toll among several prominent philatelists * * * *Mr. Phillips* reports that *Wm. Henry Brouse* of Toronto, for 35 years a specialist in the stamps of *British North America,* passed away on September 30th * * * And a letter to our *Secretary* announced the death of our member, *Francis Henry Parsons,* on July 25th, 1925 * * * A very wonderful tribute to Mr. Parsons' character and scientific achievements is in the possession of our secretary and we all feel the deep loss that our Club and Philately in general has suffered by his passing * * * The *Collectors Club Library* continues to grow and prosper under the careful cultivation of *Doc Chittenden* and *Bill Ricketts* * * * It is a real working library right now but is becoming better almost daily * * * One of its earliest sponsors and the man who laid the foundation for its present success is again taking an active interest in its upbuilding * * * *Joseph S. Rich* is taking over full control of the binding of the completed volumes and the improvement in the appearances of the cases will be due entirely to his efforts (and financing) * * * In closing this fourth volume I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful cooperation I have received from so many of our members * * * Here at home *Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, William R. Ricketts, J. Brace Chittenden, Harry M. Lewy, Edward S. Knapp,* the *Hot Stove Leaguers,* including *Elliott Perry, Herman J. Toaspern, Harry M. Konwiser, George B. Sloane, Sydney Barrett* (I mention Sid because he donated some *Guatamala Covers* to my collection) and literally scores of others, have always been ready and willing to render aid whenever called upon. * * * The support from abroad has been equally wholehearted and pleasing. It is only necessary to look over our table of contents to see to what extent this cooperation has been forthcoming * * * Next year is the *Big Year* for *New York,* for *Philately* and for the *Collectors Club* * * * May the *C. C. P.* fittingly reflect this fact.

H. L. L.

ADVERTISING RATES

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Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME I. OCTOBER, 1925 No. 3

REVIEW No. 4. Quarter Ending, October, 1925.

THE PHILATELIC INDEX. Comprising the principal articles in important British Stamp Journals to the end of the year 1924, with an Appendix containing many of the leading Monographs in English published since 1908, and therefore not included in the CRAWFORD CATALOGUE. "The Philatelic Index," by W. A. R. JEX LONG, for the 40 years up to 1904 has by his permission been incorporated in this volume. Compiled by an Index Committee appointed by the PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN. June, 1925. Published by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Printed by Wood & Son, 5 Mill St., Perth. vii—(1)—248 pp., 8¾x5½ in., bound cloth, price $5.

This index is compiled upon the alphabetical plan and indexes twenty-three of the most important English Journals from 1862 to 1924 of some volumes, but why the compilers did not complete the following journals to 1924 is a question: "Junior Stamp Collector" (Stamp Collector); only VIII volumes are indexed, to 1904, and it continued to 19 without a break; "Morley's Philatelic Journal," V vols. indexed, IX published; "Postage Stamp," XXVII vols. indexed, still being published, indexed to 1920 only; "Stamp Collecting" (weekly, London), XV vols. indexed, to 1920 only, still published. Before pointing out a few shortcomings in the index, I wish to state, that this book is by far the very best index (completed) yet published and as it is a limited edition should be bought at once. The printing, binding and size are all that could be desired and the price is very low for such a work. The committee consisting of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Colonel Bagnall, Captain Crawford, Mr. B. Goodfellow, Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, Mr. A. J. Sefi and Mr. Percy de Worms, are seven of England's best known philatelists, and all have contributed splendid articles to the philatelic press, and know what they are about. Also it must be taken into account, that the indexing was divided among the committee and the different Journals indexed separately, on account of residing so far apart. Also this Committee had one year in which to do the work, to which fact can be laid any and all shortcomings.

Taking into account the above remark, the greatest fault is then the want of editing, for there are under each country a number of references that have been indexed under the word "THE," now no index should use the word "A" or "THE" as a first word. Look on page three "Air Post," there are five references under "THE," although the very first in the list is "Aerial Posts of the Future," W. Peers and the first one under "The" has exactly the same title only by a different author. This of course in a short list does not matter so much for at a glance one can scan it, but where the references cover several pages this is at once a mistake and so in these instances the plan of the index has not been carried out, strictly alphabetical. The omission of the year after each volume in the reference is also a mistake, for when given it indicates the age of the article or what issues are treated of (except of course where dates are given). In a great many references the author's name is omitted, which of course is a bad mistake, for many are authorities on certain countries or issues of these countries, and the author's name at once makes certain references major or minor and in an index of this sort is of the greatest importance. Many of the best articles are found at times reprinted in one or more journals and these are treated as entirely different articles, in some cases the title being changed, makes a more mix-up; all these should have been given under the one head, with the journal containing the original being listed first, regardless of change of title the journals containing the reprint following in alphabetical order. Under some of the general headings will be found references that are superfluous, belonging under the country of which they treat, as an example, take the heading "FORGERIES," page 70: "of Egypt, 1st issue," "O. R. C., Transvaal, and Swaizeland Surcharges," "Forgery, 10/- green, Great Britain," these under the country of issue is sufficient, of course this is a minor mistake, and is a thief of space only. One mistake was in Mr. Jex Long's index has been followed and that is under "NEW SOUTH WALES" rightfully appears under "s" Sydney View Stamps, the first adhesive issue of this country, but the list is only partly given here the remainder

(with some reprinting) is given under a separate heading under "S": SYDNEY VIEW STAMPS. All these references should have appeared under "N. S. W.," with a reference reading under "Sydney View Stamps," see New South Wales.

When I heard of the appointment of this Committee, I had hopes that the index would be compiled on "Subject Headings" under each country (the same as used more or less) throughout the other part of the work for stamp collecting today is conducted under specialism and this calls for subject-headings, and an ideal index will be one so compiled. Every country's stamps falls under the following general headings: Errors, Forgeries, Locals, Official Stamps, Proofs and Essays, Provisional Stamps, Stationery (including: Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers) and to these should be added Imperforate Stamps, Perforations, Watermarks, etc., which together with the names of a certain issue of stamps for that one country should have the references arranged under these headings where they treat of them for ready reference is the only way, otherwise the entire list must be read through each time to find all the references pertaining to this special subject.

To sum up then I quote from the "Preface": "At the Eleventh Congress of Great Britain, held at Glasgow, 1924, the following resolution, was proposed:—That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of Congress to undertake and arrange for publication, as soon as possible, of a supplement to the "Philatelic Index" by Mr. Jex Long (which runs to the end of the year 1904) in order that the same may be brought up to date, it being deemed desirable that this should be proceeded with at once, and independently of any other or more ambitious index to philatelic literature which may be in contemplation,—is not put forward as ideal, but simply as an honest attempt,—to give prompt and immediate assistance to the philatelic student to find what he is in search of,—where he may find in one or other of the principal British philatelic journals information regarding the stamps in which he may happen to be specially interested." As a carrying out of this resolution the book is a great success and I hope the edition will be quickly exhausted.

MELVILLE (*Fred. J.*): (The) STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK OF PHILATELY. "The Whitaker of the Stamp World," 1925. SEVENTEENTH EDITION. Edited by Fred. J. Melville. London: Harris Publications Limited, Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., S. W. 1. 132 pp. and 2 double paged plates, 7¼x4⅞ in., linen paper cover, price 3/9 net.

This the seventeenth edition is the first one edited by Mr. Melville, and is one of the best editions to be issued, shown by the contents as follows: Contents, p. 15; Index to Advertisers, 17; Preface, 19; Story of the Year, 21; The Trend of Stamp Issues, 25; Fiscal Philately in 1924, by L. W. Fulcher, 27; New U. S. Stamp Law (ill. of stamps), 29; U. S. Philately, 30; Summary of Ferray Sales, 1921-24, 32; Aero-Philately in 1924, by W. E. Hughes, 33; Forthcoming Philatelic Exhibitions, Montreal-New York, 35; Secretary's Companion-Calendar, 1926, List of Titles of Lantern Lectures for Hire from Phil. Extension Sub-Comm. of Congress, 36-7; Phil. Expert Committees (Eng. P. Soc.), 37; Postal Union Congress, 1924, 38; New Stamp-Issuing States, 39; Phil. Congress of Great Britain, 41; Cambridge Congress, 42; Tariffs and Restrictions on Stamps, 42; *STAMP BOOKS OF* 1923-24, 43 to 50; Stamp Exchange Protection Society, 50; Recent Discoveries, 51; Phil. Philanthrophy, 52; Penny Postage, 52; Philatelic Agencies. Governments as Vendors to Philatelists, 53; Public Stamp Collections, 54; New Zeal- and Retrospect, 56; Forgery Menace, 57; *DIRECTORY OF CURRENT PHILATELIC PERIODICALS WITH THE ADDRESSES OF THEIR PUBLISHERS,* 59 to 67; Philatelic Honours and Awards, 68 to 71; Broadcasting Philately in Britain, 71; Full History of the Philatelic Societies of the British Empire and U. S. A., 72 to 83; British Stamp Exchange Clubs, 83; Remainders, 87; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX: January,* 1923—*December,* 1924. Compiled by L. A. J. Baker, 88 to 113. Pages 1 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 114 to 132 are advertisements. The two double page plates: 1st Portraits of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack and Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 2nd: Collectors Club Medal obverse and reverse. The three articles in italics being bibliography make this volume very valuable and worth much more than the price asked. The index being especially well done. *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SIXTEEN FORMER EDITIONS*: *First Edition,* 1904, Edited by Percy C. Bishop, pub. by C. Nissen & Co., London: Chief contents—Fakes and Forgeries at Brighton (Nissen); Revenue S. Collecting (Pearce); Government Official Stamp Prosecution (Bishop); Stamps of G. B. Cat. & Guide to Values (Nissen); *OUR PHILATELIC BOOKSHELF* (Bishop), p. 62; Collecting P. Cards (W. J. Scott);—136 pp. *Second Edition,* 1905, Edited by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 136 pp., C. Contents: Notes on the Stamps of Victoria (Terry); Cat. & Guide to Values-Adh. Telegraph S. of United Kingdom (Nissen); Short Dictionary of Phila. (Bishop); Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom (Nissen); INDEX OF THE PHILATELIC PRESS FOR 1903-04, pp. 79-94.—*Third Edition,* 1906, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 116 pp, C. Contents: Stamps of St. Helena (Specialist);

Cat. & G. to Val.-King Head S. of Br. Colonies (Nissen); Stamps of Prince Ed. Is. (Langworthy); British Telegraph Cos. and their S. (Halliday); Adhesive S. of Tonga (Bishop).—*Fourth Ed.,* 1907, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 112 pp. and 1 plate, C. Contents: Phila. Exhibitions of the Year; Board of Trade Officials (Bernstein); New Iss. of the Year (simpli/ed) (Nissen); College Posts and Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge (L. Savournin); "Cut Out" P. S. of Great Britain-Ref. L. & G. to Vals (Nissen); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1906 (Bishop) pp. 72-88. *Fifth Ed.,* 1908, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 108 pp. and 1 plate port. of Mr. Melville, C. Contents: New Iss. of the Year 1907 (Complete) (Nissen); Stamp Perforating Machines at Somerset House (Peacock); Phil. Auction Summary, London Auctions, 1907; Adh. Revenue S. of U. Kingdom, since the Reign of King Edward VII. (Nissen); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1907, pp. 74-85.—*Sixth Ed.,* 1909, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 100 pp. and 1 portrait plate of Mr. W. D. Beckton, C. Contents: *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1908, pp. 16-27; British Stamps of Great Rarity; "Skilling Banco" S. of Sweden; Story of the Year (Bishop); Stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports (Lovelace); Study of the S. of Cyprus (Bishop); Circular Delivery S. of G. Britain; Story of the 12d Canada.—*Seventh Ed.,* 1910, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 104 pp., C. Contents: Forgeries of the 1/- S. of G. Britain; Story of the Year (Bishop); Mystery of the Early Siberian S. (Greer); *SOME PHILATE BOOK VALUES.* Prices Realised at Auction, pp. 28-9; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1909 (Bishop), pp. 20-45; P. S. of the Crimea (Nissen); "Compound" Envelopes of G. Britain (Nissen); Notes on a Few Recent Issues of Venezuela (Bishop). —*Eighth Ed.,* 1911, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 122 pp., C. Contents: Story of the Year; P. S. of Portugal; Stamps of King Edward, 1901-10 (Nissen); Great Britain: The Queen's Head "Controls Letters" (Creeke); Pioneers of the Stamp Trade (in America); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1910 (Bishop), pp. 88-104.—*Ninth Ed.,* 1912, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by H. F. Johnson, London, (4)—170 pp. and 1 portrait plate: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. G. G.-C. Contents: Story of the Year; Phil. Novelties of 1911; Foreign Postal Agencies of the Powers. Check List & Guide (Armstrong); *YEAR'S BEST BOOKS* (H. Clark)—*ADDENDA: Check List of the Principal Complete Phila. Works published during* 1910-11; pp. 34-42; Postal Establishments of the French Colonies (Lemaire); Study of Stamps—A Phil. Formula; French Stamps Used Abroad; Universal Postal Union; Celebrities of the Stamp World; 1912. A Universal Directory of the Stamp Trade; Philatelic Auctioneers; Lindenberg Medal; Great Britain. Harrison & Somerset House Printings from Edwardian Plates; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* pp. 112-119; Philatelic Societies of the World. Dir. & Guide; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1910-11, (Armstrong), pp. 132-155.—*Tenth Ed.,* 1913, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. do, 193—(1) pp., C. Contents: Crawford Coll.; Story of the Year; Georgian Stamps of the British Empire (Crouch); Postal Establishments of the German Colonies (Dalwigk); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (H. Clark)—*ADDENDA: Check List of the Complete P. Works pub. during* 1911-12, pp. 45-54; British Contract Letters and Numbers ½d. and 1d. (Armstrong); British Colonial Key-Plates; Greek Stamps Used Abroad; Celebrities of the Stamp World, 1862; Stamp Exhibitions, Past and Present; Early American Posts, 1775; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1912, pp. 115-126; P. S. of Ascension Is.— Br. S. used abroad, 1912. A Universal Dir. of the Stamp Trade; *PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEALERS,* p. 138; Phil. Auctioneers; World's Postage Stamp Printers; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1911-12, (Armstrong & Weinert), pp. 161-186; *STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, INDEX TO Vols. I to IX,* pp. 188-189.—*Eleventh Ed.,* 1914, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by Phil. Press, London, (6)—154 pp., C. Contents: World's Greatest Stamp Coll. (Ferrary Coll.); Story of the Year; *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR, A Short Review,* (Dalwigk)—*ADDENDA: A Tentative Check List of the Most Important Complete Phil. Works pub. during the Year* 1913, pp. 18-28; S. of the European P. O.'s in Egypt (Sphinx); Great Britain: The Georgian Series (Armstrong), Check List (Nissen); Norway: Types of the Issue 1867-68 (Tatham); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1914, pp. 68-73; Unv. Dir. of S. Trade; *"PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEALERS,"* 90-91; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1912-13, pp. 94-116; Year's New Issues, 1913.—*Twelfth Ed.,* 1915, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong & P. C. Bishop, pub. by Aldine Pub. Co., London, (8)—128 pp. and 2 double page plates of 1914 stamps, C. Contents: P. S. of the Red Cross (Armstrong); Public Philatelic Coll. of the U. Kingdom; Story of the Year (Bishop); Collecting of Postmarks (Turner); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR,* pp. 27-28; Egypt: The Problem of the First Iss. (Dalwigk); Fifty Rarest S. in the World (Hennessey); Philatelists' Roll of Honour (Eng.); Indian "War" S. (Jones); P. S. of Peace (Bishop); P. S. of 1914 (Armstrong); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1914, pp. 74-91; P. Soc. of the English-Speaking World. Dir. & G. 1915; *PHILATELIC PRESS,* 1915, pp. 113-116; Discredited War Stamp (Bishop); Dir. S. Trade Br. Empire and America.— *Thirteenth Ed.,* 1916, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, (8)—100 pp., C. Contents: Story of Year (Bishop); "Uniquities" of the Stamp World (Ingham); Cat. Question (Hall);

How to Identify Greek S. (Pemberton); Random Notes on the Stamps of Belgium (Wilson); Interest and Phil. Value of Plating (Warren); S. of Hayti (Melville); Types of Crowns Used on British S. (Robinson); Biggest P. Soc. in the Br. Empire (Wedmore); Notes on the S. of the Feudatory States of India (Jones); How to Arrange a Coll. of G. Britain (Creeke); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (Corfield), pp. 45-46; P. S. of 1915; Collection of Locals (Turner); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE FOR* 1916, pp. 69-73.—*Fourteenth Ed.,* 1920, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong & P. C. Bishop, pub. by F. H. Vallancey, London, vi—92 pp. and 1 plate, C. Contents: Story of the Year, 1919 (Armstrong); Stamps of the Air (Ingram); New Europe (Rope); 1901 Issue of Greece (Pemberton); "Britannia" Type of the Br. Col., 1848-78 (Armstrong); Postal Print Coll. (Turner); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (Bishop), pp. 32-35. G. Britain High Values (Nissen); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1920, pp. 48-53; Rarest War S.; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1914-19, pp. 61-62.—*Fifteenth Ed.,* 1921, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by Harris P., Ltd., London, vi—96 pp. and 1 double p. plate, C. Contents: Story of the Year; Victorian Vignettes (Armstrong); G. Britain, 1840-1: Plate 11 (Square); 3 Pf. Saxony; Essays and Their Status in Phil. (Dalwick); S. of Br. P. O. in China and Japan; *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR,* pp. 23-26; Statistics of Stamp Iss. in 1920; Foreign Currency Table, 1921; List of Countries Comp. the U. P. U. at end of 1920; R. P. Soc. List of Fellows; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1921, pp. 59-65; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1920, pp. 67-96.—*Sixteenth Ed.,* 1923, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. do, 112 pp., C. Contents: Stamp Year at Home-Paris-U. S. A.-Berlin; Prov. S. of Ireland (Ward); Discoveries of the Year; New S. Iss. Countries of the Br. Emp.; British Poss. Without S.-Table; Statistics of New S. 1922; Great Unpriced G. Britain; Postal Union Colors, Br. Col.; "Philmag" Int. Tel. Code for S. Dealers, 1923 (Harris); Auction Des. in Five Languages; Trend of Foreign Currencies; Phil. Honours and Awards; Phil. Congress of G. B.; P. Socs. of the English-Speaking World, 1923; London S. Auction Epitome, 1922-23; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1921-22, pp. 89-110.

STRANDELL (Nils): FERRARI—Ett Excentriskt Levnadsode hans person och hans samlingar av Nils Strandell. Forlag A.-B. Harry Wennberg, Stockholm. 10—(2) pp., 10¼x7⅜ in., paper cover with portrait of Philipp la Renotiere von Ferray on front page. This pamphlet is a biography of Ferray and his stamp collection. Pages 8-10 lists rarieties with prices sold at 1st to 4th sales of collection.

STRANDELL (Nils): (Les) PIECES RARES DES COLLECTIONS DE TIMBRES DU MUSEE POSTAL SUEDOIS A STOCKHOLM. Par Nils Strandell. Being pages 105 to 115, separately printed, from "La poste dans les temps anciens et modernes," 10⅛x7⅛ in., paper cover, 14 copies so printed. Description of rare stamps in the Postal Museum at Stockholm, Sweden.

STRANDELL (Nils): FRIMARKSRARITETER I POSTMUSEET I STOCKHOLM. Av Nils Strandell. Sartryck ur "Posten I Forntid och Nutid." Broderna Olofssons Tryckeri, Stockholm, 1924. 8 pp., 9½x7 in., paper cover, 23 copies printed. Same as pamphlet above, but printed in Swedish.

TAUSSIG (Charles William) & MEYER (Theodore Arthur): (The) BOOK OF HOBBIES OR A GUIDE TO HAPPINESS. New York: Minton, Balch & Co., 1924. xv—(1)—318 pp., 8½x5¾ in., bound cloth, price $3.00. Contents: Chapter I. Mount Your Hobby, p. 1; II. Collecting Prints, 10; III. Radio, 45; IV. *PHILATELY,* 86 to 120; V. Angling, 121; VI. Book Collecting, 151; VII. China and Porcelain, 188; VIII. Antique Furniture, 213; IX. A Word About Golf, 241; X. Fireside Hobbies, 246; XI. Hobbyist's Workshop, 261; XII. Photography, 276; XIII. Collecting Playing Cards, 288; XIV. Collecting Autographs, 296; XV. Index.—Contents of Chapter IV. *PHILATELY*s Philately, 86-9; Starting a Collection, 89; What to Avoid, 90; A Rare Find, 92; Stamps of Great Value, 94; Early History, 95; Start of Modern Postal System, 97; Early United States, 98; $12,000 for a Stamp, 99; Prosser Find, 101; Minute Variations, 101; Historical Association, 102; 1861-66 (U. S.), 103; 1870, 105; Columbian Issue of 1893, 107; Watermarked Paper, 112; Trans-Mississippi Exposition (1898), 113; Pan-American Ex., 113; Louisiana Purchase Ex. (1904), 114; Airplane Stamps, 116; Little Boy and the Czar of Russia, 116; *BIBLIOGRAPHY,* 120. From the Index: Baltimore Carrier Stamp, 89; Boscawan, N. H., Stamp of, 99; British Guiana, rare stamp of, 84; Cape of Good Hope, errors in the Triangular s. of, 84; Commemorative Issues of Stamps, 107, 113-6; Crocker (H. J.), 95; Deats, Hiram E., 99; De Velayer and the French Stamps, 95-6; Engraving: line 21—steel, 23—stipple, 24—wood, 24; Envelope, the Mulready, 98; Errors: C. of G. H. 84—Colum. Iss., 110—Pan-American, 114—U. S. 1914, 116—Revenue Iss., 1869, 92; Ferray, Baron P. von, 99-100; Hawaii, 2c. blue, 95; Hill, Sir Rowland, 97; Intaglio Printing, 24; Johnson (Dr. S. C.), 91-108; Lockport Stamp, 100; Louis XIV, attempt at postal system, 95-6; Luff (J. N.), 116; Mauritius, rare stamp, 84; Postmasters' Iss. of Stamps, 99; Postal System, 95-97; St. Louis Stamps, 100; Victoria (Queen), 98; Washington (George) in Stamps, 93-100-104-

106-107; Wilson (Woodrow) autograph of an airplane Stamp, 116; Wolcott (Senator) on comm. iss., 108; Wyon (Wm.), 98.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY: (The) YEAR BOOK OF THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY. MCMXXV. 32 pp., 6⅝x5 in., paper cover, price 25 cents.—Contents: Historical and Otherwise (Severn), 3; Constitution, 6; Your Sales Dept., 10; Membership List, 11; Advertisements, 16 to 32.

MULLER (Edwin): 75 JAHRE OSTERREICHISCHE BRIEFMARKE. Festschrift Herausgeben von der zeitschrift "Die Postmarke," Wien. Schriftleiter Ing. Edwin Muller. LXXX pp., 12⅛x9 in., paper cover. 1850-1925. Contents: 75 Jahre, III; Postverwaltung und Briefmarke (Konrad Hoheisel), V; (Die) Geburtsurkunde der ersten osterreichischen Briefmarken, VII; (Der) Werdegang der Briefmarke (R. R. Sommer), XI; Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Herstellung der osterr. Marken (Dr. C. Lindenberg), XIV; (Das) osterr. Postwesen vor Einfuhrung die Briefmarken, XV; (Die) Entwicklung der Briefmarkenkunst in Oesterreich, 1850-1925 (M.-R. L. Hesshaimer), XVII; (Die) Amtlichen Auflagezahlen der osterr Marken. (E. Muller), XIX; (Die) Verbrauchsziffern der osterr. Marken, 1867-1918, (E. Muller), XXIV; (Die) Barfreimachung als Briefmarkenersatz in Oesterreich, XXX; (Die) erste Ausgabe der Marken von Lombardei-Venetien (Dr. E. Diena) XXXI; (Die) Falschungen der osterr. Zeitungsmarken der I. Ausgabe (J. Strany), XLVII; (Die) Privat-Ganzsachen von Oesterreich (Dr. K. Willer), LI; Aus der Geschichte der oesterr. Feldpost (J. Posch), LIII; Bahnamtliche Stempel auf Altosterr. Briefmarken (E. Muller), LVII; (Die) neuen osterr. Marken in Schilling und Groschen Wahrung, LX; Aus dem mitteleuropaischen Briefmarkenhandel, LXII; Advertisements, pp. LXIII to LXXX.

SENF (Gebruder): SENF'S (Gebruder) ILLUSTRIERTER POSTWERTZEICHEN-KATALOG, 1925. II. Band: Postmarken von Ubersee. Verlag von G. Senf, Leipzig. (2)—024—1263—(1)—(2) pp., 8x3⅝ in., bound cloth, price ???. See July No. for remarks. The U. S. Cat. part covers, pp. 1181 to 1208 and its chief interest is the pricing of the stamps.

ADAIR (T. Stewart): (The) BELGIAN CONGO. Compiled by T. Stewart Adair, M.D., T.D., F.R.M.S. for the Sectional Catalogue Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britaine. MCMXXV. Obtainable from—A. J. Sefi, Hon. Sec. to the Sectional Sub-Comm., 12 South Molton St., London, W. 1. 16 pp., 7¼x4⅞ in., price 2/-.—This is the fifth section to be printed of that hitherto unatainable "Philatelic Ideal": Collectors' Catalogue, the other four sections were listed in the January, 1925 No.—The stamps are divided into two definite groups, really three as: I. The Independent State of the Congo, including the first eight issues (1886-1901); Overprinted Series. "Congo Belge." Issued January 1st, 1909, the IX from beginning the various stamps in stock being A. Handstamped at Brussels; B. Handstamped in the Congo; C. Typographed at Brussels; and a Special Printing called "Countess of Flanders" Issue was made in March, 1909.—II. The Belgian Congo, including the X (1st) to XVIII (6th) Issues, June, 1909-1924, then follows Aerial Post Stamps, 1920, Parcel Post or Postal Packet Stamps. Postage Due Stamps, and Postmarks. These sectional catalogues are all compiled by specialists in the stamps described and are giving their knowledge to the collecting world in the least possible space.

GAILLY (L.) & CO.: CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DES TIMBRES POSTE, TAXE ET COLIS-POSTAUX DU CONGO BELGE et de l'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ALLEMANDE (Partie occupee par les Belges). Denomme Le "Negro-Guide," Edition 1925 Maison L. Gailly & Co., 72, Rue Auguste-Gevaert, Cureghem-Brussels. (4)—100 pp., 7x4⅜ in., paper cover, price 7 fr. 50.—Another catalogue of "The Belgian Congo," which with Galli & Tani's: "Catalogue Special de la Belgique et du Congo," 3rd Ed., reviewed in the July issue, page 111, makes three for 1925.—Contents: Preface; Histoire et Etudes du Congo, pp. 1 to 60; Catalogue, pp. 61 to 94, the types of the Overprinted Series are thoroughly illustrated; Occupation Belge en Afrique Orientale Allemande, pp. 96 to 100.

EXCELSIOR STAMP OFFICE: 1925 CATALOGUE ETUDE DES TIMBRES DE BELGIQUE avec les prix auxquels on peut se les procurer a L'Excelsior Stamp Office et chez les principaux negociants en timbres poste, 32, Rue du Lombard, Brussels. 126—(2) pp., 9¾x5 in., paper cover, price 7 Francs. SECOND EDITION.—Contents: Preface de la seconde edition, p. 3; Catalogue: Etude des Timbres de Belgique, pp. 5 to 87, colors, varieties, etc., are very fully dealt with; Timbres Taxe, pp. 88 to 93; Timbres Telegraphe, pp. 95 to 98; Timbres Telephone, pp. 99 and 100; Timbres pour Colis Postaux, pp. 101 to 115; Occupation Allemande, pp. 116 to 125.

LOCKHART (R. H. D.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. By R. H. D. Lockhart. London: Sefi, Pemberton & Co., Ltd., 12, South Moulton St., W. 1. 1925. vii—(1)—40 pp., 9¾x7⅜ in., paper cover, price 4/6 net. ("The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" Series of Studies in Philately: No. 3).—Contents: Preface, p. 7; Contents, VII; Chapter I.: Period 1854-67, 1; II.: First

Colonial Issue, 5; III.: Early Crown C. A. Issues, 7; IV.: Local Surcharges, 1879-81, 9; V.: Local Surcharges, 1883-7, 13; VI.: Local Surcharges, 1921-2, 19; VII.: London Surcharges, 22; VIII.: Edwardian Stamps, 24; IX.: Labuan Surcharges, 27; X.: Georgian Stamps, 29; XI.: Miscellaneous Notes, 32; (A) Check List of the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, 34.—Messrs. Sefi & Pemberton are certainly giving to collectors a series of books in this "SERIES OF STUDIES IN PHILATELY" that are of the highest importance to the specialist, the series is edited by Mr. W. B. Haworth, M.A. No. 1. (The) Stamps of Norway in the 20mm. Type (1885-93), by Justus Anderssen, which first appeared in the "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" and reprinted in a 21-paged pamphlet, and translated by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L. for this series. No. 2. (The) Stamps of Norway. Part I.: A Contribution towards the Study of the Issues of 1877-78 (Shaded Posthorn), by Justus Anderssen. Part II.: Plate Variations of the Issues 1894-1900, by Justus Anderssen and Gunnar Kjos, also translated from the Swedish by Mr. Goodfellow. And a No. 4. (The) Stamps of the Treaty Ports of China and of Formosa, is promised soon.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN: REPORT OF THE TWELFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, CAMBRIDGE, 1925. June 22nd to 25th. Held under the auspices of The Cambridge Philatelic Society, London; 1925: Plumridge & Co., 61-62, Chancery Lane, W. C. 2. 113—(1) pp., 8½x5½ in., paper cover, price 2/- net.—Principal Contents: Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, p. 3; Attendance, 4; Proceedings, 5; Reports: (a) Executive Comm. 8-, (b) P. Index Sub-Comm. 9-, (c) Forgery Sub-Comm. 9-, (d) Sec. Catalogue Sub-Comm. 9-, (e) Extension Sub-Comm., 19; PAPERS READ AT THE CONGRESS: (1) *Thief-Proof Stamps and True Philately,* by Dr. Gordon Ward, 26; (2) *Retrospect and Prospect,* by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow; (3) (*The*) *Pre*-1840 *Essays of Great Britain,* by Col. A. S. Bates; (4) Paper—its Origin, Manufacture and Philatelic Interest, by Mr. W. B. Buckland Edwards; (5) *Congress—Some Criticisms and Suggestions,* by Mr. W. B. Haworth; (6) *Specialism—its Field, its Aims, its Dangers,* by Rev. J. Mursell, winner of the "Bates' Prize Competition"; Congress Banquet, 111.

BECKTON (*W. Dorning*): BRITISH HONDURAS. The Local Surcharges of January, 1888. By W. Dorning Beckton, F.R.P.S.L. Reprinted from "The London Philatelist." 16 pp. and 5 plates, 10⅞x7½ in., paper cover, price 1 pound 5 shillings. Copies printed. These reprints are published from time to time and the proceeds are placed to the credit of the Royal Philatelic Society's Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.—This provisional issue was made necessary when the currency was changed from sterling to a dollar and consists of five values (described in the work as follows): Pages 1 to 6, general remarks; 6 to 9, "2 Cents on One Penny, Carmine, Wmk. Crown CA.; 9 to 10, 2 Cents on 6d., Rose, Perf. 12½, Perf. 14; 10-11, The Abnormal or Trial Settings of the 2 Cents on 6d., Rose; 11, 3 Cents on 3d., Brown, Wmk. Crown CC; 11-12, "3 Cents on 3d. (Crown CC), Perf. 12½"; 12-13, "10 Cents on 4d., Mauve, Wmk. Crown CA"; 13-4, "20 Cents on 6d., Orange, Wmk. Crown CA"; 14, "Two" on 50 Cents on 1s., Slate, Wmk. Crown CA"; "The Bisected Stamps," 14-15; 15-16, "The DE LA RUE Surcharges."

BRUNEL (*Georges*): REGENCE DE TUNIS. Monographie des Timbres-Poste par Georges Brunel, Redacteur en chef du "Timbre-Poste," etc. Ouvrage illustre de 3 planches hors texte et de diagrammes. Editions du "Timbre Poste," Louis Schneider, editeur, Bischwiller. 1925. 16 pp., 11½x7¾ in., paper cover, price Contents: History, 2; Potsage Stamps, 5; Timbres-Taxe, 10; Timbres pour Colis-Postaux, 12; Service Postal, 13; Tables, 15. Also has 2 plates of all types of the stamps, and 1 plate of photographs.

MUNK (*Dr. Herbert*): KOHL BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11 Auflage. Vollstandig neu bearbeitet von Dr. Herbert Munk. Verlag Kohl-Briefmarkenhandbuch, Berlin W. 8, Friedrichstrasse, 162. Lieferung 6, DANEMARK (continued) to DEUTSCHES REICH. (2) pp.—pp. 801 to 928.—(8) adv. pp., 7⅝x4½ in., paper cover, price
This eleventh edition of Kohl's Handbook will be when completed a veritable "Encyclopedia of Philately" and the most comprehensive work that philately has produced to date. Each country is in charge of a leading specialist and the resulting article and check list contains the combined ideas and suggestions of the ablest philatelic minds in the world. An English translation is contemplated of at least portions of the work and will probably be published by the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST."

THALMANN (*Friedr. Wilh.*): ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG DER PREUSSISCHEN POSTEMPEL NACH FORM UND ZEITFOLGE, von Friedr. Wilh. Thalmann in Potsdam. 1925. Verlag von Robert Noske in Borna (Bezirk Leipzig). (10)—50 pp., 6½x7 in., bound paper-boards, price (Sonderdruck der "Deutschen Sammler-Zeitung," Nr. 6). —Contents: Index, p. 7 of int.; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, p. 9 of int.; Then from 1 to 48 is given a general description with illustrations and lists of towns by dates of all postmarks used in Prussia; On pp. 26 to 32 is given a check list of the "TOWN NUMBER CANCELLATIONS" from 1 to 1987, used during 1850 to 1859.

The Effect of Supply and Demand Upon Market Value

By C. Gordon Fennell

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In an article on the "First Issue of Norway" which appeared in the July, 1922, issue, the editor undertook to quote "market values" for the different varieties of the stamp in question, and in so doing priced the "cracked plate" at the same price as the "double foot" on the theory that it was equally as scarce. Further consideration, however, led to the conclusion that even though the stamps appeared the same number of times, the "double foot" should be quoted at a higher rate on account of the fact that it had been given catalog recognition, and would therefore be in greater demand. This led to an interesting exchange of correspondence with C. Gordon Fennell, president and manager of the Fennell Stamp Co. of St. Louis, and we print one of his letters which emphasizes some interesting points relating to the subject in question.

I HAVE your letter dealing with supply and demand and its effect upon market value. Your kindness in asking for my opinion is appreciated, and I am glad to give you my views on this subject.

It is apparent to all of us that the *scarcity* of a stamp is only a minor factor in fixing its true value. *Demand* is the determining factor in securing a good price for a scarce stamp. We dealers have become used to seeing very scarce stamps sell at a small fraction of their catalog value. Let us take for example the one shilling New Brunswick of the 1851 issue cataloged at $150.00. This stamp if cut into, nicked, or with a thin spot, and described as such at auction, would go high at current prices if sold for forty or fifty dollars. On the other hand, suppose there is offered an unusually fine copy with color clear and bright. Let us suppose the cancellation is not what would generally be termed "lightly cancelled," but, in contrast, that it is sharp and distinct, standing out as tho engraved; that along each side there runs an even wide border of white; and that there is not the slightest point in connection with this stamp that needs an apology in any way whatsoever. Such a stamp is a true gem, and being finer than any one of a hundred others, is worth any price within reason which the owner sets. If sold at auction let us conservatively estimate that it will bring $150.00, which is three times as much as its weaker sister with a thin spot will fetch. There were only a limited number of these stamps issued. Since one is every bit as scare as the other, it can readily be seen that scarcity figures in a minor ratio to demand, even when figuring on two copies of the same stamp, and that the demand in this case is three times as great for the superb stamp. Twenty-five years ago this discrimination would have played a small part. But, with the advice which is now freely given to the younger generation by those who have been through the mill, on every hand we find that *condition* is a much more potent factor than scarcity in setting the price of any stamp, with the possible exception of world rarities.

Now what is the influence which has created this universal demand for perfection specimens? It is simply nothing more nor less than a combination of advertising and education, and since the market price of each stamp varies according to the popular demand for it, and is further effected thru condition, and because of any peculiar minor varieties as to design or cancellation of the stamp in question, therefore we are forced to the realization that our standard catalog is in no way an oracle of the *true value* of rare stamps, but that its real function is that of a *guide*.

Let us delve into the subject of condition and value a trifle further. Take simply as a matter of example the seven cent red brown of our 1862 issue. The catalog price of seven dollars is a very fair valuation for this stamp in good con-

dition as compared to others of the same issue. Now let us suppose that an auction dealer has two copies of this stamp to include in the same sale, and that, without going into a multitude of detail prohibited by the cost of space in describing a seven dollar stamp, each stamp possesses the qualifications to be termed "very fine." Let us describe one as lot 100 and the other as lot 101. In order to fill the qualification of "very fine," both stamps must be well centered, not obliterated by cancellation, and without any defect. We will further suppose that each stamp bears a red town cancellation. To the mail bidder, both stamps would appear as of equal value, and indeed it would be hard to have shown in any printed description—because both come with the requirements of "very fine"—that one could be worth a great deal more than the other.

Now suppose we take a trip to the dealer's office and view these two stamps for ourselves. We look at lot No. 100. In the first place there is no doubt that the stamp is the red brown, but the color is not particularly distinct nor attractive, and while a discriminating eye will verify that the cancellation is a red town, still there is but a suggestion of it, let alone the possibility of determining in what city it was used. While the stamp can truthwully be described as well centered, nevertheless it can be seen that the perforations at the top and at the right are considerably nearer the design than on the other two sides. At the bottom we find the left corner perforation in bad shape, and two others at the side partly torn away. Upon examining the back it appears that the paper is not fresh and white in appearance, but rather soiled and worn, which recalls to mind that anything sixty years old, is, after all, apt to be rather decrepit.

Now we turn the page. And lo, our astonished and enraptured eyes fall upon a most wonderful gem! Lot No. 101 is a lily, or as Fred Stone would put it, "the Lulu of them all." The red town cancellation is clear and distinct, standing strikingly against its brownish back ground. It would almost seem as tho the postal clerk at St. Louis had taken as much pride in obliterating this stamp in a precise, artistic manner, as tho he had been making an engraving of everlasting monument to his city. Furthermore, with the centering absolutely perfect, the color a beautiful clear shade, and the paper crisp and white, with every perforation in place—it seemed a dream too good to be true.

Both stamps having been inspected by a number of connoisseurs, we find that on the day of the auction, lot No. 100 brings $7.60, while lot No. 101 brings nearly five times that amount or to be exact $35.10.

Not only at auction are such distinctions made. Frequently beautifully selected gems will be found in the stocks of certain dealers who make it a point to acquire the unusual, in which case we find them at prices which startle most of the old-timers when compared in relation to catalog value. Nevertheless the demand for stamps which *can* be sold at more than catalog is greatly in excess of that for copies which are offered at considerable discounts. It is extremely difficult to stock superb 5c. '47's, even when asking a minimum price of $10.00, but we find no great trouble in constantly keeping on hand a dozen or two copies, which are a trifle close, or in some other manner insufficient interest to the condition crank.

This brings us back to the question which you have raised, namely "that demand for any given stamps is to a very large extent created by catalog recognition." I feel that this a mistaken impression. Long before the time when the specialized U. S. catalog was anything more than a dream, there were many thousand plate varieties of printing, or varieties of cancellation, which continually commanded prices out of all reason, as compared to the catalog quotation for ordinary varieties. Which all goes to show that a stamp need not be cataloged in order to have a recognized market value. This is not true only of United States stamps, but also in other countries or groups, which have been highly specialized and studied; and in

a few instances where any one certain stamp has been touted, cornered, or brought into undue prominence by forced buying.

In other words the value of any given stamp is determined by the demand for that particular stamp, and not because it is or is not listed with its peculiarities by the standard catalog. It is true that the demand will probably be enhanced if listed, but where we find thousands of minor varieties *never mentioned* bringing outrageous prices in comparison with catalog, it is easily seen that the true value of a stamp is reached thru a number of collectors having been educated as to its desirability.

This brings me back, Mr. Lindquist, to our pleasant correspondence in regard to your Norway No. 1's, and in particular to the cracked plate varieties. If you believe this stamp to be as scarce and desirable as the one with the double foot, then it is not only your duty, but your privilege as an editor and specialist, to acquaint other philatelists with the value of this stamp, based on its own scarcity and desirability, and not listing it at a price less than the double foot simply for the reason that one corporation arbitrarily does price the double foot variety, but *not* the cracked plate. After establishing your price as a *guide,* then the actual market price will be determined by comparison at auction or by prices that dealers are able to secure, and of course these will vary according to the beauty of each separate specimen. I would not give $5.00 for a cracked plate which was dirty and cut loose, but on the other hand I have just sold a marvelous copy at $25.00, and I feel certain I would have had no difficulty in obtaining even a higher price. To determine whether there was a demand for this stamp we advertised it, and besides having several people desirous of inspecting it at the price, one check in advance had to be refunded.

Occasionally I hear from a collector who writes to this effect; "You ask me $45.00 for this strip of three Norway No. 1. I do not want you fellows to feel that I am a "jyp" but I am buying so much material both here and abroad that I feel that I have a pretty keen sense of the market. For instance, I am paying not over $18.00 for superb pairs. On the same basis, a strip of three ought not be worth over $27.00. I have recently acquired a strip of four for only $10.00 more than you are asking for the strip of three."

This reasoning is of course illogical and beside the point. We have only to consider that the condition and beauty of each individual piece determines *its* value, the latter not being found in any way whatsoever by what some *other* piece brought. There are certain strips of three which would be cheap at $60.00, and there are others which would be dear at $27.00. And furthermore this is a truth which is apparent to any connoisseur, and which applies to practically any single stamp, strip, or block—especially of the imperforate varieties.

Therefore, Mr. Lindquist, I hope I have made clear my views on the subject of value, as occasioned by the dicussion brought forth during our pleasant interchange of correspondence. In closing I want to emphaisze the point which is fundamental that is:

The value of each piece is determined by its own qualities of perfection, printing, and beauty, and not by any price set by a catalog of average copies, or by prices established at auction for other copies of the same stamp, or by a price for which some one else at some other time has sold another copy of that stamp.

I extend you my congratulations on putting forth a publication of such merit. If you continue as well during the second year, you will certainly do more than hold your own.

With best wishes and kindest regard, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

C. Gordon Fennell,

President and Manager.

The Man Who Made the Cancellers

By E. W. Floyd

I HAVE just obtained an old United States Post Card cancelled with a neat four ring target in violet ink and with a dated postmark "Mallet Creek,—June 4, 1877,—Ohio" and addressed "To the Postmaster, Troy, Madison County, Illinois."

The chief interest in the card is on the reverse which contains a printed advertisement as shown in the reproduction. It is from J. R. Holcomb, the Post Master at Mallet Creek, Ohio, and is headed "Rubber Postoffice Stamps" and continues:

RUBBER POSTOFFICE STAMPS.

Rubber Marking, Dating and Printing Stamps are the only stamps yet made that will give a clear, beautiful impression equal to the FINEST LETTER PRESS PRINT. They are made of Pure Elastic Rubber and require but the lightest touch to produce a perfect impression. I will furnish the following stamps in Rubber for only 50 cents each, post paid

Forwarded. Advertised.

and in the same style of type as above, Registered No., Refused Correct, Due 3 Cents, Steamboat, Unclaimed, Received, Held for Postage, or anything of not more than three words, only 50 Cents, postpaid. **Postmasters' Name** in Script or Plain Type, only 50 cents, postpaid.

RETURN TO WRITER

MALLET CREEK, OHIO.
CORRECT.
J. R. HOLCOMB, P. M.

Price 50 Cents postpaid. Price 75 Cents postpaid.

POSTOFFICE RUBBER DATING STAMPS.

Notice the clear beautiful Postmark shown upon the other side of this card, it is but the ordinary everyday work of the RUBBER DATER, the most convenient, durable, and perfect P. O. Stamp made. The style and size shown, with a set of Solid Rubber dates for 10 years, in a neat case, Inking Composition, (Red, Blue or Purple,) Pads, Tweezers, and Postmaster's name on a Separate Stamp, Reduced Price only $3.50 mailed postpaid. Rubber Cancelling Stamp as shown opposite 50 cents each.

I will send a font of Rubber Movable Type, 133 characters capitals, small letters and figures (can be changed to print ANY THING desired,) with Type Holder, Inking Composition, Pads, Tweezers for handling the type, etc., all complete in a neat box for only $2.00.

"OUR BEST" INKING COMPOSITION.

No Gumming or Clogging the Stamp with Ink and dirt. Impression always sharp and clear.

Sample box, Red, Blue or Purple, with a pair of INKING PADS sent postpaid for 40 cents. CANCELLING COMPOSITION (black) the most effectual known, with a pair of pads, complete for 30 cents. (This composition works nicely with wood or metal Stamps.)

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular. Address,

J. R. HOLCOMB, P. M.,
Mallet Creek, Medina Co., Ohio.

"Rubber Marking, Dating and Printing Stamps are the only stamps yet made that will give a clear, beautiful impression equal to the Finest Letter Press Print. They are made of Pure Elastic Rubber and require but the lightest touch to produce a perfect impression. I will furnish the following stamps in Rubber for only 50 cents each, postpaid.

FORWARDED. ADVERTISED.

and in the same style of type as above, Registered No., Refused, Correct, Due 3 Cents, Steamboat, Unclaimed, Received, Held for Postage, or anything of not more than three words, only 50 cents, postpaid. *Postmasters' Name* in Script or Plain Type, only 50 cents, Postpaid."

There follows a hand indicator with wording "Return to Writer" and then continues:

"POSTOFFICE RUBBER DATING STAMPS

Notice the clear beautiful Postmark shown upon the other side of this card. It is but the ordinary everyday work of the Rubber Dater, the most convenient, durable and perfect P.O. stamp made. The style and size shown, with a set of Solid Rubber dates for 10 years, in a neat case, Inking Composition (Red, Blue or Purple) Pads, Tweezers and Postmaster's name on a Separate Stamp, Reduced price only $3.50 mailed postpaid.

Rubber Cancelling Stamp as shown opposite 50 cents each.

I will send a font of Rubber Movable Type, 133 characters, capitals, small letters and figures (can be changed to print anything desired) with Type Holder, Inking Composition, Pads, Tweezers for handling the type, etc., all complete in a neat box for only $2.00."

It further advertises "Our Best" Inking Composition with a pair of pads at 30c.

From the illustration it should be possible to trace many cancellers and date stamps to his workshop.

Francis Henry Parsons

"None can truly write his single day,
And none can write it for him upon earth."

TO PORTRAY the life-history of another is to intrude, however delicately, upon the inner sanctuary of his being; yet only by such analysis may we approach an estimate of values: whether man's highest glory lies in material achievement, or whether life is "a stuff to try the soul's strength on."

In the passing of Francis Henry Parsons society has lost a potent force, not of works performed before the public eye and widely heralded, but of inherent character and worth. These qualities were his natural inheritance, for back along the years to the earliest settlement of New England, and beyond that to the mother-land of England, is a line of forceful, upright, patriotic, constructive men, who were leaders in education, religion and public service, founders of colleges, of cities. To read of the personalities of some of these men is to recognize the subject of this sketch: "the dark, brilliant eyes, the face beeming with intelligence, the extensive knowledge of men and things, the inexhaustible fund of anecdote that marked him as a leader in almost any conversation that might be introduced."

Mr. Parsons was born January 23, 1855, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the only son of Charles Henry and Sarah Rice Parsons. His father was appointed by Lincoln as Cashier of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, where he served during the Civil War. Mr. Parsons, then a little boy, saw and saluted Lincoln as he drove past on the day of his assassination; the President indicated that he wished to speak with the father, but the coachman, misunderstanding, drove on, so Lincoln called back, "Never mind, I'll see you tomorrow," but for him the morrow never came! This is but one of many early impressions which the boy received while he lived in the shadow of the Capitol, for from September, 1862, his life was spent in Washington. He attended Rittenhouse Academy; owing to delicate health he was unable to attend school for more than 3 years in all, but he made up for this by reading, and received a liberal education in what Carlyle calls "the true university of these days, a collection of books." In January, 1872, he was appointed by Comdr. James T. Gillis, U. S. N., as his clerk, and sailed with him on the storeship "Supply" from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He was mustered out of the Navy August 8, 1872.

From 1873 to 1894 he served with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, both in the office and in the field; it was upon one of these expeditions that he discovered in a sand mound on Bear Point, Alabama (Perdido Bay) some old Indian earthenware; with quick appreciation of its value he pursued his investigation of the mound, with the result that he procured a collection, later presented to the United States National Museum, which is referred to in the 10th Annual Report of the American Bureau of Ethnology, 1888-1889, as "an important series of earthen vases, given by Mr. Parsons," and which is fully described and illustrated in the 20th Report, 1898-1899.

While in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Mr. Parsons was selected to assume the duties of chief of library and archives. This involved the consolidation into one collection of the various books owned by the Survey and scattered among 40 or 50 field parties, on vessels, etc. New books were added, until, in 1894, there was a valuable library of 12,000 or 15,000 volumes with a fine collection of atlases, plates

and maps, some of which were scarce and some unique. In testimony of his work here it was said of him, "You have brought order out of chaos."

From 1894 to 1900 Mr. Parsons was a computer in the United States Naval Observatory. Both here and in his earlier position he was brought into close personal contact with the foremost scientists of the country, and this experience proved to be of especial service in the work which was to follow. In April, 1900, he was appointed assistant in charge of the Smithsonian Division of the Library of Congress, which position he held until his retirement, January 22, 1925, at the age of 70 years. In these 25 years he had seen the collection of the publications of learned societies and academies grow until it had reached 450,000 volumes, a collection invaluable for purposes of scientific and historical research. From a mass of scattered volumes and incomplete sets, many of them unbound, he marshalled row upon row of orderly series, filling in the gaps often after patient effort. In order that he might be in intimate touch with what was going on in the scientific world, he attended personally to the detail of collating the volumes for binding, and thus each of the 62,000 volumes bound during his incumbency passed through his hands, and he appraised its worth. Busied with the task of building up a great collection of scientific works, he had neither time nor strength for writing; as he himself said, "This is the foundation; others will build upon it, and will make it known to those who are interested in serious research," and already men of science are discovering in it the treasures that have been gathered there.

It was natural that one so interested in the various currents of thought should have belonged to numerous societies; of these may be mentioned: The American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a fellow; The National Geographic Society; The American Geographical Society of New York; The District of Columbia Society; Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; American Library Association; District of Columbia Library Association; Columbian Historical Society; The Cosmos Club; The Collectors' Club of New York. He was also a member of St. John's Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Washington, and was a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32nd degree.

In his home life Mr. Parsons was peculiarly fortunate. In 1880 he married Miss Sophia Sparks Fisher, a woman richly endowed with mental ability and social graces, who was the congenial companion of his life until her death, on November 25, 1922. Of four children, two daughters died in infancy; a son, Charles Edward, died in young manhood when on the threshold of a promising career; a daughter, Mrs. Alice Parsons James, I dislike these too personal touches in a paper of this sort, survives him.

For many years Mr. Parsons was a member of the Church of the Reformation, Lutheran, where he served as elder, trustee and financial secretary. He was also for four years a lay director of the Theological Seminary of the College of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.

As the time for his retirement approached, his thoughts turned toward the future which promised leisure from routine duties: plans of travel; of classifying the excellent collection of stamps which he had accumulated through his interest in philately; of writing reminiscences of his life in Washington, an undertaking urged upon him by friends who had been entertained by his vivid spoken narratives. But his leisure was destined to be brief; his frail body, which had been seldom free from pain since his fourth year, when lameness developed, was unequal to further struggle, and on July 25, 1925, at the home of his daughter in Purcellville, Virginia, he slipped quietly out into the unknown. "It can be said of him, when he departed, he took a Man's life with him."

United States General Issues

By R. A. SNELL

Reprinted from *The Postage Stamp,* of October, 1909.

THE stamps of the United States are, I think, often passed over by the would-be moderate specialist of limited means after the first glance at the catalogue on account of the number of rarities in the list. But if the aforesaid specialist does not mind omitting the rarer stamps from his collection he will still be able to get together a very interesting lot. For instance, let us suppose that he takes only those stamps catalogued up to half-a-crown. Used, he will still be able to get about three hundred and twenty varieties out of the five hundred and twenty odd catalogued. In these three hundred and twenty varieties the only issue that will be altogether unrepresented is that of 1847. Of course excepting the very rare "première gravures" and the re-issues on white paper. Now no collector need be ashamed of not having these because the great "Tapling" collection contains only two "première gravures," I believe. Unused, only about one hundred and sixty varieties can be obtained which are within the above limits of price. But still I see no reason why this should deter the collector.

Another thing to be considered when calculating on the catalogue prices is that most of the stamps can be obtained at prices somewhat less than these.

All this is supposing that our specialist confines himself to the varieties as given in the catalogue. But since real philately and specialism proper are said to begin where the catalogue ends, why should the collector confine himself to the two or three shades of this or that stamp given in "Gibbons?" These as a rule are only headings to groups of shades. The stamps of the United States will raise the philatelist who likes arranging his stamps in depths and gradations of shade to the seventh Heaven! There are shades galore of almost every stamp. The keen philatelist has an opportunity here, because many of the rarer shades may be picked up at the price of the ordinary variety.

The fact that there are no bewildering perforation varieties as in such countries as Holland and Austria should attract those who are not on very good terms with their perforation gauges.

Then a good deal may be claimed for these stamps from the artistic point of view. None of them can be said, I think, to have so insignificant an appearance as some Europeans I could mention. This is also a redeeming feature of the numerous commemorative issues of this country against which outcries are sometimes rightly raised. These may be quite well omitted by those who think them uninteresting since, philatelically, little interest centres around them.

"Unpaids," "departmentals" and such stamps rather unduly swell the list of a country which is already quite large enough for the moderate specialist under consideration so, if he feels inclined to, he may quite well, I think, confine himself to postage stamps proper.

Another reason in favour of these stamps, one which will perhaps carry a good deal of weight with many collectors, is that they sell well. Of course he will need a moderate stock of patience and perseverance if he intends to keep only specimens which are wholly on the paper, even if they are not in the middle of it; and which are lightly cancelled; but then is there anything really good to be got without trouble? It is surprising how one torn or dirty specimen on a page brings down the standard of its companions.

To my mind the chief drawback to this country is the "straight edge" variety. One can eliminate this disadvantage by doing likewise to the "straight-edge." I would certainly advise the collector of United States stamps to taboo these varieties

since little or no interest attaches to them and they mar the spick and span look of a page. But of course each collector must be his own guide.

For the specialist of moderate means the issues of 1870 to 1882 offer particular attractions, with me these are great favourites, and I think well centred, lightly post-marked copies of these issues are always a good investment. The chief difficulty is encountered in sorting the different papers. About a year ago there appeared in *The Postage Stamp* a very lucid and instructive article which would enable the greenest novice to sort these issues quite accurately.

The issues of 1890-99 are also very firm friends of mine. For the specialist who wants to break new ground, I think there is a good deal of scope in the two cents. To me the varieties of the triangles are very fascinating. The more inquiring specialist might find out the order in which the three triangle types appeared and he will find it most interesting to study the reason of the presence of the "caps" to be found on the figure two. These "caps" are sometimes found on one figure, sometimes on the other, and sometimes on both figures. Although not expensive, this will be found rather difficult because of the comparative scarcity of dated specimens, except on original envelopes.

But I find the unwatermarked issue of 1894 very confusing since even with benzine one never can be sure whether a stamp is watermarked or not. The colour will generally enable one to separate the triangles of the two cents.

The current issue is another source of pleasure to me, and I find the task of hunting for nice used specimens of imperforate varieties and specimens on bluish paper very delightful. These, although cheap to buy when found, are by no means easy to find just now. I always like to collect these imperforate varieties in pairs as there is then no doubt that they are not perforated varieties cut down.

Of course for the wealthy man the earlier issues are an endless source of interest, but I think the fact that he cannot complete his collection of this country should not scare the collector with small means. If he gives the stamps of the United States a trial, which I strongly advise him to do, I do not believe the latter will ever regret it. What does it matter if his stamps are not at all in mint condition? Good used copies have philatelically as much interest as mint blocks of four!

Stamp Perforations

FEW Philatelists ever stop to consider what a convenient and time saving idea is the pin-hole perforation on stamps. But the suggestion of this simple device to the English authorities brought its originator a snug forunte.

In the early fifties, Norman Miles, an Englishman, and a dreamer more than a shrewd and business-like inventor, happily thought out this little invention that millions of people today are using to a great advantage. The idea had hardly occured, and its practicability foreseen by him, than he went straightway to the postal authorities and broached it. He explained it with a needle and a piece of paper, which he had not even taken the trouble to carry with him. He made a series of holes along a penciled line to demonstrate his idea, and he also suggested a simple device for a perforating machine. It did not take a genius to perceive the value of it, and the English government immediately adopted the idea. Though Miles never took the precaution to secure a patent, he was awarded $25,000.00, the sum he demanded for the idea, without ever drawing a plan or making a model.

Other stamp issuing countries saw its usefulness and adopted it, and today this simple thought of one man has become an indispensable adjunct to the business world.

ZARA KAW.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

Officers and Committees, 1925

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New Members

The following were elected members at the meeting of the Board of Governors, held September 2, 1925:

John R. Boker.....New York City
Thos. M. Barrington.....Montreal, Que.
Geoffrey M. LeHain.....Montreal, Que.
R. deL. French.....Montreal, Que.
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T. H. Hinchman.....Detroit, Mich.
Roberto G. Larranaga,
San Luis Potosi, Mexico
Stanley W. Hayes.....Richmond, Ind.
Earl Hamilton.....Montreal, Que.
E. G. Peters.....Rome, Ga.
J. H. Walter.....Stockholm, Sweden
Louis O. Muller.....San Francisco, Cal.
A. H. Wilhelm.....San Francisco, Cal.

The resignation of Mr. Charles S. Street was accepted with regret.

J. Brace Chittenden,
Secretary.

Additions to Mexican List

The following additions of the known varieties in Mexico 1874-83 have been received and are here recorded to insure a permanent record:

To J. Brace Chittenden:

I have had the pleasure of acquiring your very interesting book about Mexican Issue 1874-83 and finding in my collection some varieties not inserted in that book, I beg to state you as follows:

WT. PAPEL SELLADO

No.	Name	Value	Year	Paper
7	no name	5	76	wove
36	Saltillo	5	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	77	wove
40	Tampico	5	77	wove
51	Zacatecas	5	76	wove
22	Lagos	10	77	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	10	76	wove
51	Zacatecas	10	76	wove
60	Zamora	10	76	wove
22	Lagos	25	76	wove
28	Monterrey	25	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí .... (Note year!)	25	75	wove
51	Zacatecas	25	76	wove
51	Zacatecas	25	77	wove
59	Tula de T.	25	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	76	Vert. laid.
37	S. L. Potosí	5	77	Vert. laid.
40	Tampico	5	77	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	5	76	Vert. laid.
50	Veracruz	10	77	Vert. laid.
52	Guanajuato	10	77	Vert. laid.
1	México	25	76	Vert. laid.
1	México	25	77	Vert. laid.
22	Lagos	25	76	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	25	76	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	25	77	Vert. laid.
52	Guanjuato	25	76	Vert. laid.
59	Tula de T.	25	76	Vert. laid.

WT. LA CROIX

1	México	77	25	cents.
37	S. L. Potosí	77	25	cents.

ERRORS 1874-77

(a) error in numbers:
S. L. Potosí ..... 10 cents. 7-76 x 37-76 crisp paper
S. L. Potosí ..... 5 cents. 30-76 x 37-76 crisp paper
(7 printing over 0 of 30)
Córdova ..... 25 cents. 1-74 x 10-74 thick wove paper
Zacatecas ..... 25 cents. 15-77 x 51-77 horz. laid paper
Zacatecas ..... 25 cents. 15-77 x 51-77 thick wove paper
Saltillo ..... 25 cents. 37-77 x 36-77 horz. laid paper

(c) with No. only:
S. L. Potosí ..... 10 cents. 37- none crisp paper

(d) with date only:
S. L. Potosí ..... 50 cents. none- 76 crisp paper

(f) with No. and date inv.:
Veracruz .... 10 cents. 51-76 crisp paper
(I) Double surcharge:
Monterrey .. 10 cents. 28-75 crisp paper
(one name in black, other in red)
Guanajuato .. 25 cents. 52-76 crisp paper

ERRORS 1878-83

Inv. No. and date:
S. L. Potosí .. 5 cents. 1781 vert. laid paper
Double surch. of district name:
Zacatecas ..... 10 cents. black 278
(table X)
Tampico ..... 25 cents. black 1480
(table XX)
S. L. Potosí ..... 25 cents. black 1778
(table XI)
Errors in surch. No.:
Querétaro ..... 25 cents. 4578 x 1978
(XIII table)
Monterrey ..... 25 cents. 2778 x 2578
(XI table)
Incorrect or divided grouping of figures:
Tula de T. ..... 25 cents. 6 80 x 680
(XX table)
Zacatecas ..... 10 cents. 2 80 x 280
(XXI table)
Of paper table X I have:
278, 678, 1478, 1778, 1978, 2578, 3178, 3678 5478 all with names of district.
Of idem. table XII I have:
Unused: 778. Tula.
Used with Wt. Papel Sellado: 1778 S. L. Potosí.
Used without wt.: 278, 378, 678, 1778, 1878, 1978, 2578, 2678, 3878 all with names of district.
Of idem. XVI I have 2178 Pachuca.
Of idem. XVIII I have 5 cents. 4878 C. Bravos, with wt. Papel Sellado.
I have found stamps of 4 cents. No. 2683 name Mérida, and No. 5483 name México, on *thick vert. laid* paper.
Alsa: 5481 México ..... 25 cents.
5481 México ..... 10 cents.
4281 Córdova ..... 25 cents.
on *very thin* wove paper.

Hoping that this information may be of some interest for you, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. García Larrañaga.

Hugo Griebert

By Chas. J. Phillips

(Editor's Note: The article which follows was written by Mr. Phillips immediately following the announcement of Hugo Griebert's death, but publication was delayed owing to the insertion of a similar article at that time. The subject matter is of so much value, however, that we feel our readers will be interested in it.)

IT was with sincere regret that I heard of the death of my friend for more than thirty years, Hugo Griebert. Griebert was of German parentage having been born in Berlin about 1867.

In or about 1886 he left Germany and made his home in England where he lived until his death. He was a naturalized British citizen, married an English lady and had two sons and one daughter all of whom survive him. Both of his sons served in the British Army during the Great War.

Hugo Griebert was a stamp dealer of the first rank, his specialty being the purchase from Governments of large remainder lots and obsolete issues. Chief among these was his purchase of some twenty millions of Montenegro stamps of many issues and with a great variety of errors. He was also fond of buying up the stocks of defunct dealers or those who wished to go out of business.

Among such his greatest deals were in the purchase of the very large stock of Faustino A. Martins, of Lisbon; J. Roussin, the old time French dealer of the Palais Royale, Paris, and the fine Italian stock of Signor Loli, Italy.

He also liked to buy big collections but usually turned these over en bloc to his friends Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., or W. H. Peckitt, but an exception to this was his purchase of the fine old collection formed between 1860 and 1880 by Mr. Haslet of the firm of Barclay Perkins & Co. This collection was famous for the large number of rare blocks of unused stamps and it is no secret that it turned out a mine of wealth to the fortunate purchaser.

Griebert was a fine linguist, speaking German, English, French and Spanish fluently, and possessed a good knowledge of Italian as well as modern Greek.

It is however as a real philatelist that Griebert's name will go down to fame. He was in the very first rank of stamp dealers who were original workers, ranking with men like E. L. Pemberton and L. Hanciau. His greatest pleasure was to seek out a stamp or an issue, preferably lithographed, and study it until he found out exactly how it had been produced and by what series of transfers, stamps had been laid down on the lithographic stones.

Some of his earlier articles were published in German magazines but in October, 1908, he started a 12-page circular under the name *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers,* which came out five or six times a year.

In this I note, among others, the following original articles, all of them of the utmost importance to students of these particular groups of stamps:

The Stamps of Cordoba, illustrated.
Forgeries made to defraud the Postal Authorities. Many illustrations.
The four plates of the 12c *Mexico,* 1872.
The ten types of the 100c *Mexico,* 1872, illustrated.
The Provisionals of Guadalajara. Illustrations of genuine and forged.
First issue of stamps of the Republic of Honduras.
Errors in the Don Carlos stamps of Spain, 1875, illustrated.
Liberia, 1880, the ten types, illustrated.
The Provisional Issue of the Neapolitan Provinces, Naples-Sicily, 1861. The ten transfers, illustrated.
The Steamship Issues of La Guaira, Porto Cabello, St. Thomas—the types fully illustrated.
The Stamps of the Russian Steamship Company, 1863-68, with full page illustrations.
Transfer errors of Oldenburg, illustrated.

One of his latest articles was published in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* on the types of the first lithographed issue of Hungary.

Griebert's fame as a philatelist of the first rank will always rest on two very fine monographs that he wrote.

"A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay" published in 1910 by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., with seven full pages of illustrations and numerous others in the text, was the first real work done on the issues of 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1860. In most of these issues Griebert showed how the groups of stamps as printed, had been built up by various transfers, and the work is a standard one even up to the present day.

His greatest work, to my mind, was *"The Stamps of Spain,* 1850 *to* 1854" which was published in 1920 and for which the *Royal Philatelic Society,* London, awarded him the high honor of the Crawford Medal on June 9, 1920.

Some four years ago Mr. Griebert's health began to fail, the chief trouble being disease of a portion of the brain which produced partial paralysis of the left side. Nearly three years ago, as this became worse, Griebert sold his stock and business to Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. In his agreement with my old firm he told us that he must have some stamps left to work at, and he retained various issues which he thought could be studied with advantage. Among these I remember, Turkey, first issues; Hungary, lithographed first issue and Russian Levant.

I believe that Griebert was only in the United States once, on the occasion of the sale of the J. W. Paul collection, at Philadelphia.

He was however, well known in the United States where he had many friends who valued his integrity and his great knowledge of the goods in which he dealt. Among these I place Arthur Hind of Utica, who since the Ferrari sales commenced, used Hugo Griebert as his agent at the sales and as his chief philatelic adviser.

To his widow and children in the name of the philatelists of the United States I tender our most sincere sympathy in the great loss that they and we have sustained.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

REPORTED by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

Display by Major J. A. Steinmetz

The last meeting for this season took place on Wednesday, June 3rd, when Major Steinmetz came up from Philadelphia and gave us a great treat, not only in the class of stamps he showed, but by his interesting and chatty comments upon his own stamps and upon the subject of how and what to display to best catch the public eye.

At the outset he said that many of the gems of his collection were in Paris, where he exhibited, as they had not arrived back in time to show at this meeting.

Major Steinmetz told us that he had kept a careful record of the cost of his collection for thirty years and that he was convinced that the selling value today showed an average increase of 10% per annum on the total cost. Not bad this—to have a hobby that has been a great pleasure and relaxation for thirty years, and further to find this hobby has paid better than most of his stocks and bonds bought during the same period.

The collection starts with some Ship Letters of 1800 to show postal marks before the adhesive stamps came in.

Then a number of the Genoa embossed "Letter Sheets" of 1828 passed by Dr. E. Diena.

Very interesting and rare items were the Franks used in 1838 by Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, this being one of the group of some 38 towns now merged into Philadelphia.

Then came some pages of New Yorks, first the proofs, trials and reprints, then a nice series on covers.

A series of Carrier Stamps were shown. Among them I noted a New York 3c. blue used on letter to Hong Kong, via England. A Baltimore, black horseman with a double shift was another good item. In the New Yorks was also a fine copy of the 2c. vermilion.

The Philadelphia Carriers were a nice lot with a 1c. on blue glazed paper very fine.

The Franklin Carrier of 1851 was shown used on letters, three copies in all.

Major Steinmetz shows many examples of the "building up" of a stamp from its first inception by the engraver until its completion. For instance take the 30c. stamp based on the head of the Franklin Carrier, with the background of the 3c. and so on in many states of the proofs.

In the General Issues, Major Steinmetz showed a nice lot of 1847, the 5c. in singles, pairs and strips on covers and the 10c. in six singles and three on covers. In the 1851 issue, fine examples of the cracked plates of the 1c. and 3c. In the 1869 he produced what was a great surprise to all the members present. A cover from the Thomas A. Biddle correspondence franked with a 90c. plus 15c. and two 3 cents, this being the first 90c. that any of us had seen used on cover.

In the 1870-75 issues, he showed a large number of stamps on chemical papers, and double papers, and Cog Wheel perforations, and numerous items from the Patent Files.

After this he showed a few interesting pages from his general collection and I noted:—

Cape of Good Hope, both the rare errors in the Woodblocks.

Buenos Aires, Steamship, 3p. green, 4p. red and 5p. ochre.

Hawaiian numerals, 1c. blue on thin azure, 2c. blue on thin azure, three copies and a fine 2c. Ducks egg color.

Reunion, first issue, 15c. and 30c.

Switzerland, Geneva, 5c. + 5c., Vand 4c., Zurich 4rp.

I should like to refer to one other interesting part of this fine collection. For many years Major Steinmetz has made a point of securing one original page from any famous collection that has been broken up, showing how great collectors arranged and wrote up their stamps, for example, J. K. Tiffany, the Earl of Crawford, etc. He has sheets from some 25 famous collections.

The members all voted the display as a very interesting and instructive show and hoped to see more of this collection on a future occasion.

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London News Letter

Dept. 26, 391 Strand,

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Our new catalogue will be out on October 13th. By the use of thinner paper you can now have the whole world in one volume ($4.50 post free), or, separately, British Empire ($1.75), Rest of the World ($2.75).

Our Monthly Journal is booming, as it surely should be, for here you have the pick of the world's philatelic writings, seasoned with plenty of news, and good market tips, for only 60 cents a year. A new volume starts with the bumper October number.

Last, but not least, that wonderful Griebert collection of the first issues of Turkey is being broken up, and approvals are now available. Re-constructed settings, errors, varieties, and stamps on cover are here in profusion. It's a great chance for the wide-awake specialist.

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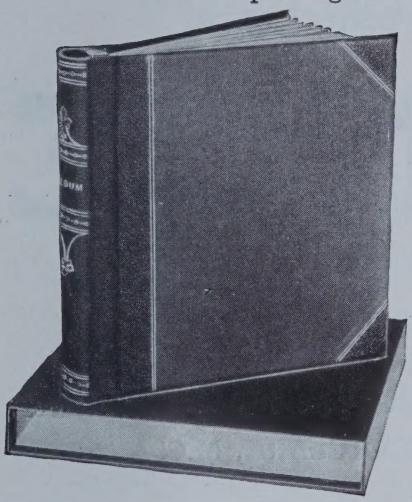

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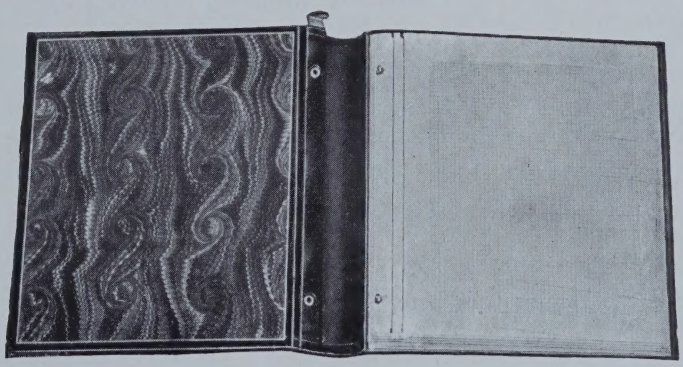

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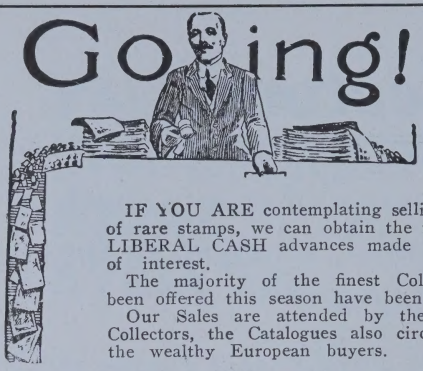

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NEW HEBRIDES 1908. 1 sh single C. A. SCOTT. 6 BLOCK OF NINE..	11	10	0
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All stamps discovered in the celebrated "Mayfair Find" will be offered for unreserved sale on.

Monday, November 9th, 1925

together with a wonderful lot of URUGUAY (1866-7 issue) recently discovered in England. In addition unique sheets and part sheets of Great Britain, Holland, Malta, Trinidad, etc.

THE MAYFAIR FIND

The notable items include:

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1861, 2½d, dull rose, Scott No. 2. A mint sheet (240) with full margins, a complete pane and several blocks.
CEYLON 1858, ½d. imperf. Scott No. 14. One complete sheet (240) and another sheet with two stamps removed.
GRENADA 1861, 1d. green. Scott No. 1. Several complete sheets and mint blocks.
IONIAN ISLANDS. Full sheets and blocks of all values, including the rare ½d. orange.
QUEENSLAND. Rare Brisbane perfs. of 1862. All values in record blocks. A full sheet of the 1d. value except for 9 stamps.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1854-7. 4d. blue. Scott No. 3. Corner block of 12, etc.
THURN AND TAXIS. (Northern District). Imperf. Largest known blocks of several values.
Also some exceptionally rare pieces in Natal, Hamburg, Sweden, etc.

All purchased prior to 1865.

THE "MONTEVIDEO" FIND

Comprises sheets and part sheets of the 1866-7 (Numeral Issue) of Uruguay, both perf. and imperf. All record breaking items

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